

Human CellExp HGFR/c-MET, human recombinant protein
MET, AUTS9, HGFR, RCCP2, c-Met
Catalog # PBV11016r**Specification**

Human CellExp HGFR/c-MET, human recombinant protein - Product infoPrimary Accession
Calculated MW[P08581](#)

This protein is fused with C-terminal 8×His tag. The mature form of HGFR is a disulfide-linked heterodimer composed of proteolytically cleaved α and β chain. Each α and β chain has a calculated MW of 32.5 kDa (α chain) and 60 kDa (β chain). The predicted N-terminal is Glu25 (α chain) & Ser308 (β chain). Protein migrates as 45 kDa (α chain) and 85 kDa (β chain) in reduced SDS-PAGE resulting from glycosylation. KDa

Human CellExp HGFR/c-MET, human recombinant protein - Additional InfoGene ID
Gene Symbol
Other Names
MET, AUTS9, HGFR, RCCP2, c-Met4233
METGene Source
Source
Assay&Purity
Assay2&Purity2
Recombinant
ResultsHuman
HEK293 cells
SDS-PAGE; $\geq 95\%$
N/A;
Yes
Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA Immobilized recombinant human HGF at 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ (100 $\mu\text{l/well}$) can bind biotinylated c-Met. The EC50 of biotinylated c-Met is 2.52 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.**Target/Specificity**
HGFR/c-MET**Application Notes**

Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH 7.4 to a concentration of 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -20°C.

Format
Lyophilized**Storage**

-20°C; Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Generally 5-8% Mannitol or trehalose is added as a protectant before lyophilization.

Human CellExp HGFR/c-MET, human recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Human CellExp HGFR/c-MET, human recombinant protein - Images

Human CellExp HGFR/c-MET, human recombinant protein - Background

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), also known as mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (MET), c-Met, and is a glycosylated receptor tyrosine kinase that plays a central role in epithelial morphogenesis and cancer development. HGFR protein possesses tyrosine-kinase activity. The primary single chain precursor protein is post-translationally cleaved to produce the alpha and beta subunits, which are disulfide linked to form the mature receptor. HGFR is normally expressed by cells of epithelial origin, while expression of HGF is restricted to cells of mesenchymal origin. Upon HGF stimulation, HGFR induces several biological responses that collectively give rise to a program known as invasive growth. Abnormal HGFR activation in cancer correlates with poor prognosis, where aberrantly active HGFR triggers tumor growth, formation of new blood vessels (angiogenesis) that supply the tumor with nutrients, and cancer spread to other organs (metastasis). HGFR is deregulated in many types of human malignancies, including cancers of kidney, liver, stomach, breast, and brain. Normally, only stem cells and progenitor cells express HGFR. However, cancer stem cells are thought to hijack the ability of normal stem cells to express HGFR, and thus become the cause of cancer persistence and spread to other sites in the body. Various mutations in the HGFR gene are associated with papillary renal carcinoma. HGFR mediates a complex program known as invasive growth. Activation of HGFR triggers mitogenesis, and morphogenesis.

Human CellExp HGFR/c-MET, human recombinant protein - References

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