

CHASELECTION

Recombinant Human EGF, Tag Free

货号(Catalog Number): CY175FXXXX(L)

别名(synonym):

beta-urogastrone; EGF; epidermal growth factor
(beta-urogastrone); epidermal growth factor; hEGF

来源(Source): Human embryonic kidney cell,
HEK293-derived human EGF protein

蛋白结构 (Structure):

该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: P01133

氨基酸序列:

Asn971-Arg1023

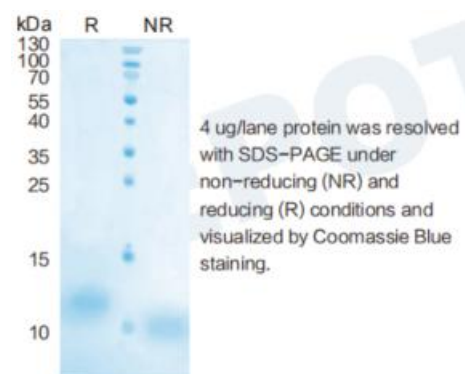
分子量大小(MW):

6.3 kDa

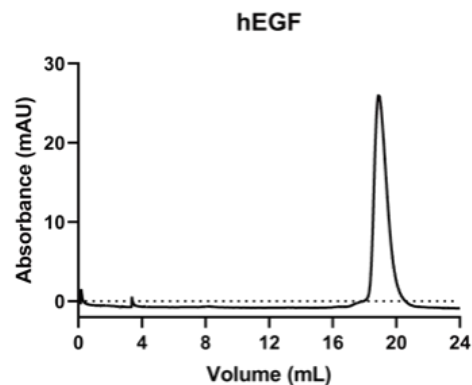
纯度 (Purity):

> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

SDS-PAGE



4 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.



Size-exclusion chromatography of recombinant human EGF protein (280 nm absorbance)

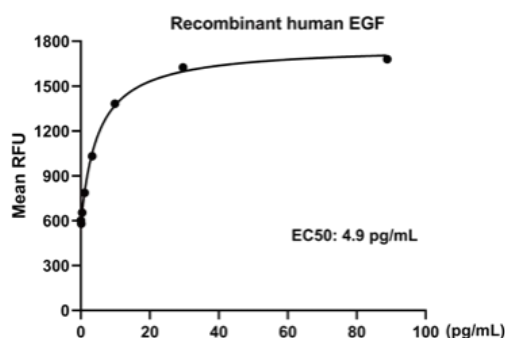
内毒素含量 (Endotoxin):

<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method

制剂(Formulation):

Solution protein. Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer. This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

活性检测 (Biological Activity):



Recombinant human EGF (Catalog # HF-2014) stimulates cell proliferation of the Balb/3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cell line.



储存与运输(Storage):

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 ° C as supplied.

Shipping with dry ice

ErbB3 and ErbB4, mediate responses to EGF family members. EGF binding induces dimerization of the EGF receptor resulting in activation of the protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway. These receptors undergo a complex pattern of ligand-induced homo- or hetero-dimerization to transduce EGF family signals .

产品背景介绍 (Production) :

Epidermal growth factor (EGF) is a small, potent growth factor capable of inducing cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival. EGF is the founding member of the EGF family that also includes TGF- α , amphiregulin (AR), betacellulin (BTC), epiregulin (EPR), heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor (HB-EGF), epigen, and the neuregulins (NRG)-1 through -6 . Members of The EGF family are characterized by a shared structural motif, the EGF-like domain, which contains three intramolecular disulfide bonds that are formed by six similarly spaced, conserved cysteine residues. These disulfide bonds are essential for proper protein conformation and receptor binding. All EGF family members are synthesized as type I transmembrane precursor proteins that may contain several EGF domains in the extracellular region. The mature proteins are released from the cell surface by regulated proteolysis. The full length EGF protein is 1207 amino acids (aa) (EGF precursor) containing nine EGF domains and nine LDLR class B repeats. However, the mature protein is much smaller, only 53 aa, and is generated by proteolytic cleavage of the EGF domain proximal to the transmembrane region . EGF is well conserved across mammals with mature human EGF 70% identical to mature mouse and rat EGF. Physiologically, EGF is found in various body fluids, including blood, milk, urine, saliva, seminal fluid, pancreatic juice, cerebrospinal fluid, and amniotic fluid. EGF is a high affinity ligand of the EGF receptor (ErbB). Four ErbB (HER) family receptor tyrosine kinases including EGFR/ErbB1, ErbB2,

