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HGF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1724b

Specification

HGF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P14210

HGF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3082

Other Names
Hepatocyte growth factor, Hepatopoietin-A, Scatter factor, SF, Hepatocyte growth factor alpha chain, Hepatocyte growth factor beta chain, HGF, HPTA

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1724b was selected from the C-term region of human HGF. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HGF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name HGF

Synonyms HPTA

Function
Potent mitogen for mature parenchymal hepatocyte cells, seems to be a hepatotrophic factor, and acts as a growth factor for a broad spectrum of tissues and cell types (PubMed:20624990). Activating ligand for the receptor tyrosine kinase MET by binding to it and promoting its dimerization (PubMed:20977675, PubMed:15167892). Activates MAPK signaling following TMPRSS13 cleavage and activation (PubMed:20977675).

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HGF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

HGF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

HGF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Hepatocyte growth factor regulates cell growth, cell motility, and morphogenesis by activating a tyrosine kinase signaling cascade after binding to the proto-oncogenic c-Met receptor. Hepatocyte growth factor 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, tumorogenesis, and tissue regeneration. It is secreted as a single inactive polypeptide and is cleaved by serine proteases into a 69-kDa alpha-chain and 34-kDa beta-chain. A disulfide bond between the alpha and beta chains produces the active, heterodimeric molecule. The protein belongs to the plasminogen subfamily of S1 peptidases but has no detectable protease activity. Alternative splicing of this gene produces multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Transcript Variant: This variant (1) encodes the longest isoform (1). To date, experimental evidence for cleavage of the proprotein into two mature chains has been shown only for isoform 1.

HGF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Ryugo, M., et al., Transplantation 78(8):1153-1158 (2004).Lyon, M., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(42):43560-43567 (2004).He, Y., et al., World J. Gastroenterol. 10(19):2827-2830 (2004).Tjin, E.P., et al., Blood 104(7):2172-2175 (2004).Matsuda-Hashii, Y., et al., Exp. Hematol. 32(10):955-961 (2004).