

Recombinant human ErbB2/Her2 protein

Catalog Number: ATGP3586

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Expression system

Baculovirus

Domain

23-652aa

UniProt No.

P04626

NCBI Accession No.

NP_004439.2

Alternative Names

Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-2 isoform, ERBB2, CD340, HER-2, HER-2/neu, HER2, MLN 19, NEU, NGL, TKR1

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

Molecular Weight

70.4 kDa (638aa)

Concentration

0.25mg/ml (determined by Bradford assay)

Formulation

Liquid in. Phosphate-Buffered Saline (pH 7.4) containing 10% glycerol

Purity

> 85% by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level

< 1 EU per 1ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

Tag

His-Tag

Application

SDS-PAGE

Storage Condition

Can be stored at +2C to +8C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20C to -80C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

BACKGROUND

Description

ERBB2, also known as receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-2 isoform, belongs to the epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor family. It is an oncogene encoding a type 1 tyrosine kinase growth factor receptor. Its overexpression is associated with reduced disease free and overall survival. It is a predictor factor for poor

Recombinant human ErbB2/Her2 protein

Catalog Number: ATGP3586

response to chemotherapy and plays a key role in development, cell proliferation and differentiation. It is permanently coupled to phospholipase C gamma and involves tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of PLC gamma. It reflects the molecular biological properties of gastric cancer and may be clinically used to determine indications for the use of targeted drugs. It results in cellular transformation and is associated with a variety of malignancy and breast, prostate, ovarian, lung cancers. Recombinant human ERBB2, fused to His-tag at C-terminus, was expressed in insect cell and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.

Amino acid Sequence

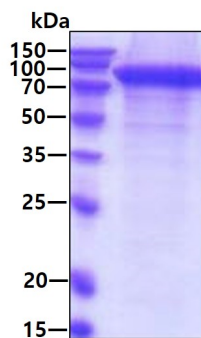
TQVCTGDMK LRLPASPETH LDMLRHLYQG CQVVQGNLEL TYLPTNASLS FLQDIQEVQG YVLIAHNQVR QVPLQRLRIV RGTQLFEDNY ALAVLDNGDP LNNTTPVTGA SPGGLRELQL RSLTEILKGG VLIQRNPQLC YQDTILWKDI FHKNNQLALT LIDTNRSRAC HPCSPMCKGS RCWGESSEDC QSLTRTV CAG GCARCKGPLP TDCCHEQCAA GCTGPKHSDC LACLHFNHSG ICELHCPALV TYNTDTFESM PNPEGRYTFG ASCVTACPYN YLSTDVGSCT LVCPLHNQEV TAEDGTQRCE KCSKPCARVC YGLGMEHLRE VRAVTSANIQ EFAGCKKIFG SLAFLPESFD GDPASNTAPL QPEQLQVFET LEEITGYLYI SAWPDSL PDL SVFQNLQVIR GRILHNGAYS LTLQGLGISW LGLRSLRELG SGLALIHNT HLCFVHTVPW DQLFRNPHQA LLHTANRPED ECVGEG LACH QLCARGHCWG PGPTQCVNCS QFLRGQECVE ECRVLQGLPR EYVNARHCLP CHPECQPQNG SVTFCGPEAD QCVACAHYKD PFCVARCPS GVKPDL SYMP IWKFPDEEGA CQPCPINCTH SCVDLDDKGC PAEQRASPLT <LEHHHHHH>

General References

Hammam O., et al. (2014) J Egypt Soc Parasitol. 44:719-731.
Zavalishina LE., et al. (2014) Arkh Patol. 76:22-27.

DATA

SDS-PAGE



3ug by SDS-PAGE under reducing condition and visualized by coomassie blue stain.