

HB-EGF Protein, Mouse, Recombinant

General Information

Synonyms:	Heparin Binding EGF-like growth factor;Diphtheria toxin receptor;HBEGF;DTR;HEGFL
Protein Construction:	Asp63-Leu148
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	Q06186
Molecular Weight:	9.8 kDa (Predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED 50 as determined by a cell proliferation assay using murine Balb/c 3T3 cells is less than 1.0 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 1.0 \times 10^6$ IU/mg.
Purity:	$> 97\%$ as determined by SDS-PAGE; $> 97\%$ as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in 10 mM PB, 500 mM NaCl, pH7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1% BSA. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μ g/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:

Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C . Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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

Heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor (HB-EGF) is a member of the EGF family of proteins. HB-EGF-like growth factor is synthesized as a membrane-anchored mitogenic and chemotactic glycoprotein. An epidermal growth factor produced by monocytes and macrophages, due to an affinity for heparin is termed HB-EGF. It has been shown to play a role in wound healing, cardiac hypertrophy and heart development and function. The transmembrane form of HB-EGF is the unique receptor for diphtheria toxin and functions in juxtacrine signaling in cells. Both forms of HB-EGF participate in normal physiological processes and in pathological processes including tumor progression and metastasis, organ hyperplasia, and atherosclerotic disease. HB-EGF can bind two locations

on cell surfaces, heparan sulfate proteoglycans and EGF-receptor effecting cell to cell interactions.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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