

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human HGF protein Gln32-Arg494 $\alpha$ chain & Val495-Ser728 $\beta$ chain Accession # P14210.2
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	$\alpha$ chain: Gln32; deduced from Arg 33 after deblocking $\beta$ chain; Val495
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	54 kDa ( $\alpha$ chain) & 26 kDa ( $\beta$ chain)

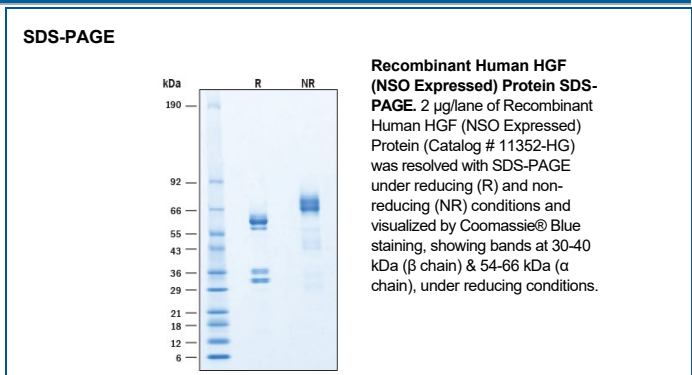
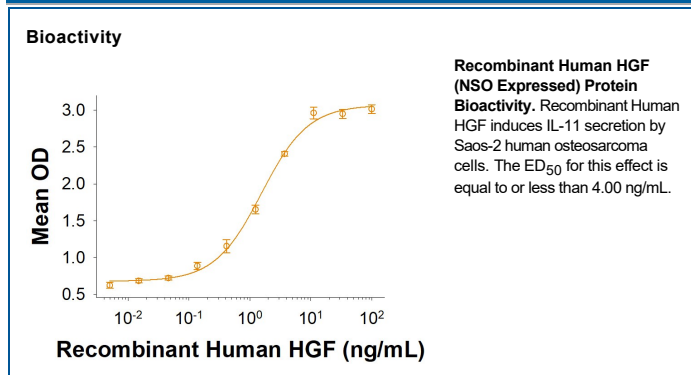
**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	30-40 kDa ( $\beta$ chain) & 54-66 kDa ( $\alpha$ chain), under reducing conditions.
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its ability to induce IL-11 secretion by Saos-2 human osteosarcoma cells. Hjertner, O. <i>et al.</i> (1999) Blood <b>94</b> :3883. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is equal to or less than 4.00 ng/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.50 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS and NaCl with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute 10 $\mu$ g size at 100 $\mu$ g/mL in PBS. Reconstitute all the other sizes at 200 $\mu$ g/mL in PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**DATA**



**BACKGROUND**

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 (1-5). Human 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 human HGF isoforms that lack the proteinase-like domain and different numbers of the Kringle domains. Human HGF shares 91%-94% aa sequence identity with bovine, canine, feline, mouse, and rat HGF. HGF binds heparan-sulfate proteoglycans and the widely expressed receptor tyrosine kinase, HGF R/c-MET (6, 7). HGF-dependent c-MET activation is implicated in the development of many human cancers (8). HGF regulates epithelial morphogenesis by inducing cell scattering and branching tubulogenesis (9, 10). HGF induces the up-regulation of integrin  $\alpha 2\beta 1$  in epithelial cells by a selective increase in  $\alpha 2$  gene transcription (11). This integrin serves as a collagen I receptor, and its blockade disrupts epithelial cell branching tubulogenesis (11, 12). HGF can also alter epithelium morphology by the induction of nectin-1 $\alpha$  ectodomain shedding, an adhesion protein component of adherens junctions (13). In the thyroid, HGF induces the proliferation, motility, and loss of differentiation markers of thyrocytes and inhibits TSH-stimulated iodine uptake (14). HGF promotes the motility of cardiac stem cells in damaged myocardium (15).

**References:**

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