Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-07026)

TargetMol

HGFR/c-Met Protein, Human, Recombinant (His), AF488-Labeled

General Information

Synonyms:	c-Met;DA11;AUTS9;DFNB97;RCCP2;HGFR
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Human MET (NP_000236.2) (Met1-Thr932) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. The protein is site-specifically labeled with AF 488 (Excitation Max. = 495 nm, Emission Max. = 519 nm).
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P08581-1
Molecular Weight:	105.1 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	1. Flow cytometric analysis of anti-c-MET CAR expression. 293 cells were lentivirally transduced with anti-c-MET CAR. Flow cytometric analysis was performed with a negative control protein and HGFR/c-Met Protein, Human, Recombinant (His), AF488-Labeled (Cat#TMPY-07026), respectively. Non-transduced 293 cells were used as a control (left). 2. Binding activity of AF 488-conjugated c-MET protein to PBMC cells. PBMC cells were stained with anti-CD3 antibody and HGFR/c-Met Protein, Human, Recombinant (His), AF488-Labeled (Cat#TMPY-07026) and detected by flow cytometry. PBMC cells stained with anti-CD3 antibody were used as a control (left).
Purity:	≥ 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Formulation:	This product is Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hardcopy of datasheet or the lot-specific COA.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Please refer to the lot-specific COA.

Stability & Storage:

Twelve months from date of receipt at -20℃ to -70℃ in lyophilized form and 3 months at -70℃ under sterile conditions after reconstitution. Protect from prolonged exposure to light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping:

In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

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.Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy