

ARG70307 Human Met recombinant protein (His-tagged, C-ter)

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	HEK293 expressed, His-tagged (C-ter) Human Met recombinant protein.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	Binding, SDS-PAGE
Target Name	Met
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Glu25 - Thr932 of Human Met (NP_000236.2) with 6X His tag at the C - terminus.
Expression System	HEK293
Alternate Names	Scatter factor receptor; c-Met; HGF receptor; HGFR; EC 2.7.10.1; SF receptor; AUTS9; Proto-oncogene c-Met; Tyrosine-protein kinase Met; HGF/SF receptor; Hepatocyte growth factor receptor; RCCP2; DFNB97

Application Instructions

Application Note	Binding activity test: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized recombinant human HGFR at 2 ug/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Rrecombinant human HGF with a linear range of 25-250 ng/ml.
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Properties

Form	Powder
Purification Note	0.22 µm filter sterilized. Endotoxin level is 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Reconstitution	Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1 - 0.5 mg/ml in sterile distilled water.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C for up to one month, at 2-8°C for up to one week. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	MET
Gene Full Name	MET proto-oncogene, receptor tyrosine kinase
Background	This gene encodes a member of the receptor tyrosine kinase family of proteins and the product of the proto-oncogene MET. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate alpha and beta subunits that are linked via disulfide bonds to form the mature receptor. Further processing of the beta subunit results in the formation of the M10 peptide, which has been shown to reduce lung fibrosis. Binding of its ligand, hepatocyte growth factor, induces dimerization and activation of the receptor, which plays a role in cellular survival, embryogenesis, and cellular migration and invasion.

Mutations in this gene are associated with papillary renal cell carcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and various head and neck cancers. Amplification and overexpression of this gene are also associated with multiple human cancers. [provided by RefSeq, May 2016]

Function

Receptor tyrosine kinase that transduces signals from the extracellular matrix into the cytoplasm by binding to hepatocyte growth factor/HGF ligand. Regulates many physiological processes including proliferation, scattering, morphogenesis and survival. Ligand binding at the cell surface induces autophosphorylation of MET on its intracellular domain that provides docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Following activation by ligand, interacts with the PI3-kinase subunit PIK3R1, PLCG1, SRC, GRB2, STAT3 or the adapter GAB1. Recruitment of these downstream effectors by MET leads to the activation of several signaling cascades including the RAS-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, or PLCgamma-PKC. The RAS-ERK activation is associated with the morphogenetic effects while PI3K/AKT coordinates prosurvival effects. During embryonic development, MET signaling plays a role in gastrulation, development and migration of muscles and neuronal precursors, angiogenesis and kidney formation. In adults, participates in wound healing as well as organ regeneration and tissue remodeling. Promotes also differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells. May regulate cortical bone osteogenesis (By similarity).

(Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for *Listeria monocytogenes* internalin InlB, mediating entry of the pathogen into cells. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

156 kDa

PTM

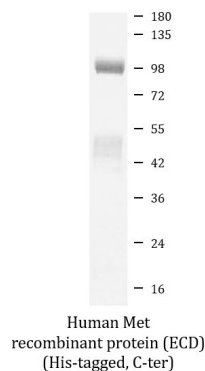
Autophosphorylated in response to ligand binding on Tyr-1234 and Tyr-1235 in the kinase domain leading to further phosphorylation of Tyr-1349 and Tyr-1356 in the C-terminal multifunctional docking site. Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ at Tyr-1349 and Tyr-1365. Dephosphorylated by PTPN1 and PTPN2.

Ubiquitinated. Ubiquitination by CBL regulates MET endocytosis, resulting in decreasing plasma membrane receptor abundance, and in endosomal degradation and/or recycling of internalized receptors. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Isoform 3: Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



ARG70307 Human Met recombinant protein (ECD) (His-tagged, C-ter) SDS-PAGE image

SDS-PAGE analysis of ARG70307 Human Met recombinant protein (ECD) (His-tagged, C-ter).