Recombinant Human Epiregulin (rHuEpiregulin)

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:	105-07
Source:	*Escherichia coli.*
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 5.6 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 49 amino acids.
Quantity:	5μg/25μg/1000μg
AA Sequence:	VAQVSITKCS SDMNGYCLHG QCIYLVDMSQ NYCRCEVGYT GVRCEHFFL
Purity:	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED_{50} as determined by a cell proliferation assay using murine Balb/c 3T3 cells is less than 2 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 5.0×10^5 IU/mg.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin:	Less than 1 EU/μg of rHuEpiregulin as determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
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.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. **NOT FOR HUMAN USE**.

Human Epiregulin

Epiregulin encoded by the EREG gene in humans, is a member of the EGF family of growth factors. This family also includes epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor (TGF)-alpha, amphiregulin (ARG), HB (heparin-binding)-EGF, betacellulin, and the various heregulins. Epiregulin is expressed mainly in the placenta and peripheral blood leukocytes and in certain carcinomas of the bladder, lung, kidney and colon. It stimulates the proliferation of keratinocytes, hepatocytes, fibroblasts and vascular smooth muscle cells. Additionally, it inhibits the growth of several tumor-derived epithelial cell lines. Human Epiregulin is initially synthesized as a glycosylated 19.0 kDa transmembrane precursor protein, which is processed by proteolytic cleavage to produce a 6.0 kDa mature secreted sequence.

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