



# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

**Recombinant Human HGFR/c-MET Protein (Fc Tag)(Active)**  
RPES0605

## Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES0605

**Size:** 10µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** Human Cells

**Uniprot:** P08581

## Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 128.4 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 10030&170 kDa

**Tag:** C-Fc

**Bio-activity:** Immobilized HGF R-Fc at 2µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Human HGF-His(Cat: PKSH032538). The ED50 of HGF R-Fc is 0.82 ug/mL

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** 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, pH7.4.

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:** Functional ELISA

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

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Glu25-Thr932

## 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  $\alpha$  chain and a 145 kDa transmembrane  $\beta$  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  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains. The sema domain, which is formed by both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  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.