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

Cat. No. : PCK028

General Information

Synonyms	Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor;HGF Receptor;HGF/ SF Receptor;Proto-oncogene c-Met;Scatter factor Receptor;SF Receptor;Tyrosine- Protein kinase Met;MET
Species	Human
Expression host	Human Cells
Sequence	Glu25-Thr932
Accession	P08581
Tag	C-6His
Mol mass	102.5 kDa
Expiration date	12 months
Bio activity	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.

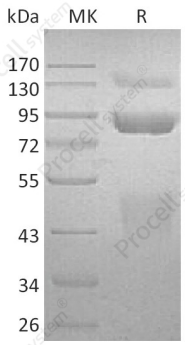
Product feature

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	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.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	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.

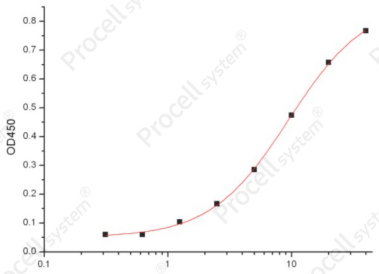
Background

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 α chain and a 145 kDa transmembrane β 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 α and β chains. The sema domain, which is formed by both α and β 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.

SDS-PAGE



Bio activity



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