

CHASELECTION

Recombinant Mouse HGF, Tag Free

货号(Catalog Number): CY145FXXXX(L)

别名(synonym): F-TCF; hepatocyte growth factor (hepatopoietinA; scatter factor); Hepatopoeitin-A; Hepatopoietin A; HGF

来源(Source): Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived mouse HGF protein

蛋白结构 (Structure):该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: Q08048

氨基酸序列

Gln33-Arg495 (alpha) & Val496-Leu728 (beta)

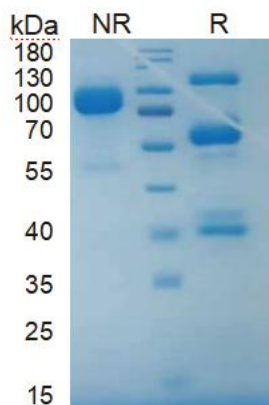
分子量大小(MW)

79.3 KDa

纯度 (Purity)

> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

SDS-PAGE



2 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

制剂(Formulation)

Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer.

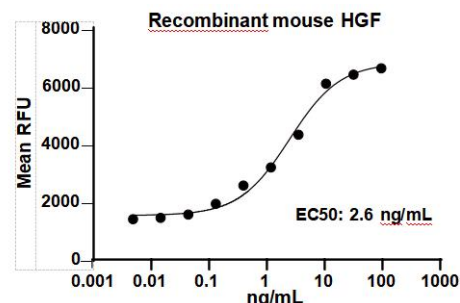
This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers.
Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

版本号: IN-PA-56-00

内毒素含量 (Endotoxin)

<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method

生物活性 (Bioactivity)



Recombinant mouse HGF stimulates cell proliferation of the mIMCD-3 mouse epithelial cells.

储存与运输(Storage)

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

产品背景介绍 (Production)

Hepatocyte Growth Factor(HGF), also known as Scatter Factor and Hepatopoietin A, is a pleiotropic protein in the Plasminogen subfamily of S1 peptidases. It is a multidomain molecule that includes an N-terminal PAN/APPLE-like domain, four Kringle domains, and a serine proteinase-like domain that has no detectable protease activity. Mouse HGF is secreted as an inactive 728 amino acid (aa) single chain propeptide. It is cleaved after the fourth Kringle domain by a serine protease to form bioactive disulfide-linked HGF with a 60 kDa alpha and 30 kDa beta chain. Alternate splicing generates an isoform that lacks the peptidase and the second, third, and fourth Kringle domains. Mouse HGF shares 91% - 95% aa sequence identity with bovine, canine, feline, human, and rat HGF. HGF binds heparan-sulfate proteoglycans and the widely expressed receptor tyrosine kinase, HGF R/c-MET. HGF-dependent c-MET activation is implicated in the development of many human cancers. HGF regulates epithelial morphogenesis by inducing cell scattering and



branching tubulogenesis. HGF induces the up-regulation of integrin alpha 2 beta 1 in epithelial cells by a selective increase in alpha 2 gene transcription. This integrin serves as a collagen I receptor, and its blockade disrupts epithelial cell branching tubulogenesis. HGF can also alter epithelium morphology by the induction of nectin-1 alpha ectodomain shedding, an adhesion protein component of adherens junctions. In the thyroid, HGF induces the proliferation, motility, and loss of differentiation markers of thyrocytes and inhibits TSH-stimulated iodine uptake.

