

Recombinant Human EGFR/ErbB1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100085

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

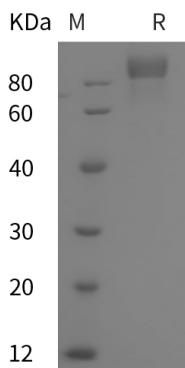
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human EGFR;ErbB1 protein Met1-Gly640, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	70.3 kDa
Observed MW	90 kDa
Accession	P00533
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human EGFR/ErbB1 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human EGFR/ErbB1 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 90 kDa.

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

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The EGFR subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases is composed of EGFR, ErbB2, ErbB3 and ErbB4. The EGFR shares 43%-44% aa sequence identity with the ECD of human EGFR subfamily. All these family members are type I transmembrane glycoproteins with an extracellular ligand binding domain. The extracellular ligand binding domain is containing two cysteine-rich domains separated by a spacer region and a cytoplasmic domain containing a membrane-proximal tyrosine kinase domain. Ligand binding could induce EGFR homodimerization and heterodimerization with ErbB2, resulting in cell signaling, heterodimerization tyrosine phosphorylation and kinase activation. It can bind EGF, amphiregulin, TGF-alpha, betacellulin, epiregulin, HB-EGF, epigen, and so on. Its signaling regulates multiple biological functions including cell proliferation, differentiation, motility, and apoptosis. EGFR can also be recruited to form heterodimers with the ligand-activated ErbB3 or ErbB4. EGFR is overexpressed in different tumors. Several anti-cancer drugs use EGFR as target.

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