**Introduction**

Hepatocyte Growth factor (HGF) was discovered as a mitogen for hepatocytes. HGF was subsequently found to be identical to the scatter factor, which destroys epithelial cell adhesion and promotes cell movement. Some reports have showed that HGF is expressed in normal and malignant mammary epithelium. HGF has also been reported to promote motility and growth of epithelial cells, to induce morphogenesis of epithelial cells and to promote vascularization. It has been speculated that HGF is involved in the growth and metastasis of cancer cells. The first step in the initiation of HGF action is dependent on its binding to a specific cell surface receptor, the HGF receptor, encoded by the proto-oncogene c-Met. It has been suggested that c-Met mediates both responses, i.e., promotion of growth and motility of HGF.

HGF is synthesized as a 728 amino acid that is processed to generate the mature growth factor consisting of a disulfide-linked 69 kDa α 34 kDa β chain.

**Antigen**

Synthetic peptide of the N-Terminal part of Human HGF β chain

**Purification**

Purified with antigen peptide

**Form**

Lyophilized product from 1 % BSA in PBS containing 0.05 % NaN₃

**How to use**

1 mL deionized water will be added to the product (the conc. comes up 100 μg /mL)

**Stability**

Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C

Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

**Application**

This antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry with formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues after microwave treatment (for 10min. in 10 mM Citrate buffer, pH 6.0) by several techniques such as Avidin Biotin Complex (ABC) Method. The optimal concentration is 2 - 5 μg/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.

This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 2 - 5 μg /mL.

**Specificity**

Reacts with human and rat HGF β chain.

Not cross-react with human HGF α chain

**Reference**

