

EPS15 Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700485
Synonyms:	Eps15 epidermal; growth factor receptor pathway substrate 15; 2410112D09Rik; epidermal growth factor receptor substrate 15; epidermal growth factor pathway substrate 15; protein AF-1p
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P42566 (C657-D798)
Gene ID:	2060
Molecular Weight:	20.9 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<p>C F F R Q S T D P F A T S S T D P F S A A N N S S I T S V E T L K H N D P F A P</p> <p>G G T V V A A S D S A T D P F A S V F G N E S F G G G F A D F S T L S K V N N E</p> <p>D P F R S A T S S S V S N V V I T K N V F E E T S V K S E D E P P A L P P K I G</p> <p>T P T R P C P L P P G K R S I N K L D S P D</p>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>EPS15, a multifaceted protein, intricately regulates cell growth and plays a pivotal role in the control of mitogenic signals and cell proliferation. It is particularly involved in the internalization of ligand-inducible receptors of the receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) family, with a notable impact on EGFR internalization. Functioning as a clathrin adapter, EPS15 is indispensable for the assembly of clathrin-coated pits (CCPs) and contributes to CCPs' maturation, including processes like invagination or budding. Its involvement extends to endocytosis of key molecules such as integrin beta-1 (ITGB1) and transferrin receptor (TFR), with the internalization of ITGB1 relying on its association with DAB2. EPS15 engages in a complex network of protein interactions, including SGIP1, HGS, STAM, STAM2, AP2A2, STON2, CRK, SH3BP4/TTP, ERBB2, FCHO1, FCHO2, DAB2, CORO7, UBQLN1, UBQLN2, REPS2, and EPN1, underscoring its versatility and significance in various cellular processes.</p>
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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