

## Product Data Sheet

## EGFR Protein, Human (HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78435
Synonyms:	ErbB; EC 2.7.10; EC 2.7.10.1; EGFR; mENA; LEGFR; ERBB; ERBB1; HER1; PIG61; NISBD2
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P00533 (L25-S645)
Gene ID:	1956
Molecular Weight:	85-110 kDa

PROPERTIES	
<b>Biological Activity</b>	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% trehalose is added as protectant 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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