

Recombinant Mouse EGF (C-6His)

Catalog No.: RP0083

Basic Information

Information

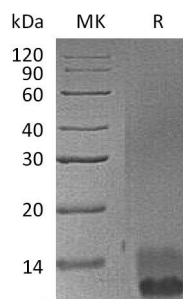
Source	<i>E.coli</i>
Description	Recombinant Mouse Epidermal Growth Factor is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Asn977-Arg1029 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	P01132
Known As	Pro-epidermal growth factor; Epidermal growth factor; EGF
Predicted Mol Mass	7.2 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	9-14 KDa, reducing conditions

Properties

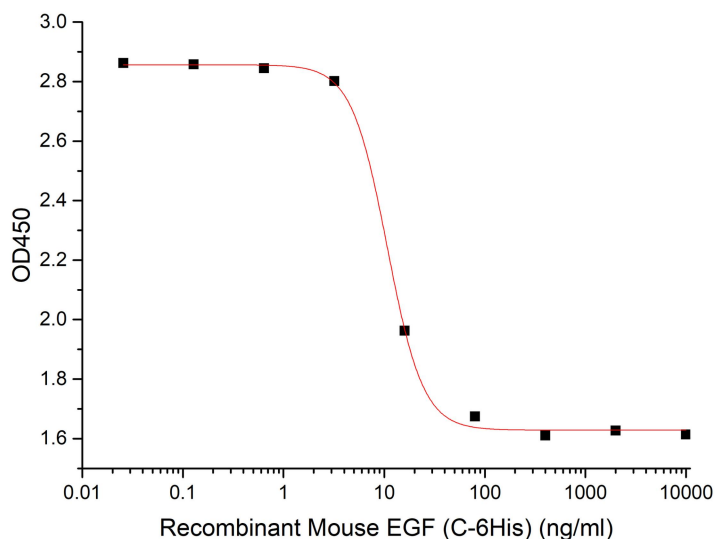
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Experimental Data

Purity-SDS-PAGE



Bioactivity-Cell Based Assay



Greater than 95% as Measured by its ability to inhibits the proliferation of human determined by reducing epithelial A431 cells.The ED50 for this effect is 2-20 ng/ml. (QC SDS-PAGE. (QC verified) verified).

Background

EGF is a single-pass type I membrane protein,containing 8 LDL-receptor class B repeats and 9 EGF-like domains. EGF results in cellular proliferation, differentiation, and survival.EGF is a low-molecular-weight polypeptide first purified from the mouse submandibular gland, but since then found in many human tissues including submandibular gland, parotid gland. Salivary EGF, which seems also regulated by dietary inorganic iodine, also plays an important physiological role in the maintenance of oro-esophageal and gastric tissue integrity. The biological effects of salivary EGF include healing of oral and gastroesophageal ulcers, inhibition of gastric acid secretion, stimulation of DNA synthesis as well as mucosal protection from intraluminal injurious factors such as gastric acid, bile acids, pepsin, and trypsin and to physical, chemical and bacterial agents.