

Cynomolgus / Rhesus c-MET / HGFR Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 90304-C02H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

MET

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus / rhesus MET (NP_001162100.1) (Met1-Thr932) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Cynomolgus and Rhesus MET sequences are identical.

Source: Cynomolgus, Rhesus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Immobilized Cynomolgus HGF (Cat:90286-CNAH) at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Cynomolgus MET-Fc, EC₅₀ of Cynomolgus MET-Fc is 0.04-0.09 µg/ml.

Endotoxin:

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

Predicted N terminal: Glu 25

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cynomolgus / rhesus MET comprises 1146 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 128.3 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of it is approximately 100.2 and 42.5 KDa 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

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

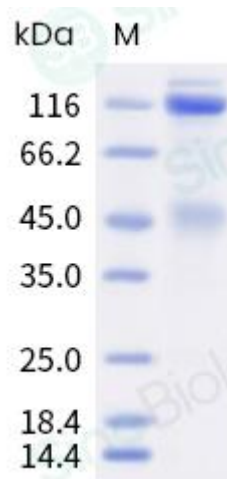
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Hepatocyte growth factor 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.