# Human c-MET / HGFR Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** **10692-H08H**

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

**Gene Name Synonym:**

AUTS9; c-Met; DFNB97; HGFR; RCCP2

**Protein Construction:**

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of human c-Met (NP_000236.2) (Met1-Thr932) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** HEK293 Cells

## QC Testing

**Purity:** ≥ 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 90 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.

**Bio Activity:**

**Immobilized Cynomolgus HGF(Cat:90286-CNAH) at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Human c-MET His(Cat:10692-H08H), the $EC_{50}$ of Human c-MET His(Cat:10692-H08H) is 20-120ng/mL.**

**Endotoxin:**

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

**Predicted N terminal:** Glu 25

**Molecular Mass:**

The mature form of recombinant human c-Met is a disulfide-linked heterodimer composed of proteolytically cleaved α and β subunits. Each α and β subunit together consists of 919 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 103 (α=33 +β=70) kDa. As a result of glycosylation, rh c-MET heterodimer thus migrates with apparent molecular mass of approximately 45 kDa and 85 kDa respectively in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

**Formulation:**

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.5

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

## Usage Guide

**Stability & Storage:**
Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20℃ to -80℃.

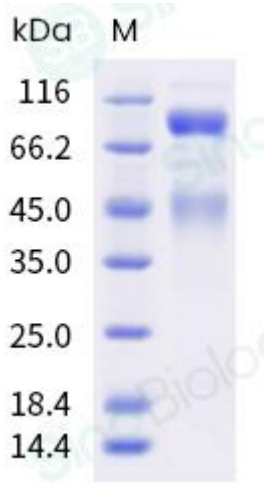
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Reconstitution:**

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

**SDS-PAGE:**




## Protein Description

Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR), also known as c-Met or mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (MET), is a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) that is 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.

**References**

1.McGill GG, et al. (2006) c-Met expression is regulated by Mitf in the melanocyte lineage. J Biol Chem. 281(15): 10365-73.
2.Garcia S, et al. (2007) c-Met overexpression in inflammatory breast carcinomas: automated quantification on tissue microarrays. British journal of cancer. 96(2): 329-35.
3.Socoteanu MP, et al. (2008) c-Met targeted therapy of cholangiocarcinoma. World J Gastroenterol. 14(19): 2990-4.