

## Product datasheet for **TP727701**

### **MET Human Recombinant Protein**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Recombinant Human Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor/HGF R/cMet (C-Fc)
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	Glu25-Thr932
<b>Tag:</b>	C-Fc
<b>Buffer:</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Note:</b>	Recombinant Human Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu25-Thr932 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Storage:</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Stability:</b>	12 months from date of despatch
<b>Locus ID:</b>	4233
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<u><a href="#">P08581</a></u>
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGF receptor; HGF/SF receptor; Proto-oncogene c-Met; Scatter factor receptor; SF receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met; MET
<b>Summary:</b>	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor (HGF R) is a glycosylated receptor tyrosine kinase that plays a central role in epithelial morphogenesis and cancer development. HGF R is synthesized as a single chain precursor which undergoes cotranslational proteolytic cleavage. Mature HGF R is a disulfide-linked dimer composed of a 50 kDa extracellular $\hat{1}\pm$ chain and a 145 kDa transmembrane $\hat{1}^2$ chain. Proteolysis and alternate splicing generate additional forms of human HGF R which either lack of the kinase domain, consist of secreted extracellular domains, or are deficient in proteolytic separation of the $\hat{1}\pm$ and $\hat{1}^2$ chains. The sema domain, which is formed by both $\hat{1}\pm$ and $\hat{1}^2$ chains of HGF R, mediates both ligand binding and receptor dimerization. HGF stimulation induces HGF R downregulation via internalization and proteasomedependent degradation. Paracrine induction of epithelial cell scattering and branching tubulogenesis results from the stimulation of HGF R on undifferentiated epithelium by HGF released from neighboring mesenchymal cells.



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**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:** Adherens junction, Axon guidance, Colorectal cancer, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Endocytosis, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, Focal adhesion, Melanoma, Pathways in cancer, Renal cell carcinoma