

Cynomolgus HGF / Hepatocyte Growth Factor Protein

Catalog Number: 90286-CNAH



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

HGF

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus HGF (C9E9X5) (Met1-Ser728) was expressed.

Source: Cynomolgus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: (49.5+35.5+6.4+7.1) % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

1. Immobilized Cynomolgus HGF at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Cynomolgus MET-Fc (cat:90304-C02H), EC₅₀ of Cynomolgus MET-Fc (cat:90304-C02H) is 0.04-0.09 µg/ml. 2. Measured by its ability to inhibit TGFβ1 activity on Mv-1-lu mink lung epithelial cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 2-10 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 °C

Predicted N terminal: His 32

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant Cynomolgus HGF consists of 697 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 79.6 kDa. It migrates as 89,58,34 and 32 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

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:

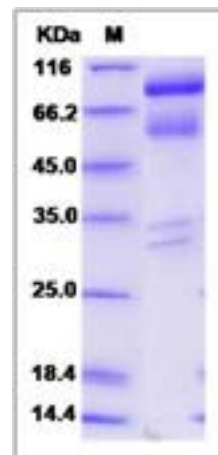
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Hepatocyte growth factor, also known as HGF, contains 4 kringle domains, 1 PAN domain and 1 peptidase S1 domain. It belongs to the peptidase S1 family, plasminogen subfamily. Hepatocyte growth factor is secreted by mesenchymal cells 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. 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, 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, tumorigenesis, and tissue regeneration. HGF is a potent mitogen for mature parenchymal hepatocyte cells, seems to be an hepatotrophic factor, and acts as growth factor for a broad spectrum of tissues and cell types. HGF has no detectable protease activity. Defects in hepatocyte growth factor are the cause of deafness autosomal recessive type 39. A form of profound prelingual sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.

References

1. Naldini L, *et al.* (1991) Scatter factor and hepatocyte growth factor are indistinguishable ligands for the MET receptor. *EMBO J.* 10(10):2867-78.
2. Comoglio, *et al.* (1993) Structure, biosynthesis and biochemical properties of the HGF receptor in normal and malignant cells. 65:131-65.
3. Hahn W, *et al.* (2011) Enhanced cardioprotective effects by coexpression of two isoforms of hepatocyte growth factor from naked plasmid DNA in a rat ischemic heart disease model. *The Journal of Gene Medicine.* 13(10):549-55.

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