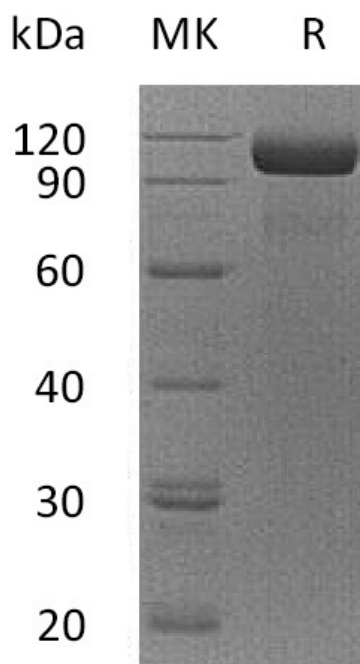


## Summary

<b>Name</b>	EGFRvIII
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor/Receptor Tyrosine Protein Kinase ErbB1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu25-Ser378 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	NP_001333870
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	65.8 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	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

**Product Name: Recombinant Human EGFR vIII (C-Fc)**  
**Catalog #: PHH0599**



### Alternative Names

Epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1; Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1; EGFR

### Background

The EGFR subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases is composed of EGFR, ErbB2, ErbB3 and ErbB4. The EGFR shares 43% - 44% aa sequence identity with the ECD of human EGFR subfamily. All these family members are type I transmembrane glycoproteins with an extracellular ligand binding domain. The extracellular ligand binding domain is containing two cysteine-rich domains separated by a spacer region and a cytoplasmic domain containing a membrane-proximal tyrosine kinase domain. Ligand binding could induce EGFR homodimerization and heterodimerization with ErbB2, resulting in cell signaling, heterodimerization tyrosine phosphorylation and kinase activation. It can bind EGF, amphiregulin, TGF- $\alpha$ , betacellulin, epiregulin, HB-EGF, epigen, and so on. Its signaling regulates multiple biological functions including cell proliferation, differentiation, motility, and apoptosis. EGFR can also be recruited to form heterodimers with the ligand-activated ErbB3 or ErbB4. EGFR is overexpressed in different tumors. Several anti-cancer drugs use EGFR as target.

### Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.