

Product datasheet for DA3506X

Hepatocyte growth factor / HGF Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Hepatocyte growth factor / HGF human recombinant protein, 25 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Insect
Predicted MW:	78 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>85% pure by SDS-PAGE and visualised by silver stain.
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized without preservatives. Buffer System: 50 mM Acetic Acid with BSA as stabilizer.
Bioactivity:	Biological: Human HGF is fully biologically active when compared to standards. The activity was assayed for scattering activity in the MDCK cell assay. The ED50 for this effect is typically at 0.5-1.0 ng/ml.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng per µg of HGF
Reconstitution Method:	The lyophilized human HGF is soluble in water and most aqueous buffers. It can be restored in water to a concentration of 100 µg/ml. Further dilutions should be made into buffer containing protein or medium containing serum.
Preparation:	Lyophilized without preservatives.
Protein Description:	Recombinant human HGF is a 78.0 kDa protein.
Storage:	The lyophilized protein is stable at -20°C for one year from despatch. Reconstituted human HGF is stable for three months when stored in working aliquots at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
RefSeq:	NP_000592
Locus ID:	3082
UniProt ID:	P14210
Cytogenetics:	7q21.11
Synonyms:	DFNB39; F-TCF; HGFB; HPTA; SF



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Summary:

This gene encodes a protein that binds to the hepatocyte growth factor receptor to regulate cell growth, cell motility and morphogenesis in numerous cell and tissue types. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate alpha and beta chains, which form the mature heterodimer. This protein is secreted by mesenchymal cells and acts as a multi-functional cytokine on cells of mainly epithelial origin. This protein also plays a role in angiogenesis, tumorigenesis, and tissue regeneration. Although the encoded protein is a member of the peptidase S1 family of serine proteases, it lacks peptidase activity. Mutations in this gene are associated with nonsyndromic hearing loss. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]

Protein Families:

Adult stem cells, Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Protease, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Focal adhesion, Melanoma, Pathways in cancer, Renal cell carcinoma