



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human c-MET/HGFR Protein (aa 956390, His & GST Tag)(Active)
RPES1693

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1693

Size: 20µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: P08581

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 76.8 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 68 kDa

Tag: N-His & GST

Bio-activity: The specific activity was determined to be 10 nmol/min/mg using MBP as substrate.2. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human HGFR (aa 956390) at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human HGF-his with a linear range of 15.625 ng/ml.

Purity: > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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

Storage: Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at<-20°C.

Formulation: Supplied as sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol, 3mM DTT

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

Application: Functional ELISA

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

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Lys956-Ser1390

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.