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# Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF), human recombinant protein

**Urogastrone, URG, EGF, epidermal growth factor**
**Catalog # PBV10051r**

## Specification

### Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF), human recombinant protein - Product info

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Accession | Q6QBS2 |
| Calculated MW | **Human EGF is a 6.2 kDa recombinant protein KDa** |

### Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF), human recombinant protein - Additional Info

| | |
|---|---|
| Gene ID | **UniGeneHs.419815** |
| Gene Symbol | **EGF** |

**Other Names**
Urogastrone, URG, EGF, epidermal growth factor

| | |
|---|---|
| Gene Source | **Human** |
| Source | **E. coli** |
| Assay&Purity | **SDS-PAGE; ≥98%** |
| Assay2&Purity2 | **HPLC; ≥98%** |
| Recombinant | **Yes** |
| Results | **5.92-10.06 ng/ml** |

**Target/Specificity**
EGF

**Application Notes**
Reconstitute the human EGF in $H_2O$ to a concentration of 0.1-1 mg/ml. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers and stored at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for future use.

**Format**
Recombinant EGF is available as a lyophilized powder

**Storage**
-20°C; EGF protein is lyophilized with no additives

### Epidermal Growth Factor (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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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## Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF), human recombinant protein - Images

## Epidermal Growth Factor (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. Recombinant human EGF is a 6.2 kDa protein containing 53 amino acid residues. This recombinant human EGF has an N-terminal His-tag preceding the 53 amino acid sequence (MW = 8.5 kDa)