Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00862)

TargetMol

Anti-HGF Antibody (3I116)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	3I116
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Immunochemical staining of human HGF in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1: 100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.
Application:	IHC-P
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:50-1:200

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human HGF Protein (TMPY-02327)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	hepatocyte growth factor (hepapoietin A;scatter factor)
Biology Area:	Cancer Drug Targets

Research Background

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. The 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. The 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 give it a central role in angiogenesis, tumorogenesis, and tissue regeneration. HGF is a potent mitogen for mature parenchymal hepatocyte cells, seems to be an hepatotrophic factor, and acts as a 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.Cancer ImmunotherapyImmune CheckpointImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

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