

## HGF R/c-Met/HGFR, Human, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK028

### General Information

<b>Synonyms</b>	Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor;HGF Receptor;HGF/ SF Receptor;Proto-oncogene c-Met;Scatter factor Receptor;SF Receptor;Tyrosine- Protein kinase Met;MET
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Glu25-Thr932
<b>Accession</b>	P08581
<b>Tag</b>	C-6His
<b>Mol mass</b>	102.5 kDa
<b>Expiration date</b>	12 months
<b>Bio activity</b>	Immobilized Recombinant Human HGF-6His at 10 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Human HGF R-His*. Biotinylated by NHS-biotin prior to testing The ED50 of Recombinant HGF R-His* is 9.47 µg/mL.

### Product feature

<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin (EU/µg)</b>	< 0.1
<b>Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -5~-20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in sterile water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

### Background

Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor (HGF R) is a glycosylated Receptor tyrosine kinase that plays a central role in epithelial morphogenesis and cancer development. HGF R is synthesized as a single chain precursor which undergoes cotranslational proteolytic cleavage. Mature HGF R is a disulfide-linked dimer composed of a 50 kDa extracellular  $\alpha$  chain and a 145 kDa transmembrane  $\beta$  chain. Proteolysis and alternate splicing generate additional forms of human HGF R which either lack of the kinase domain, consist of secreted extracellular domains, or are deficient in proteolytic separation of the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains. The sema domain, which is formed by both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains of HGF R, mediates both Ligand binding and Receptor dimerization. HGF stimulation induces HGF R downregulation via internalization and proteasomedependent degradation. Paracrine induction of epithelial cell scattering and branching tubulogenesis results from the stimulation of HGF R on undifferentiated epithelium by HGF released from neighboring mesenchymal cells.