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Product datasheet for DP3519P

HGF Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

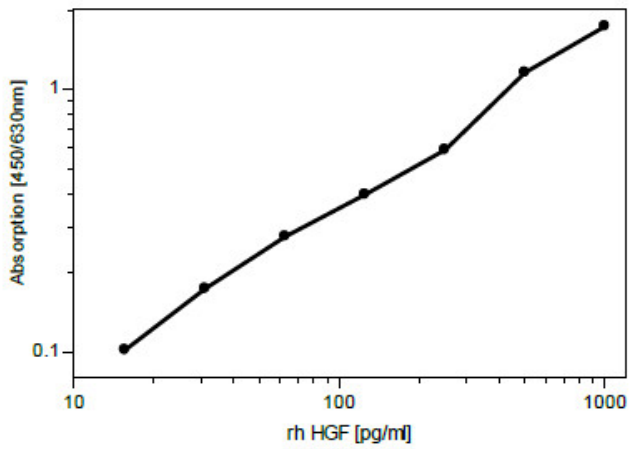
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**ELISA** (1-15 µg/ml). **Western blot** (1-5 µg/ml).
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure recombinant human HGF [Gln32 – Ser728] produced in insect cells.
Specificity:	The antibody recognizes Hepatocyte Growth Factor HGF.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4 without stabilizer or preservative. State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with sterile water/PBS to a concentration of > 0.5 mg/ml.
Purification:	Antigen Affinity Chromatography.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	hepatocyte growth factor
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 3082 Human P14210

View online »

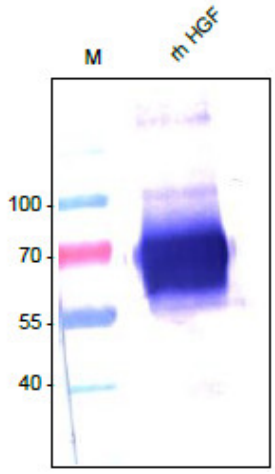
Background: Human Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF), also known as scatter factor, is a pleiotrophic cytokine that shows homology to the enzymes of the blood coagulation cascade. It stimulates the motility and invasion of several cancer cell types and can induce angiogenesis. Recently HGF was found to be identical to scatter factor, a fibroblast-derived factor promoting the dissociation of epithelial and vascular endothelial cell colonies in monolayer cell cultures by stimulating cell migration. HGF is synthesized as a biologically inactive single chain precursor, which is cleaved by a specific, extracellular serum serine protease to a fully active heterodimer. This mature, biologically active HGF consists of a disulfide-linked alpha-beta heterodimer of the two cleavage products. Previous studies have shown that single chain and heterodimeric HGF are equally active in in vitro assay systems due to either production of the serine protease in cell culture or the presence of the ubiquitious protease in serum. All biological responses induced by HGF are elicited by binding to its transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptor, which is encoded by the MET proto-oncogene. After autophosphorylation of the receptor different cytoplasmatic effectors are activated that bind to the same multifunctional docking site of the receptor. HGF function is essential for normal development. Hepatocytes have to be primed before they can fully respond to HGF. This priming requires cytokines as TNF and IL-6. Recent studies have suggested that HGF synergizes with basic FGF in the induction of angiogenesis.

Synonyms: Scatter factor, Hepatopoeitin-A, HPTA

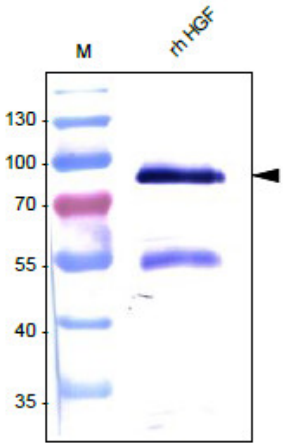
Product images:



Functional ELISA with anti-human HGF [Cat#DP3519P. Recombinant human HGF [Cat# 300-010] was coated with increasing amounts on a 96 well microtiter plate.



Western analysis of recombinant human HGF using an anti-human HGF antibody [Cat#DP3519P directed against human HGF produced in insect cells. The SDS-PAGE was run under non-reducing conditions.



Western analysis of recombinant human HGF [Cat# 300-010] using an anti-human HGF antibody [Cat# DP3519P directed against human HGF produced in insect cells. The SDS-PAGE was run under reducing conditions.