# **Product Name: Recombinant Mouse EGF (C-6His)**

Catalog #: PEM0557



#### **Summary**

Name EGF/epidermal growth factor

**Purity** Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin level** <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction 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

Host E.coli

**Species** Mouse

Predicted Molecular Mass 7.2 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH

8.0.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

**Stability&Storage** Lyophilized protein should be stored at  $\leq$  -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  $\leq$  -20°C for 3 months.

**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. 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.

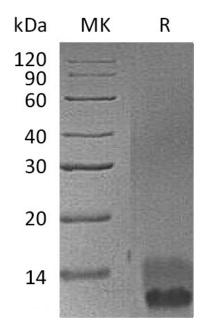
## **SDS-PAGE** image

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#### **Alternative Names**

Pro-epidermal growth factor; Epidermal growth factor; EGF

### **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 oroesophageal 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.

#### Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.