

Product datasheet for **TP721317**

ERBB2 Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	PE Conjugated Human Her2 Protein (C-His)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	CHO
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Ser22-Thr652
Tag:	C-His
Predicted MW:	The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 71 kDa and migrates at approximately 80 kDa on SDS-PAGE with DTT-reduced conditions before APC conjugation.
Concentration:	25µg size is bottled at 0.1mg/mL concentration. 100 µg size is bottled at lot specific concentration.
Purity:	>90%
Conjugation:	PE
Buffer:	1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.09% NaN3 with a carrier protein
Bioactivity:	Positive
	The definition of the active protein (purified and biotinylated) is defined as the protein that can bind to its biological receptor/ligand. For conjugated protein, it is defined with its function to bind to the ScFv of the active CAR-transfected cells in flow cytometry test.
Preparation:	Affinity Ni-NTA
Applications:	FACS
Storage:	An unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for 2 weeks or at -20°C and below for six months. This stock solution should be aliquoted and stored at ≤ -70°C to minimize the freeze/thaw cycles.
Stability:	6 Months
RefSeq:	NP_004439.2
Locus ID:	2064
UniProt ID:	P04626



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Summary:

Human epithelial growth factor receptor 2 (HER2), also named ErbB2/Neu receptor, is a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR; also known as ErbB) family of receptor tyrosine kinases. In human, this family are consisted of four members: HER1 (EGFR, ERBB1), HER2 (ERBB2), HER3 (ERBB3) and HER4 (ERBB4). The HER family proteins are type I transmembrane growth factor receptors that function to activate intracellular signaling pathways in response to extracellular signals. Their structure consists of an extracellular ligand binding domain, a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular tyrosine kinase domain. Unlike other members of the family, HER2 lacks ligand binding activity and its signaling function is engaged by its ligand-bound heterodimeric partners. Its expression has a close relationship with various tumors. Its overexpression is found in malignant tumors, such as breast, ovarian, gastric, and colorectal cancers.