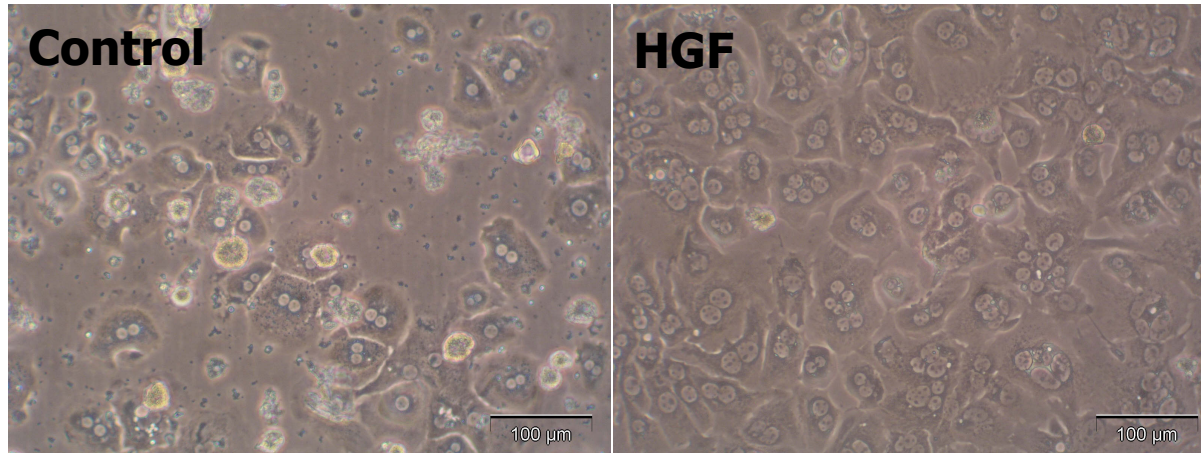


Product Description:

- Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF, Hepatopoeitin A, Scatter Factor) is a potent mitogen for epithelial cells¹. Biological active HGF is composed of a disulfid linked 69 kDa α chain and 34 kDa β chain, both of which are highly glycosylated. HGF exerts its biological effects through the HGF receptor, c-MET, which is expressed by normal hepatocytes, gastric and intestinal epithelium, ovarian and endometrial endothelium, and in the basal layers of skin. HGF stimulates the growth of hepatocytes, renal tubular epithelial cells, epidermal keratinocytes, epidermal melanocytes, Mv1Lu (mink lung epithelial cells), and BALB/MK (mouse keratinocytes)². HGF inhibits the growth of B6/F1 (mouse melanoma) cells, KB (human squamous carcinoma) cells, and HepG2 (human hepatoma) cells².
- The HGF gene spans approximately 70 kb and consists of 18 exons interrupted by 17 introns². The organization of the human HGF gene is highly homologous to that of human plasminogen³. HGF maps to the long arm of chromosome 7, 7q21.1^{4,5}.

References

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3. Petersen, T., et al., J. Biol. Chem., 265, 6104 (1990).
4. Weidner, K., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 88, 7001 (1991).
5. Fukuyama, R., et al., Genomics, 11, 410 (1991).
6. Rubin, J., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 88, 415 (1991).



Mouse hepatocytes cultured 3 days in the absence (Control, left panel) or the presence of 20 ng/ml HGF (HGF, right panel). Courtesy of Prof. Dr. Jan Hengstler, Leipzig

SDS Page and silver stain of HGF: 120 ng HGF were separated by SDS PAGE. Silver staining reveals the 69 kDa α chain and 34 kDa β chain of biologically active HGF.

