

Recombinant Human HGFR/c-MET Protein (aa 25-932, His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032535

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

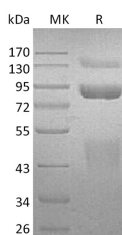
Description

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	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Glu25-Thr932
Accession	P08581
Calculated Molecular Weight	102.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	130&80-95&40-50 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGF R) is a glycosylated receptor tyrosine kinase that plays a central role in epithelial

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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.