



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human c-MET/HGFR Protein (His & Fc Tag)(Active)
RPES1498

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1498

Size: 100µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_000236

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 129.5 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 45 kDa

Tag: C-His & Fc

Bio-activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized recombinant human HGF at 1 µg/ml (100ul/well) can bind Human c-MET / HGFR with a linear range of 0.3160ng/ml. Scatchard analysis showed the affinity constant (Kd) of human HGF bound to human c-MET / HGFR was 0.52 nM.

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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4

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

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: AUTS9;c-Met;DFNB97;HGFR;RCCP2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Thr 932

Background:

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.