

## Product datasheet for **TP728046**

### **MET Human Recombinant Protein**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Biotinylated Human HGF R (C-6His-Avi)
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	Glu25-Thr932
<b>Tag:</b>	C-6His-Avi
<b>Buffer:</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS,pH7.4.
<b>Note:</b>	Biotinylated Recombinant Human Hepatocyte Growth Factor Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu25-Thr932 is expressed with a 6His, Avi tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Stability:</b>	12 months from date of despatch
<b>Locus ID:</b>	4233
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">P08581</a>
<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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