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## Product Datasheet

### Recombinant Human EGFR (C-6His) EBT-EPT097

Article Name	Recombinant Human EGFR (C-6His)
Biozol Catalog Number	EBT-EPT097
Supplier Catalog Number	EPT097
Alternative Catalog Number	EBT-EPT097-10
Manufacturer	ELK Biotechnology
Category	Proteine/Peptide
Product Description	Recombinant Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu25-Ser645 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus....
Molecular Weight	Molecular weight: 69.6 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 90-120 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	<a href="#">P00533</a>
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Application Notes

Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Background: The EGFR subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases is composed of EGFR, ErbB2, ErbB3 and ErbB4. The EGFR shares 43% - 44% aa 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 kinase 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