

HER3/ERBB3 Protein, Rhesus, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	erb-b2 receptor tyrosine kinase 3
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Rhesus (Macaca mulatta) ErbB3 (XP_001113953.2) extracellular domain (Met 1-Thr 643) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Ser 20
Species:	Rhesus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	XP_001113953.2
Molecular Weight:	95.7 kDa (predicted); 130-140 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human NRG1 Alpha His at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Rhesus HER3/ERBB3 hFc, the EC50 of Rhesus HER3/ERBB3 hFc is 250-800 ng/mL.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

ErbB3, also known as Her3(human epidermal growth factor receptor3), is a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This membrane-bound glycoprotein has a neuregulin binding domain but has not an active kinase domain., and therefore can not mediate the intracellular signal

transduction through protein phosphorylation. However, its heterodimer with ErbB2 or other EGFR members responsible for tyrosine phosphorylation forms a receptor complex with high affinity, and initiates the related pathway which lead to cell proliferation or differentiation. ErbB3 has been shown to implicated in numerous cancers, including prostate, bladder, and breast tumors. This protein has different isoforms derived from alternative splicing variants, and among which, the secreted isoform lacking the intermembrane region modulates the activity of membrane-bound form. Cancer Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Reference

Kraus M.H., et al., (1989), Isolation and characterization of ERBB3, a third member of the ERBB/epidermal growth factor receptor family: evidence for overexpression in a subset of human mammary tumors. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86:9193-9197.

Plowman G.D., et al., (1990), Molecular cloning and expression of an additional epidermal growth factor receptor-related gene. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:4905-4909.

Katoh M., et al., (1993), c-erbB3 gene encodes secreted as well as transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 192:1189-1197.

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