

Recombinant Human EGFR/ErbB1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031995

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

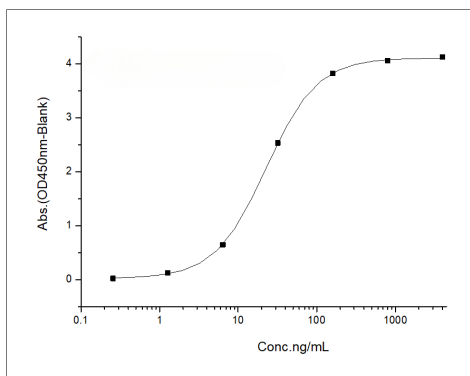
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human EGFR/ErbB1 protein Met 1-Gly 645, with an C-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	95.0 kDa
Observed MW	130-140 kDa
Accession	NP_005219
Bio-activity	Immobilized recombinant human EGF at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human EGFR with a linear range of 0.64-400 ng/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 97 % 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 sterile 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



Immobilized Recombinant Human EGFR / HER1 / ErbB1 Protein (Fc Tag) (Cat: PKSH031995) at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Cetuximab derived Anti-EGFR Antibody, Human IgG1, Biotinylated, the EC₅₀ is 12-36 ng/mL.

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

As a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) family, EGFR protein is type I transmembrane glycoprotein that binds a subset of EGF family ligands including EGF; amphiregulin; TGF- α ; betacellulin; etc. EGFR protein plays a crucial role in signaling pathway in the regulation of cell proliferation; survival and differentiation. Binding of a ligand induces EGFR protein homo- or heterodimerization; the subsequent tyrosine autophosphorylation and initiates various down stream pathways (MAPK; PI3K/PKB and STAT). In addition; EGFR signaling also has been shown to exert action on carcinogenesis and disease progression; and thus EGFR protein is proposed as a target for cancer therapy currently.

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