

#### DESCRIPTION

**Source** Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human EGFR protein  
Leu25-Ser645, with a C-terminal 6-His tag  
Accession # CAA25240.1

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Leu25

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 69 kDa

#### SPECIFICATIONS

**SDS-PAGE** 94-104 kDa, under reducing conditions.

**Activity** Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.  
When Human EGFR (Research Grade Cetuximab Biosimilar) Antibody (Catalog # [MAB9577](#)) is immobilized at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well), Recombinant Human EGFR His-tag (Catalog # 11302-ER) binds with an ED<sub>50</sub> of 1.25-15.0 ng/mL.

**Endotoxin Level** <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.

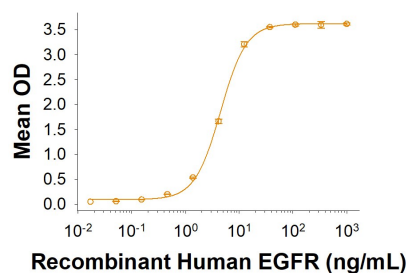
**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

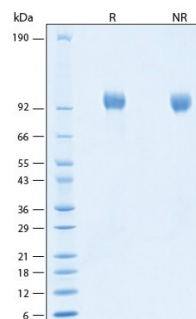
#### DATA

##### Binding Activity



**Recombinant Human EGFR His-tag Protein Binding Activity.** When Human EGFR (Research Grade Cetuximab Biosimilar) Antibody (Catalog # [MAB9577](#)) is immobilized at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well), Recombinant Human EGFR His-tag (Catalog # 11302-ER) binds with an ED<sub>50</sub> of 1.25-15.0 ng/mL.

##### SDS-PAGE



**Recombinant Human EGFR His-tag Protein SDS-PAGE.** 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human EGFR His-tag Protein (Catalog # 11302-ER) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 94-104 kDa.

## BACKGROUND

Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), also known as HER-1 and ErbB1, is a member of a subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases comprised of four members: EGFR, ErbB2 (Neu, HER-2), ErbB3 (HER-3), and ErbB4 (HER-4). All family members are type I transmembrane glycoproteins with an extracellular domain (ECD) containing two cysteine-rich domains separated by a spacer region and a cytoplasmic domain containing a tyrosine kinase domain followed by multiple tyrosine autophosphorylation sites (1, 2). Several soluble isoforms lacking the intracellular domain are generated by alternate splicing, along with a tumor specific mutant EGFRvIII, are known to exist (3-5). The ECD of mature, full-length EGFR shares 88% and 89% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat EGFR, respectively. EGFR binds a subset of the EGF family ligands, including EGF, amphiregulin, TGF- $\alpha$ , betacellulin, epiregulin, HB-EGF, and epigen (1, 2). Ligand binding induces EGFR homodimerization as well as heterodimerization with ErbB2, resulting in kinase activation, heterodimerization tyrosine phosphorylation and cell signaling (6-8). EGFR can also be recruited to form heterodimers with the ligand-activated ErbB3 or ErbB4. EGFR signaling regulates multiple biological functions including cell proliferation, differentiation, motility, and apoptosis (6-8). EGFR is overexpressed in a wide variety of tumors, with EGFRvIII overexpressed particularly in glioblastoma multiforme (GMB) and is the target of several anti-cancer therapeutics (5,9,10).

## References:

1. Singh, A.B. and R.C. Harris (2005) *Cell. Signal.* **17**:1183.
2. Shilo, B.Z. (2005) *Development* **132**:4017.
3. Guillaudeau, A. *et al.* (2012) *PLoS One.* **7**:1.
4. Reiter J.L. *et al.* (2001) *Genomics* **71**:1.
5. Gan HK *et al.* (2013) *FEBS J.* **280**:5350
6. Freed, D. M. *et al.* (2017) *Cell.* 171:683.
7. Burgess, A.W. *et al.* (2003) *Mol. Cell* **12**:541.
8. Faria, J.A. *et al.* (2016) *BBRC.* **478**:39.
9. An Z. *et al.* (2018) *Oncogene.* **37**:1561.
10. Lee, C. K. *et al.* (2017) *J. Thoracic Oncology.* **12**:403.