

Recombinant Human MET, His-tagged, C13&N15 Labeled

Cat. No. MET-202H **Lot. No.** (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview	Recombinant Human c-MET /HGFR MS Standard Protein, C13 and N15-labeled (c-MET / HGFR, Heavy Labeled) Glu 25 - Thr 932 (Accession # AAI30421.1) was produced in human 293 cells (HEK293) with fully chemically defined cell culture medium to obtain >99% incorp
Species	Human
Source	HEK293
ProteinLength	25-932 a.a.
Description	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,

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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.

Predicted N Terminal	Glu25 (α chain) & Ser308 (β chain)
Form	Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Normally Mannitol or Trehalose are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Molecular Mass	c-MET / HGFR, Heavy Labeled is fused with a C-terminal 8×His tag. 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)
Endotoxin	Less than 1.0 EU per μg of the c-MET / HGFR, Heavy Labeled by the LAL method.
Purity	>92% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Applications	MS Standard Protein
Storage	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.No activity loss was observed after storage at:In lyophilized state for 1 year (4oC); After reconstitution under sterile conditions for 3 months (-70oC).

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	MET met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor) [Homo sapiens]
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Official Symbol	MET
Synonyms	MET; met proto-oncogene (hepatocyte growth factor receptor); hepatocyte growth factor receptor; HGFR; RCCP2; SF receptor; HGF receptor; oncogene MET; HGF/SF receptor; proto-oncogene c-Met; scatter factor receptor; tyrosine-protein kinase Met; met proto-oncogene tyrosine kinase; AUTS9; c-Met;
Gene ID	4233
mRNA Refseq	NM_000245
Protein Refseq	NP_000236
MIM	164860
UniProt ID	P08581
Chromosome Location	7q31
Pathway	Adherens junction, organism-specific biosystem; Adherens junction, conserved biosystem; Alpha6-Beta4 Integrin Signaling Pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Arf6 signaling events, organism-specific biosystem; Axon guidance, organism-specific biosystem; Axon guidance, conserved biosystem; Axon guidance, organism-specific biosystem;
Function	ATP binding; hepatocyte growth factor-activated receptor activity; nucleotide binding; protein binding; protein tyrosine kinase activity; protein tyrosine kinase activity; receptor activity;