Overview

Synonyms	Epidermal Growth Factor, Urogastrone, URG
Description	**Epidermal Growth Factor,** a low-molecular-weight polypeptide, is the founding member of the EGF-family of proteins. It can be found in platelets, macrophages, urine, saliva, etc. EGF acts by binding with high affinity to the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) and stimulating downstream protein tyrosine kinase activity. This signal transduction cascade results in increased intracellular calcium levels and increased rates of glycolysis and protein synthesis. EGF stimulates the growth of many epidermal and epithelial tissues. Pharmaceutical drugs designed to inhibit EGFR have been used to treat certain types of cancer.
Accession No	P07522
Species	Rat
Source	*CHO*
Biological Activity	ED_{50} < 0.1 ng/ml, measured in a cell proliferation assay using 3T3 cells.
Sequence	`MNSNTGCPPS YDGYCLNGGV CMYVESVDRY VCNCVIGYIG ERCQHRDLRW WKLR`

Properties

Measured Molecular Weight	~6 kDa, observed by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE and HPLC.
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.
Reconstitution	Reconstituted in ddH_2O or PBS at 100 µg/ml.
Endotoxin Level	< 0.2 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Storage	Lyophilized recombinant **Rat Epidermal Growth Factor** remains stable up to 6 months at lower than -70°C from date of receipt. Upon reconstitution, Rat Epidermal Growth Factor should be stable up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 2 months at -20°C.
Note	For research use only

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