

HGF rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00003082-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human HGF peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human HGF is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human HGF peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — HGF

Entrez GeneID [3082](#)

GeneBank Accession# [HGF](#)

Gene Name HGF

Gene Alias F-TCF, HGFB, HPTA, SF

Gene Description hepatocyte growth factor (hepatopoietin A; scatter factor)

Omim ID [142409](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

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, tumorigenesis, 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 plasminogen 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]

Other Designations

fibroblast-derived tumor cytotoxic factor|hepatocyte growth factor|hepatopoietin A|lung fibroblast-derived mitogen|scatter factor

Pathway

- [Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction](#)
- [Focal adhesion](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Renal cell carcinoma](#)

Disease

- [Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis](#)
- [Anoxia](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Autistic Disorder](#)
- [Birth Weight](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Carotid Artery Diseases](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glioblastoma](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Hepatitis](#)
- [Hyperparathyroidism](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Myopia](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Vitiligo](#)