

## Product Data Sheet

## EGFR Protein, Human (621a.a, HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P74177
Synonyms:	Epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; ERBB; ERBB1; HER1
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P00533 (L25-S645)
Gene ID:	1956
Molecular Weight:	110-160 kDa

## PROPERTIES

AA Sequence			
	LEEKKVCQGT SNKLTQLGTF EDH	FLSLQRM FNNCEVVLGN	
	LEITYVQRNY DLSFLKTIQE VAG	Y V L I A L N T V E R I P L E N L	
	QIIRGNMYYE NSYALAVLSN YDA	NKTGLKE LPMRNLQEIL	
	HGAVRFSNNP ALCNVESIQW RDI	V S S D F L S N M S M D F Q N H L	
	GSCQKCDPSC PNGSCWGAGE ENC	Q K L T K I I C A Q Q C S G R C R	
	GKSPSDCCHN QCAAGCTGPR ESD	CLVCRKF RDEATCKDTC	
	PPLMLYNPTT YQMDVNPEGK YSF	G A T C V K K C P R N Y V V T D H	
	GSCVRACGAD SYEMEEDGVR KCK	KCEGPCR KVCNGIGIGE	
	FKDSLSINAT NIKHFKNCTS ISG	D L H I L P V A F R G D S F T H T	
	PPLDPQELDI LKTVKEITGF LLI	Q A W P E N R T D L H A F E N L E	
	IIRGRTKQHG QFSLAVVSLN ITS	LGLRSLK EISDGDVIIS	
	GNKNLCYANT INWKKLFGTS GQK	TKIISNR GENSCKATGQ	
	VCHALCSPEG CWGPEPRDCV SCR	NVSRGRE CVDKCNLLEG	
	EPREFVENSE CIQCHPECLP QAM	NITCTGR GPDNCIQCAH	
	YIDGPHCVKT CPAGVMGENN TLV	WKYADAG HVCHLCHPNC	
	TYGCTGPGLE GCPTNGPKIP S		
Biological Activity	Immobilized Human EGF, No Tag at 2 μg/mL (100 μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Human EGFR, hFc Tag with the EC <sub>50</sub> of 2.4 μg/mL determined by ELISA.		
Appearance	Lyophilized powder		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.		
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.		
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in ddH_2O.		
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

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

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

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