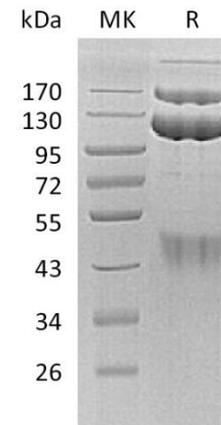


Human CellExp™ HGFR / c-MET, Fc Tag, Human Recombinant

CATALOG NO:	P1348-10 10 µg P1348-50 50 µg
ALTERNATE NAMES:	MET, AUTS9, HGFR, RCCP2, c-Met
SOURCE:	HEK 293 cells (Glu 25 - Thr 932)
PURITY:	> 95% by SDS – PAGE
MOL. WEIGHT:	rhHGFR is fused with a Fc tag at the C-terminus. 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 96.7 kDa (β chain Fc chimera). The predicted N-terminal is Glu25 (α chain) & Ser308 (β chain Fc chimera). Protein migrates as 45 kDa (α chain) and 120-125 kDa (βchain Fc chimera) in reduced SDS-PAGE resulting from glycosylation.
ENDOTOXIN LEVEL:	< 1.0 EU per 1µg of protein (determined by LAL method)
FORM:	Lyophilized
FORMULATION:	Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store at -20°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -80°C and use within 3 months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.
RECONSTITUTION:	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile deionized water to a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Solubilize for 30 to 60 minutes at room temperature with occasional gentle mixing. Do not vortex.
DESCRIPTION:	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR) is 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.



Human HGF R, Fc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition.

RELATED PRODUCT:

- Human CellExp™ HGFR/c-MET, human recombinant (**Cat. No. 7393**)
- Human CellExp™ HGF, Human Recombinant (**Cat. No. 6456**)
- HGF, human recombinant (**Cat. No. 4509**)
- HGF, human recombinant (**Cat. No. 4510**)
- HGF, murine recombinant (**Cat. No. 7160**)
- c-MET (Human) ELISA Kit (**Cat. No. E4351**)
- HGF (human) ELISA Kit (**Cat. No. K4781**)

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