

## EGFR Protein, Human (Biotinylated, 621a.a, HEK293, His)

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P73517
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; ERBB; ERBB1; HER1
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Source:</b>	HEK293
<b>Accession:</b>	P00533 (L25-S645)
<b>Gene ID:</b>	1956
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 99.5 kDa

### PROPERTIES

<b>Biological Activity</b>	Measured by its ability to bind human EGF-Fc in functional ELISA.
<b>Appearance</b>	Lyophilized powder.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1 EU/ $\mu$ g, determined by LAL method.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu$ g/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

### DESCRIPTION

#### Background

The EGFR protein, a receptor tyrosine kinase, binds ligands of the EGF family, including EGF, TGFA/TGF- $\alpha$ , AREG, epigen/EPGN, BTC/betacellulin, epiregulin/EREG, and HBEGF/heparin-binding EGF. This interaction initiates cascades that convert extracellular signals into cellular responses, involving receptor homo- and/or heterodimerization and autophosphorylation on key cytoplasmic residues. The phosphorylated receptor recruits adapter proteins like GRB2, activating downstream signaling cascades, including RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, PLCgamma-PKC, and STATs modules. Additionally, EGFR may trigger the NF-kappa-B signaling cascade and directly phosphorylate proteins like RGS16, activating its GTPase activity, potentially linking EGF receptor signaling to G protein-coupled receptor signaling. Furthermore, EGFR phosphorylates MUC1, enhancing its interaction with SRC and CTNNB1/beta-catenin. It positively regulates cell migration through interaction with CCDC88A/GIV, retaining EGFR at the cell membrane post-ligand stimulation, thereby promoting EGFR signaling and triggering cell migration. Beyond its canonical functions, EGFR contributes to enhancing learning and memory performance and plays a role in mammalian pain signaling, with isoform 2 potentially acting as an antagonist to EGF action.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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