

HGFR/c-Met Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	DFNB97;RCCP2;AUTS9;MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase;HGFR;c-Met
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met1-Thr932) of human c-Met (NP_000236.2) was fused with the C-terminal polyhistidine-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Glu 25
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P08581
Molecular Weight:	129.5 kDa (predicted); 57.8 kDa and 130 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized HGF Protein, Human, Recombinant at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind c-MET Protein, Human, Recombinant (ECD, His & hFc Tag) , the EC50 is 15-70 ng/mL.
Purity:	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % 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, 8% Trehalose, 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:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

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 Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Reference

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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.

Socoteanu MP, et al. (2008) c-Met targeted therapy of cholangiocarcinoma. *World J Gastroenterol.* 14(19): 2990-4.

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