

Human CellExp™ HGFR/c-MET, human recombinant

CATALOG #: 7393-20 20 µg
7393-100 100 µg

ALTERNATE NAMES: MET, AUTS9, HGFR, RCCP2, c-Met

SOURCE: HEK 293 cells (Glu 25 - Thr 932)

PURITY: ≥ 95% by SDS-PAGE gel

MOL. WEIGHT: This protein is fused with C-terminal 8xHis tag. The mature form of HGFR is a disulfide-linked heterodimer composed of proteolytically cleaved α and β chain. Each α and β chain has a calculated MW of 32.5 kDa (α chain) and 60 kDa (β chain). The predicted N-terminal is Glu25 (α chain) & Ser308 (β chain). Protein migrates as 45 kDa (α chain) and 85 kDa (β chain) in reduced SDS-PAGE resulting from glycosylation.

ENDOTOXIN LEVEL: <1 EU/µg by LAL method

FORM: Lyophilized

FORMULATION: Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Generally 5-8% Mannitol or trehalose is added as a protectant before lyophilization.

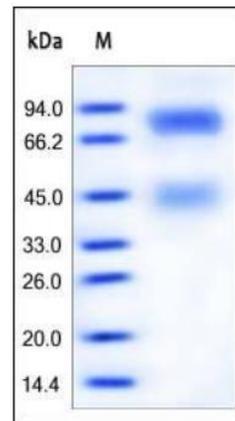
STORAGE CONDITIONS: Store at -20°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C and use within 3 months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

RECONSTITUTION: Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH 7.4 to a concentration of 50 µg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -20°C.

DESCRIPTION: Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), also known as mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (MET), c-Met, and is a glycosylated receptor tyrosine kinase that plays a central role in epithelial morphogenesis and cancer development. HGFR protein possesses tyrosine-kinase activity. The primary single chain precursor protein is post-translationally cleaved to produce the alpha and beta subunits, which are disulfide linked to form the mature receptor. HGFR is normally expressed by cells of epithelial origin, while expression of HGF is restricted to cells of mesenchymal origin. Upon HGF stimulation, HGFR induces several biological responses that collectively give rise to a program known as invasive growth. Abnormal HGFR activation in cancer correlates with

poor prognosis, where aberrantly active HGFR triggers tumor growth, formation of new blood vessels (angiogenesis) that supply the tumor with nutrients, and cancer spread to other organs (metastasis). HGFR is deregulated in many types of human malignancies, including cancers of kidney, liver, stomach, breast, and brain. Normally, only stem cells and progenitor cells express HGFR, However, cancer stem cells are thought to hijack the ability of normal stem cells to express HGFR, and thus become the cause of cancer persistence and spread to other sites in the body. Various mutations in the HGFR gene are associated with papillary renal carcinoma. HGFR mediates a complex program known as invasive growth. Activation of HGFR triggers mitogenesis, and morphogenesis.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA Immobilized recombinant human HGF at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated c-Met. The EC₅₀ of biotinylated c-Met is 2.52 µg/ml.



Human recombinant HGFR/c-MET

RELATED PRODUCTS:

- Human CellExp™ HGF, Human Recombinant (Cat # 6456-10, -50)
- Human CellExp™ HGH, Human Recombinant (Cat # 6457-10, -50)
- HGF, human recombinant (Cat # 4509-10, -1000)
- HGF, human recombinant (Cat # 4510-10, -50, -1000)
- HGF, murine recombinant (Cat # 7160-10, -50)
- HGF (human) ELISA Kit (Cat # K4781-100)
- HGF (human) ELISA Kit (For Lysates) (Cat # K4782-100)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used in humans.