

Product datasheet for TP720580XL

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

EGF (NM 001963) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human epidermal growth factor (EGF), transcript variant 1

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

ΔcnO

or AA Sequence:

Asn971-Arg1023

Tag: Tag Free
Predicted MW: 6.2 kDa
Concentration: lot specific

Purity: >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl

Endotoxin: Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/µg of protein (< 1 EU/µg)

Reconstitution Method: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the

lyophilized protein in ddH2O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: Store at -80°C.

Stability: Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling

conditions.

RefSeq: NP 001954

 Locus ID:
 1950

 UniProt ID:
 P01133

 RefSeq Size:
 5600

 Cytogenetics:
 4q25

 RefSeq ORF:
 3621

Synonyms: HOMG4; URG



EGF (NM_001963) Human Recombinant Protein - TP720580XL

Summary: This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor superfamily. The encoded

preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the 53-amino acid epidermal growth factor peptide. This protein acts a potent mitogenic factor that plays an important role in the growth, proliferation and differentiation of numerous cell types. This protein acts by binding with high affinity to the cell surface receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor. Defects in this gene are the cause of hypomagnesemia type 4. Dysregulation of this gene has been associated with the growth and progression of certain cancers. Alternative splicing results in

multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is

proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]

Protein Families: Adult stem cells, Druggable Genome, Embryonic stem cells, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS,

Induced pluripotent stem cells, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Bladder cancer, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Endocytosis, Endometrial cancer, ErbB

signaling pathway, Focal adhesion, Gap junction, Glioma, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Non-small cell lung cancer, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate

cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton