

HB-EGF

Catalog # PVGS1309

Product Information

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| Primary Accession Species | Q99075 Human |
| Sequence | Asp63-Leu148 |
| Purity | > 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 95% as analyzed by HPLC |
| Endotoxin Level | |
| Biological Activity | ED ₅₀ |
| Expression System | CHO |
| Theoretical Molecular Weight | 9.7 kDa |
| Formulation | Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS. |
| Reconstitution | It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH ₂ O or PBS up to 100 µg/ml. |
| Storage & Stability | Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |

Additional Information

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| Gene ID | 1839 |
| Other Names | Proheparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, Heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, HB-EGF, HBEGF, Diphtheria toxin receptor, DT-R, HBEGF, DTR, DTS, HEGFL |
| Target Background | Proheparin-binding EGF-like growth factor (HB-EGF), also known as DTR, DTS and HEGFL, is a member of the EGF family of mitogens. It is expressed in macrophages, monocytes, endothelial cells and muscle cells. HB-EGF signals through the EGF receptor to stimulate the proliferation of smooth muscle cells, epithelial cells and keratinocytes. Compared to EGF, HB-EGF binds to the EGF receptor with a higher affinity and has been shown to be more mitogenic, likely due to its ability to bind to heparin and heparin sulfate proteoglycans. HB-EGF has also been reported to act as a diphtheria toxin receptor, mediating endocytosis of the bound toxin. Heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor has been shown to interact with NRD1, Zinc finger and BTB domain-containing protein 16 and BAG1. |

Protein Information

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| Name | HBEGF |
| Synonyms | DTR, DTS, HEGFL |
| Function | Growth factor that mediates its effects via EGFR, ERBB2 and ERBB4. Required for normal cardiac valve formation and normal heart function. Promotes smooth muscle cell proliferation. May be involved in macrophage-mediated cellular proliferation. It is mitogenic for fibroblasts, but not endothelial cells. It is able to bind EGF receptor/EGFR with higher affinity than EGF itself and is a far more potent mitogen for smooth muscle cells than EGF. Also acts as a diphtheria toxin receptor. |
| Cellular Location | [Heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor]: Secreted, extracellular space. Note=Mature HB-EGF is released into the extracellular space and probably binds to a receptor |

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.