

Product Name: Recombinant Human HGF R (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH0790

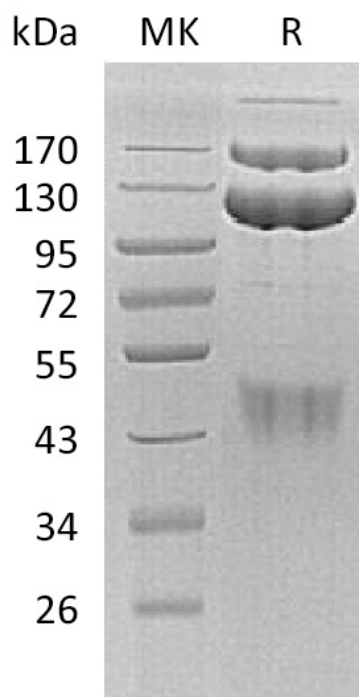


Summary

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| 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 human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus. |
| Accession # | P08581 |
| Host | Human Cells |
| Species | Human |
| Predicted Molecular Mass | 128.4 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

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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.