

**Human CellExp EGF, human recombinant protein**  
**EGF, URG, HOMG4, epidermal growth factor**  
**Catalog # PBV10858r****Specification**

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**Human CellExp EGF, human recombinant protein - Product info**Primary Accession  
Calculated MW[P01133](#)

This protein has a calculated MW of 6.3 kDa. DTT-reduced protein migrates as 6.3 kDa estimated polypeptide in SDS-PAGE. KDa

**Human CellExp EGF, human recombinant protein - Additional Info**Gene ID **1950**Gene Symbol **EGF****Other Names**

EGF, URG, HOMG4, epidermal growth factor

Gene Source

Source

Assay&amp;Purity

Assay2&amp;Purity2

Recombinant

**Target/Specificity**

EGF

**Human****HEK 293 cells****SDS-PAGE; ≥97%****HPLC;****Yes****Application Notes**

Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH 7.4 to a concentration of 50 µg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -20°C.

**Format**

Lyophilized powder

**Storage**

-20°C; Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS. Generally 5-8% Mannitol or trehalose is added as a protectant before lyophilization.

**Human CellExp EGF, human recombinant protein - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **Human CellExp EGF, human recombinant protein - Images**

### **Human CellExp EGF, human recombinant protein - Background**

Human epidermal growth factor (EGF) is also known as HOMG4 and URG, and is a growth factor that plays an important role in the regulation of cell growth, proliferation, and differentiation by binding to its receptor EGFR. Epidermal growth factor can be found in human platelets, macrophages, urine, saliva, milk, and plasma. EGF is the founding member of the EGF-family of proteins. Members of this protein family have highly similar structural and functional characteristics. All family members contain one or more repeats of the conserved amino acid sequence. 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. Because of the increased risk of cancer by EGF, inhibiting it decreases cancer risk.

### **Human CellExp EGF, human recombinant protein - References**

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Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).  
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