

Datasheet for ABIN7319230

EGFR Protein (His tag)



Overview

Quantity:	50 μg
Target:	EGFR
Origin:	Human
Source:	Human Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This EGFR protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human EGFR/ErbB1 Protein (His Tag)(Active)
Sequence:	Leu25-Val30Gly&Asn298-Ser645
Characteristics:	Recombinant Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor/Receptor Tyrosine Protein Kinase ErbB1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu25- Val30Gly&Asn298-Ser645 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Immobilized Human EGF(Cat: PKSH033687) at 10µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Human HER1-His.

Target Details

Target:	EGFR		
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Target Details

ErbB3 and ErbB4. The EGFR shares 43 % - 44 % as 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 containing a membrane proximal tyrosine khase 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-alpha, 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. Synonym: Epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR, Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1, Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1, EGFR Molecular Weight: 39.7 kDa NCBI Accession: NP_005219 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, \$100 Proteins Application Details Restrictions: For Research Use only Handling Format: Lyophilized Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. Buffer: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Storage: 4 *C, 20 *C, 20 *C. 20 *C.	Alternative Name:	EGFR/ErbB1 (EGFR Products)
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 containing a membrane-proximal tyrosine kinase domain. Ligand binding could induce EGFR homodimerization and heterodimerization with ErbB2, resulting in cell signaling, heterodimerization and heterodimerization with ErbB2, resulting in cell signaling, heterodimerization tyrosine phosphorylation and kinase activation. It can bind EGF, amphiregulin. TGF-alpha, 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. Synonym: Epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR, Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1, Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1, EGFR Molecular Weight: 39.7 kDa MCBI Accession: NP_005219 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 For Research Use only Handling Format: Lyophilized Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. Buffer: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Storage: 4 "C-20 "C-80 "C	Background:	Background: The EGFR subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases is composed of EGFR, ErbB2,
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	Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage Comment: Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C.	Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C
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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.