Recombinant Mouse Epiregulin Protein(Sumo Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100188

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

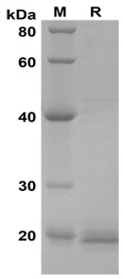
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	E.coli-derived Mouse Epiregulin protein Val56-Leu101, with an N-terminal Sumo
Calculated MW	17.9 kDa
Observed MW	20 kDa
Accession	Q61521
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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 Mouse Epiregulin proteins, 2μg/lane of Recombinant Mouse Epiregulin proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 20 KD

Background

Epiregulin (Epiregulin) is a member of the epidermal growth factor family. Epiregulin (Epiregulin) can function as a ligand of EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor), as well as a ligand of most members of the ERBB (v-erb-b2 oncogene homolog) family of tyrosine-kinase receptors. Epiregulin (Epiregulin) exhibit bifunctional regulatory properties: it inhibit the growth of several epithelial tumor cells and stimulated the growth of fibroblasts and various other types of cells. Epiregulin (Epiregulin) bound to the EGF receptors of epidermoid carcinoma A431 cells much more weakly than did EGF, but was nevertheless much more potent than EGF as a mitogen for rat primary hepatocytes and Balb/c 3T3 A31 fibroblasts. These findings sμggest that epiregulin (Epiregulin) plays important roles in regulating the growth of epithelial cells and fibroblasts by binding to receptors for EGF-related ligands. Epiregulin (Epiregulin) is the broadest specificity EGF-like ligand so far characterized: not only does it stimulate homodimers of both ErbB-1 and ErbB-4, it also activates all possible heterodimeric ErbB complexes.