

Recombinant Human c-MET/HGFR Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031482

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

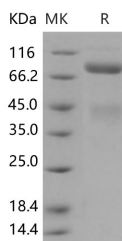
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Synonyms | AUTS9;c-Met;DFNB97;HGFR;RCCP2 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Met 1-Thr 932 |
| Accession | NP_000236.2 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 103 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 45 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |
| Bioactivity | Immobilized Recombinant Human HGF/Hepatocyte Growth Factor Protein at 2ug/mL (100uL/well) can bind Recombinant Human c-MET/HGFR Protein (His Tag), the EC50 is 16-48 ng/mL. |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 90 % 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 sterile 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.5. 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), also known as c-Met or mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (MET), is a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that has been shown to be overexpressed and/or mutated in a variety of malignancies. HGFR protein is produced as a single-chain precursor, and HGF is the only known ligand. Normal HGF/HGFR signaling is essential for embryonic development, tissue repair or wound healing, whereas aberrantly active HGFR has been strongly implicated in tumorigenesis, particularly in the development of invasive and metastatic phenotypes. HGFR protein is a multifaceted regulator of growth, motility, and invasion, and is normally expressed by cells of epithelial origin. Preclinical studies suggest that targeting aberrant HGFR signaling could be an attractive therapy in cancer.