

Rabbit Anti-HGF beta antibody

SL20688R

Product Name:	HGF beta
Chinese Name:	
Alias:	HGF-beta; HGFB; F TCF; Hepatocyte growth factor; Fibroblast derived tumor cytotoxic factor; Hepatocyte growth factor precursor; Hepatopoietin A; HPTA; Lung fibroblast derived mitogen; Scatter factor; SF; hepatocyte growth factor beta-chain; Hepatocyte growth factor beta chain; HGF_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100- 500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	26/80kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneExtracellular matrix
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HGF beta:501-600/723
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Hepatocyte growth factor regulates cell growth, cell motility, and morphogenesis by activating a tyrosine kinase signaling cascade after binding to the proto-oncogenic c- Met receptor. Hepatocyte growth factor 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, tumorogenesis, and tissue regeneration. It is secreted as a single inactive polypeptide and is cleaved by serine proteases into a 69-kDa alpha-chain and 34-kDa beta-chain. A disulfide bond between the alpha and beta chains produces the active, heterodimeric molecule. The protein belongs to the lasminogen subfamily of S1 peptidases but has no detectable protease activity. Alternative splicing of this gene produces multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:

HGF is a potent mitogen for mature parenchymal hepatocyte cells, seems to be an hepatotrophic factor, and acts as growth factor for a broad spectrum of tissues and cell types. It has no detectable protease activity.

Subunit:

Dimer of an alpha chain and a beta chain linked by a disulfide bond.

DISEASE:

Defects in HGF are the cause of deafness autosomal recessive type 39 (DFNB39) [MIM:608265]. A form of profound prelingual sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.

Similarity:

Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Plasminogen subfamily. Contains 4 kringle domains. Contains 1 PAN domain.

SWISS: P14210

Gene ID: 3082

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3082 Human

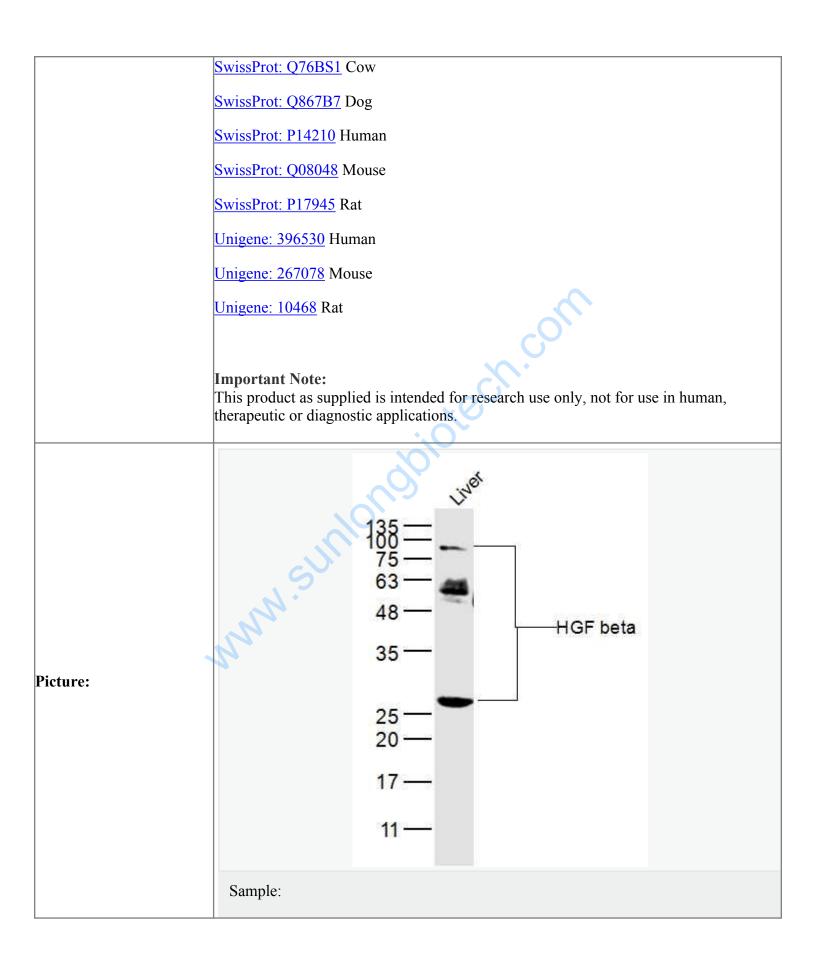
Entrez Gene: 282879 Cow

Entrez Gene: 15234 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24446 Rat

Omim: 142409 Human

SwissProt: Q9BH09 Cat



Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug
Primary: Anti-HGF beta (SL20688R) at 1/300 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 26/80 kD
Observed band size: 26/80 kD

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