

Recombinant Human Epidermal Growth Factor (rHu EGF)

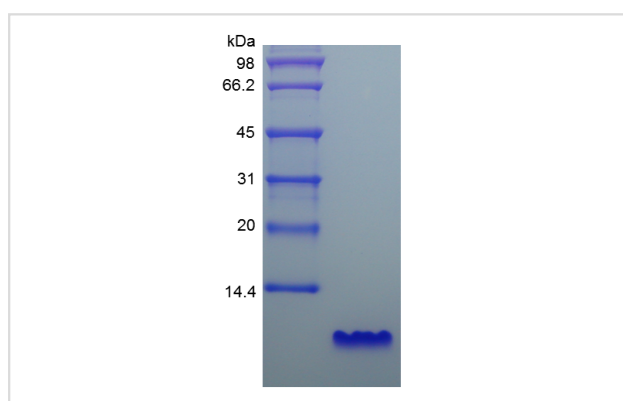
Catalog No: #70504

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Description

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Product Name | Recombinant Human Epidermal Growth Factor (rHu EGF) |
| Brief Description | Recombinant Protein |
| Host Species | E.coli |
| Purification | > 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses. |
| Species Reactivity | Hu |
| Target Name | rHu EGF |
| Other Names | Urogastrone, URG |
| Accession No. | accession:P01133 GeneID:Hs.419815. |
| Uniprot | P01133 |
| GeneID | 1950; |
| Calculated MW | Approximately 6.2 kDa, a singl |
| SDS-PAGE MW | Sterile Filtered White lyophil |
| Target Sequence | NSDSECPLSH DGYCLHDGVC MYIEALDKYA CNCVVG YIGE RCQYRDLKWW ELR |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4. |
| Storage | This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8 °C, but should be kept at -20 °C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8 °C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20 °C to -70 °C. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. |

Images



Background

Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF) was originally discovered in crude preparations of nerve growth factor prepared from mouse submaxillary glands as an activity that induced early eyelid opening, incisor eruption, hair growth inhibition, and stunting of growth when injected into newborn mice. Human EGF was isolated from urine based on its inhibitory effect on gastric secretion and named urogastrone, accordingly. EGF is prototypic of a family of growth factors that are derived from membrane-anchored precursors. All members of this family are characterized by the presence of at least one EGF structural unit (defined by the presence of a conserved 6 cysteine motif that forms three disulfide bonds) in their extracellular domain. EGF is initially

synthesized as a 130 kDa precursor transmembrane protein containing 9 EGF units. The mature soluble EGF sequence corresponds to the EGF unit located proximal to the transmembrane domain. The membrane EGF precursor is capable of binding to the EGF receptor and was reported to be biologically active. Mature human EGF shares 70 % a.a. sequence identity with mature mouse and rat EGF.

References

1. Chevalier RL, Goyal S, Thornhill BA. 1999. J Urol, 162: 1532-6.
2. Gehm BD, McAndrews JM, Jordan VC, et al. 2000. Mol Cell Endocrinol, 159: 53-62.
3. Yang H, Sun X, Wang Z, et al. 2003. J Membr Biol, 194: 47-58.
4. Cohen S. 2008. J Biol Chem, 283: 33793-7.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only