

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

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|---|---|
| <b>Target</b>                           | MET   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | DA11; HGFR; AUTS9; RCCP2; c-Met; DFNB97   |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Recombinant human MET(516-656) Protein with C-terminal human Fc tag   |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | In Stock  |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | P08581  |
| <b>Expression Host</b>                  | HEK293  |
| <b>Tag</b>                              | C-Human Fc tag  |
| <b>Molecular Characterization</b>       | MET(Asn516-Asp656) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)  |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>                 | The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 41.8 kDa after removal of the signal peptide.   |
| <b>Purity</b>                           | The purity of the protein is greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.  |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.   |
| <b>Yefei_Storage</b>                    | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.   |
| <b>Background</b>                       | 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] |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only   |
| <b>Conjugate</b>                        | Unconjugated  |



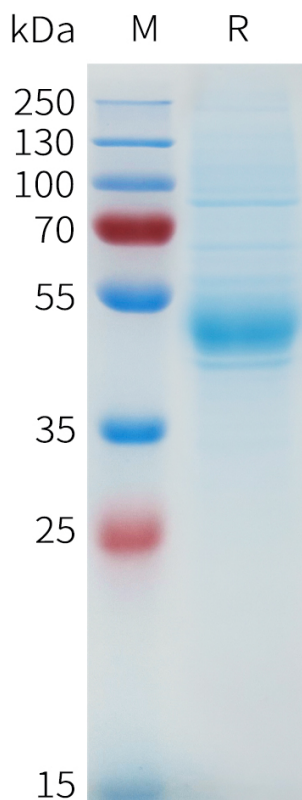


Figure 1. Human MET(516-656) Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

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