

EGFR VIII Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	EGFR;Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1;Epidermal growth factor receptor;Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1
Protein Construction:	Leu25-Ser378
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	NP_001333870
Molecular Weight:	61-75 Kda (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Leu25-Ser378

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Loaded Anti-Human EGFR mAb on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Human EGFR VIII-His with an affinity constant of 2.55 nM as determined in BLI assay. (Regularly tested)
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Greater than 95% as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months.

Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

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

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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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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