

**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

**Structure / Form** Biotinylated via amines

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 69 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE** 90-105 kDa, under reducing conditions.

**Activity** Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.  
Biotinylated Recombinant Human EGFR His-tag (Catalog # BT11302) binds Human EGFR (Research Grade Cetuximab Biosimilar) Antibody (Catalog # MAB9577) with an ED<sub>50</sub> of 1.50-18.0 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 water.

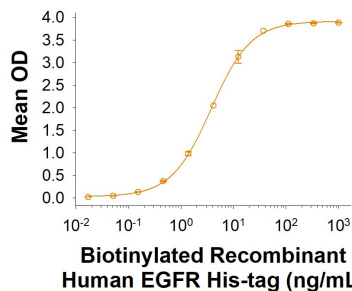
**Shipping** The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**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.

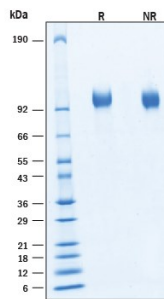
**DATA**

**Binding Activity**



**Biotinylated Recombinant Human EGFR His-tag Protein Binding Activity.** Biotinylated Recombinant Human EGFR His-tag Protein (Catalog # BT11302) binds Human EGFR (Research Grade Cetuximab Biosimilar) Antibody (Catalog # MAB9577) with an ED<sub>50</sub> of 1.50-18.0 ng/mL.

**SDS-PAGE**



**Biotinylated Recombinant Human EGFR His-tag Protein SDS-PAGE.** 2 µg/lane of Biotinylated Recombinant Human EGFR His-tag Protein (Catalog # BT11302) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 90-105 kDa, under reducing conditions.

**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:**

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