

Recombinant Human EGFR/ErbB1 Protein (His & Avi Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033802

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

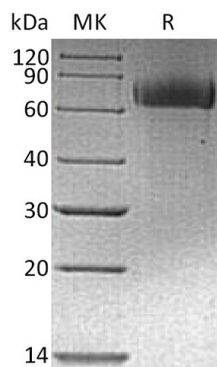
Description

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Species | Human |
| Source | HEK293 Cells-derived Human EGFR;ErbB1 protein Leu25-Ser378, with an C-terminal His & Avi |
| Calculated MW | 41.5 kDa |
| Observed MW | 60-90 kDa |
| Accession | NP_001333870 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Purity | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg 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 of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. |
| | Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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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