Human c-MET / HGFR Protein (aa 956-1390, His & GST Tag)

Catalog Number: **10692-H20B1**

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

AUTS9; c-Met; DFNB97; HGFR; RCCP2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human MET (P08581-1) (Lys956-Ser1390) was fused with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

1. 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 956-1390) (Cat: 10692-H20B1) at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind biotinylated human HGF-his (Cat: 10463-H08H) with a linear range of 15.6-125 ng/ml.

Endotoxin:

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

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human MET /GST chimera consists of 672 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 76.8 kDa. The recombinant protein migrates as an approximately 68 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

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

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

Storage:

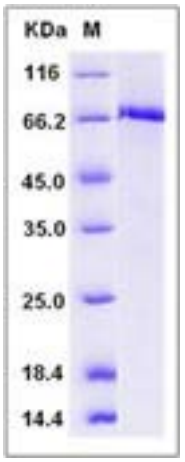
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

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 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.

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.