

Datasheet for ABIN2180660  
**c-MET Protein (AA 25-932) (His tag)**



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2 Images

Overview

Quantity:	200 µg
Target:	c-MET (MET)
Protein Characteristics:	AA 25-932
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This c-MET protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Sequence:	AA 25-932
Characteristics:	rhHGFR is fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminal. The mature form of HGFR is a disulfide-linked heterodimer composed of proteolytically cleaved α and β chain. Each α and β chain has a calculated MW of 32.5 kDa (α chain) and 60 kDa (β chain). The predicted N-terminal is Glu25 (α chain) & Ser308 (β chain). Protein migrates as 45 kDa (α chain) and 85-90 kDa (β chain) in reduced SDS-PAGE resulting from glycosylation.
Purity:	>92 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

## Target Details

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Target: c-MET (MET)

Alternative Name: HGF R ([MET Products](#))

Background: Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGFR) is also known as mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (MET), c-Met, and is a glycosylated receptor tyrosine kinase that plays a central role in epithelial morphogenesis and cancer development. HGFR protein possesses tyrosine-kinase activity. The primary single chain precursor protein is post-translationally cleaved to produce the alpha and beta subunits, which are disulfide linked to form the mature receptor. HGFR is normally expressed by cells of epithelial origin, while expression of HGF is restricted to cells of mesenchymal origin. Upon HGF stimulation, HGFR induces several biological responses that collectively give rise to a program known as invasive growth. Abnormal HGFR activation in cancer correlates with poor prognosis, where aberrantly active HGFR triggers tumor growth, formation of new blood vessels (angiogenesis) that supply the tumor with nutrients, and cancer spread to other organs (metastasis). HGFR is deregulated in many types of human malignancies, including cancers of kidney, liver, stomach, breast, and brain. Normally, only stem cells and progenitor cells express HGFR, However, cancer stem cells are thought to hijack the ability of normal stem cells to express HGFR, and thus become the cause of cancer persistence and spread to other sites in the body. Various mutations in the HGFR gene are associated with papillary renal carcinoma. HGFR mediates a complex program known as invasive growth. Activation of HGFR triggers mitogenesis, and morphogenesis.

Molecular Weight: 102.7 kDa

Pathways: [RTK Signaling](#), [Carbohydrate Homeostasis](#), [Synaptic Membrane](#), [Signaling of Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor](#)

## Application Details

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Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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Format: Lyophilized

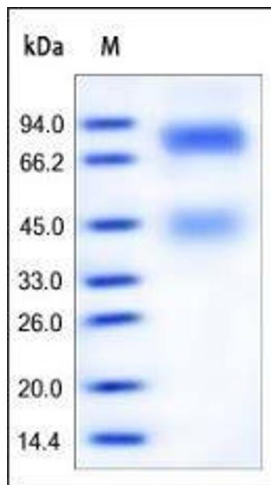
Buffer: PBS, pH 7.4

Handling Advice: Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: -20 °C

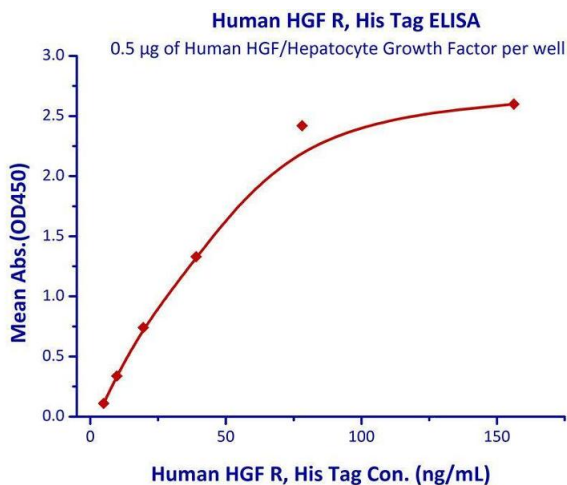
Storage Comment: No activity loss was observed after storage at: In lyophilized state for 1 year (4 °C-8 °C), After

reconstitution under sterile conditions for 1 month (4 °C-8 °C) or 3 months (-20 °C to -70 °C).



### SDS-PAGE

**Image 1.** Human HGF R, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained overnight with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 92%.



### Binding Studies

**Image 2.** Immobilized Human HGF/Hepatocyte Growth Factor at 5µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Human HGF R, His Tag with a linear range of 5-78 ng/mL.