Datasheet for ABIN1589749

EGFR Protein (glycosylated, Monomer, Soluble) (Strep Tag)

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Overview

Quantity:	25 µg
Target:	EGFR
Protein Characteristics:	glycosylated, Monomer, Soluble
Origin:	Human
Source:	Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This EGFR protein is labelled with Strep Tag.

Product Details

Sequence:	LEEKKVCQGT SNKLTQLGTF EDHFLSLQRM FNNCEVVLGN LEITYVQRNY DLSFLKTIQE VAGYVLIALN TVERIPLENL QIIRGNMYYE NSYALAVLSN YDANKTGLKE LPMRNLQEIL HGAVRFSNNP ALCNVESIQW RDIVSSDFLS NMSMDFQNHL GSCQKCDPSC PNGSCWGAGE ENCQKLTKII CAQQCSGRCR GKSPSDCCHN QCAAGCTGPR ESDCLVCRKF RDEATCKDTC PPLMLYNPTT YQMDVNPEGK YSFGATCVKK CPRNYVVTDH GSCVRACGAD SYEMEEDGVR KCKKCEGPCR KVCNGIGIGE FKDSLSINAT NIKHFKNCTS ISGDLHILPV AFRGDSFTHT PPLDPQELDI LKTVKEITGF LLIQAWPENR TDLHAFENLE IIRGRTKQHG QFSLAVVSLN ITSLGLRSLK EISDGDVIIS GNKNLCYANT INWKKLFGTS GQKTKIISNR GENSCKATGQ VCHALCSPEG CWGPEPRDCV SCRNVSRGRE CVDKCNLLEG EPREFVENSE CIQCHPECLP QAMNITCTGR GPDNCIQCAH YIDGPHCVKT CPAGVMGENN TLVWKYADAG HVCHLCHPNC TYGCTGPGLE GCPTNGPKIP S
Characteristics:	Length (AA): 629 Chromosomal location: 7p12

Product Details

Purity:	~ 90 % by SDS-PAGE. Visualized by silver stain

Target Details

Target:	EGFR
Alternative Name:	EGFR (EGFR Products)
Background:	Recombinant human soluble EGFR is produced as a glycosylated monomeric protein with a mass of approximately 70 kDa in insect cells. The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases comprises four members: EGFR (also known as HER1, ErbB1 or ErbB), ErbB2 (Neu, HER-2), ErbB3 (HER-3), and ErbB4 (HER-4). All family members are type I transmembrane glycoprotein that has an extracellular domain which contains two cysteine-rich domains separated by a spacer region that is involved in ligand-binding, and a cytoplasmic domain which has a membrane-proximal tyrosine kinase domain and a C-terminal tail with multiple tyrosine autophosphorylation sites. The human EGFR gene encodes a 1210 amino acid (aa) residue precursor with a 24aa putative signal peptide, a 621aa extracellular domain, a 23aa transmembrane domain, and a 542aa cytoplasmic domain. EGFR has been shown to bind a subset of the EGF family ligands, including EGF, amphiregulin, TGF-alpha, betacellulin, epiregulin, heparin-binding EGF and neuregulin-2 in the absence of a co-receptor. Ligand binding induces EGFR homodimerization as well as heterodimerization with ErbB2, resulting in kinase activation, tyrosine phosphorylation and cell signaling. EGFR can also be recruited to form heterodimers with the ligand-activated ErbB3 or ErbB4. EGFR signaling has been shown to regulate multiple biological functions including cell proliferation, differentiation, motility and apoptosis. In addition, EGFR signaling has also been shown to play a role in carcinogenesis. Synonyms: EGFR, ERBB, HER1, mENA, ERBB1, PIG61
Molecular Weight:	85.0 kDa
NCBI Accession:	NP_005219, NM_005228
UniProt:	P00533
Pathways:	NF-kappaB Signaling, RTK Signaling, Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway, EGFR Signaling Pathway, Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway, Stem Cell Maintenance, Hepatitis C, Positive Regulation of Response to DNA Damage Stimulus, Interaction of EGFR with phospholipase C-gamma, Thromboxane A2 Receptor Signaling, EGFR Downregulation, S100 Proteins

Application Details

Application Notes:	Not tested so far!
Comment:	Soluble Receptors
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	The lyophilized sEGFR is soluble in water and most aqueous buffers. The lyophilized sEGFR should be reconstituted in water or PBS to a concentration of not lower than 50 µg/mL.
Buffer:	PBS
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-20 °C/-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Lyophilized samples are stable for greater than six months at -20 °C to -70 °C. Reconstituted sEGFR should be stored in working aliquots at -20 °C.
Expiry Date:	6 months

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