

Datasheet for ABIN7320519

EGF Protein (His tag)



Overview

Target:

EGF

| Quantity: | 100 μg |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Target: | EGF |
| Origin: | Mouse |
| Source: | Escherichia coli (E. coli) |
| Protein Type: | Recombinant |
| Biological Activity: | Active |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This EGF protein is labelled with His tag. |
| Product Details | |
| | |
| Purpose: | Recombinant Mouse EGF Protein (His Tag)(Active) |
| Purpose: Sequence: | Recombinant Mouse EGF Protein (His Tag)(Active) Asn977-Arg1029 |
| | |
| Sequence: | Asn977-Arg1029 Recombinant Mouse epidermal growth factor is produced by our E.coli expression system and |
| Sequence: Characteristics: | Asn977-Arg1029 Recombinant Mouse epidermal growth factor is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Asn977-Arg1029 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus. |
| Sequence: Characteristics: Purity: | Asn977-Arg1029 Recombinant Mouse epidermal growth factor is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Asn977-Arg1029 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus. > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE |

Target Details

Storage:

Storage Comment:

| Target Details | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alternative Name: | EGF (EGF Products) |
| Background: | Background: EGF is a single-pass type I membrane protein,containing 8 LDL-receptor class B |
| | repeats and 9 EGF-like domains. EGF results in cellular proliferation, differentiation, and |
| | survival.EGF is a low-molecular-weight polypeptide first purified from the mouse submandibular |
| | gland, but since then found in many human tissues including submandibular gland, parotid |
| | gland. Salivary EGF, which seems also regulated by dietary inorganic iodine, also plays an |
| | important physiological role in the maintenance of oro-esophageal and gastric tissue integrity. |
| | The biological effects of salivary EGF include healing of oral and gastroesophageal ulcers, |
| | inhibition of gastric acid secretion, stimulation of DNA synthesis as well as mucosal protection |
| | from intraluminal injurious factors such as gastric acid, bile acids, pepsin, and trypsin and to |
| | physical, chemical and bacterial agents. |
| | Synonym: Pro-epidermal growth factor, Epidermal growth factor,EGF |
| Molecular Weight: | 7.2 kDa |
| UniProt: | P01132 |
| Pathways: | NF-kappaB Signaling, RTK Signaling, Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway, EGFR Signaling |
| | Pathway, Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway, Regulation of Carbohydrate Metabolic Process, |
| | Hepatitis C, Protein targeting to Nucleus, Interaction of EGFR with phospholipase C-gamma, |
| | Thromboxane A2 Receptor Signaling, EGFR Downregulation |
| Application Details | |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
| Handling | |
| | Lyophilized |
| 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. |
| | |

samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted

4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C