Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-00548)

TargetMol

HGFR/c-Met Protein, Cynomolgus, Rhesus, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus/rhesus MET (A0A2K5UM36-1 / NP_001162100.2) (Met1-Thr932) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Cynomolgus and Rhesus MET sequences are identical. Predicted N terminal: Glu 25
Species:	Cynomolgus,Rhesus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	G7MM61
Molecular Weight:	103.1 kDa (predicted); 128.2, 77.6 and 45.7 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Cynomolgus HGF at 2 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind Cynomolgus c-MET His , the EC50 of Cynomolgus c-MET His is 15-60 ng/mL.
Purity:	≥ 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥90 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry 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

Reference

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481