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## Product Datasheet

### Recombinant Human HGF (C-6His) EBT-EPT082

Article Name	Recombinant Human HGF (C-6His)
Biozol Catalog Number	EBT-EPT082
Supplier Catalog Number	EPT082
Alternative Catalog Number	EBT-EPT082-50
Manufacturer	ELK Biotechnology
Category	Proteine/Peptide
Product Description	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....
Molecular Weight	Molecular weight: 26&53.7 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 32-38&50-65 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	<a href="#">P14210</a>
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Application Notes

Redissolve: 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.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.001 ng/µg (0.01 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Biological activity: Measured by its ability to induce IL-11 secretion by Saos-2 human osteosarcoma cells. The ED50 for this effect is 0.3-1.5 ng/ml. 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