

HGFR/c-Met Protein, Human, Recombinant (aa 956-1390, His & GST)

General Information

Synonyms:	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase;DFNB97;RCCP2;c-Met;HGFR;AUTS9
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human MET (P08581-1) (Lys956-Ser1390) was fused with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	P08581-1
Molecular Weight:	76.8 kDa (predicted); 68 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	1. The specific activity was determined to be 10 nmol/min/mg using MBP as substrate. 2. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human HGFR (aa 956-1390) at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human HGF-his with a linear range of 15.6-125 ng/ml.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol, 3 mM DTT.

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 the product under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. Samples are stable for up to 12 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Proteins are shipped 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 Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Reference

McGill GG, et al. (2006) c-Met expression is regulated by Mitf in the melanocyte lineage. *J Biol Chem.* 281(15): 10365-73.

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.

Kong DS, et al. (2009) Prognostic significance of c-Met expression in glioblastomas. *Cancer.* 115(1): 140-8.

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