

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

Catalog Number: PKSH033802

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

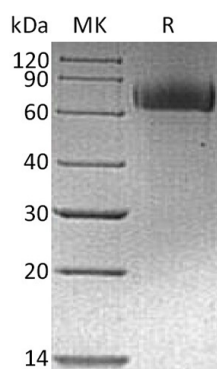
Description

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

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- α ; 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.