

Product Name: Recombinant Human HGF R (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0789

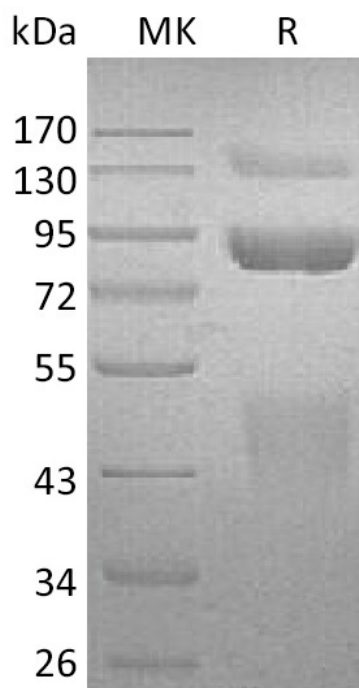


Summary

Name	HGF R/c-MET/Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor (Glu25-Thr932)
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu25-Thr932 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P08581
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	102.5 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

Product Name: Recombinant Human HGF R (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0789



Alternative Names

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; Proto-oncogene c-Met; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met; MET

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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.