



# Recombinant Human HGF (C-6His)

<b>Catalog #</b>	EPT082
<b>Expression Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Recombinant Human Hepatocyte Growth Factor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln32-Ser728 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession</b>	P14210
<b>Synonyms</b>	Hepatocyte growth factor; HPTA; HGF; SF; Scatter factor; Hepatopoietin-A
<b>Mol Mass</b>	26&53.7 KDa
<b>AP Mol Mass</b>	32-38&50-65 KDa, reducing conditions
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	Less than 0.001 ng/μg (0.01 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
<b>FORMULATION</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
<b>RECONSTITUTION</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by





vortex or pipetting.

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SHIPPING

The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

## STORAGE

Lyophilized protein should be stored at  $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at  $4-7^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at  $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 3 months.

## BACKGROUND

HGF, is a pleiotropic protein in the Plasminogen subfamily of S1 peptidases and contains 4 kringle domains, 1 PAN domain and 1 peptidase S1 domain.

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





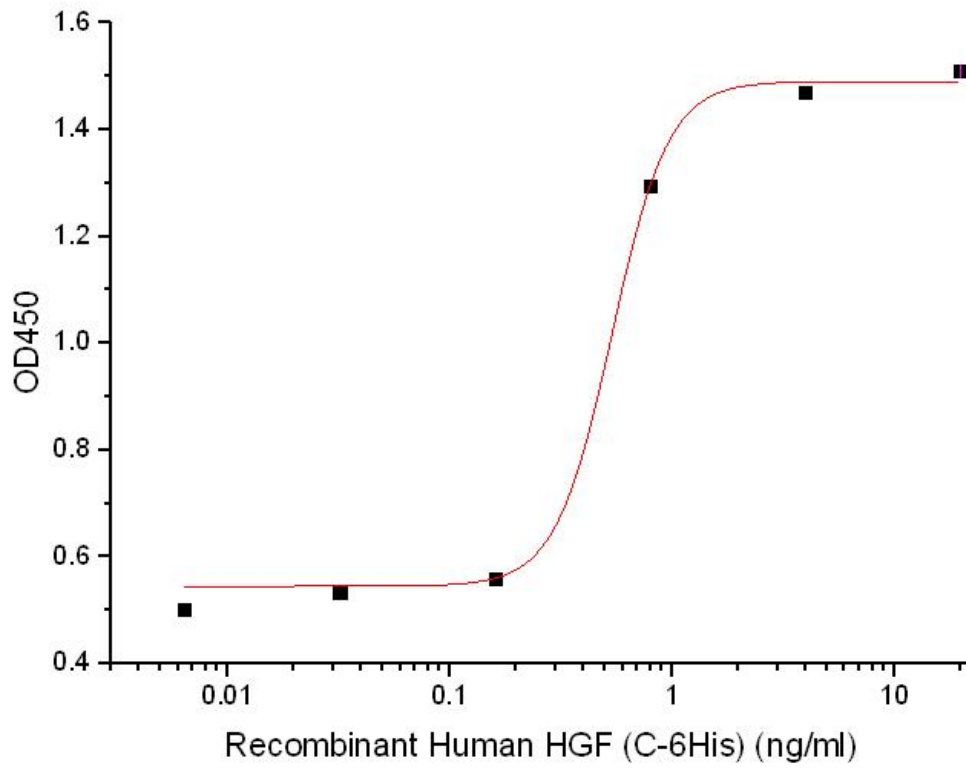
beta chain. HGF binds heparan-sulfate proteoglycans and the widely expressed receptor tyrosine kinase, HGF R/c-MET. HGF regulates epithelial morphogenesis by inducing cell scattering and branching tubulogenesis. It can also alter epithelium morphology by the induction of nectin-1 alpha ectodomain shedding, an adhesion protein component of adherens junctions. HGF regulates cell growth, cell motility, and morphogenesis by activating a tyrosine kinase signaling cascade after binding to the proto oncogenic c-Met receptor. HGF is secreted by mesenchymal cells and acts as a multi-functional cytokine on cells of mainly epithelial origin. Its ability to stimulate mitogenesis, cell motility, and matrix invasion gives it a central role in angiogenesis, tumorigenesis, and tissue regeneration.

## **SDS-PAGE**





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