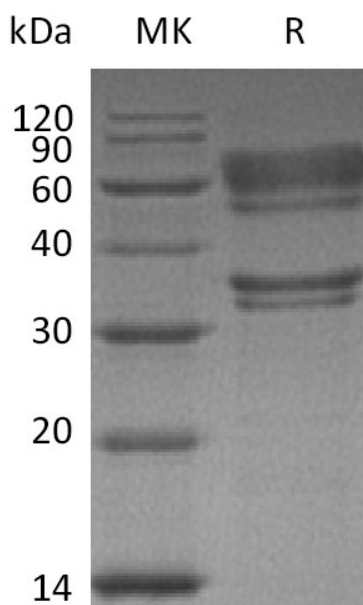


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	HGF/Hepatopoietin-A/Hepatocyte Growth Factor
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<0.01 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Hepatocyte Growth Factor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln32-Ser728 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	P14210
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	2653.7 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris , 500mM NaCl, 3%Trehalose, 0.02% Tween 80, pH 8.0.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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. 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 (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PHH1862**



### **Alternative Names**

Hepatocyte growth factor; HPTA; HGF; SF; Scatter factor; Hepatopoietin-A

### **Background**

HGF, is a pleiotropic protein in the Plasminogen subfamily of S1 peptidases and contains 4 kringle domains, 1 PAN domain and 1 peptidase S1 domain. HGF is secreted as an inactive 728 amino acid (aa) single chain propeptide. It is cleaved after the fourth Kringle domain by a serine protease to form bioactive disulfide-linked HGF with a 60 kDa alpha and 30 kDa beta chain. HGF binds heparan-sulfate proteoglycans and the widely expressed receptor tyrosine kinase, HGF R/c-MET. HGF regulates epithelial morphogenesis by inducing cell scattering and branching tubulogenesis. It can also alter epithelium morphology by the induction of nectin-1 alpha ectodomain shedding, an adhesion protein component of adherens junctions. HGF regulates cell growth, cell motility, and morphogenesis by activating a tyrosine kinase signaling cascade after binding to the proto oncogenic c-Met receptor. HGF is secreted by mesenchymal cells and acts as a multi-functional cytokine on cells of mainly epithelial origin. Its ability to stimulate mitogenesis, cell motility, and matrix invasion gives it a central role in angiogenesis, tumorigenesis, and tissue regeneration.

### **Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.