

## Product datasheet for **RC400313**

### EGFR (NM\_005228) Human Mutant ORF Clone

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Mutant ORF Clones
Product Name:	EGFR (NM_005228) Human Mutant ORF Clone
Mutation Description:	E866K
Affected Codon#:	866
Affected NT#:	c.2596
Nucleotide Mutation:	EGFR Mutant (E866K), Myc-DDK-tagged ORF clone of Homo sapiens epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), transcript variant 1 as transfection-ready DNA
Effect:	Missense
Symbol:	EGFR
Synonyms:	ERBB; ERBB1; HER1; mENA; NISBD2; PIG61
Vector:	pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005228
ORF Size:	3630 bp
Restriction Sites:	Sgfl-Mlul



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<b>OTI Annotation:</b>	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">NP_005219</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	5616 bp
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	3633 bp
<b>Locus ID:</b>	1956
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	7p11.2
<b>Domains:</b>	Recep_L_domain, pkinase, TyrKc, S_TKc, Furin-like, FU
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Adult stem cells, Cancer stem cells, Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Protein Kinase, Secreted Protein, Stem cell relevant signaling - JAK/STAT signaling pathway, Transmembrane
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Adherens junction, Bladder cancer, Calcium signaling pathway, Colorectal cancer, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Dorso-ventral axis formation, Endocytosis, Endometrial cancer, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, ErbB signaling pathway, Focal adhesion, Gap junction, Glioma, GnRH signaling pathway, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Non-small cell lung cancer, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton
<b>MW:</b>	134 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	The protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of the protein kinase superfamily. This protein is a receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family. EGFR is a cell surface protein that binds to epidermal growth factor. Binding of the protein to a ligand induces receptor dimerization and tyrosine autophosphorylation and leads to cell proliferation. Mutations in this gene are associated with lung cancer. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2016]