

## PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

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<b>Catalog Number:</b>	125-04
<b>Source:</b>	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 6.0 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 53 amino acids, including 3 intramolecular disulfide-bonds.
<b>Quantity:</b>	100µg/500µg/1000µg
<b>AA Sequence:</b>	NSYPGCPSSY DGYCLNGGVC MHIESLDSYT CNCVIGYSGD RCQTRDLRWW ELR
<b>Purity:</b>	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
<b>Biological Activity:</b>	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED <sub>50</sub> as determined by a cell proliferation assay using murine Balb/c 3T3 cells is less than 0.1 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 1.0 × 10 <sup>7</sup> IU/mg.
<b>Physical Appearance:</b>	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
<b>Formulation:</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Endotoxin:</b>	Less than 1 EU/µg of rMuEGF as determined by LAL method.
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
<b>Shipping:</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage:</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li><li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li><li>● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li></ul>
<b>Usage:</b>	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. <b>NOT FOR HUMAN USE.</b>

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### ***Murine Epidermal Growth Factor***

Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF) was originally discovered in crude preparations of nerve growth factor prepared from mouse submaxillary glands as an activity that induced early eyelid opening, incisor eruption, hair growth inhibition, and stunting of growth when injected into newborn mice. It is prototypic of a family of growth factors that are derived from membrane-anchored precursors. All members of this family are characterized by the presence of at least one EGF structural unit (defined by the presence of a conserved 6 cysteine motif that forms three disulfide bonds) in their extracellular domain. EGF is initially synthesized as a 130 kDa precursor transmembrane protein containing 9 EGF units. The mature soluble EGF sequence corresponds to the EGF unit located proximal to the transmembrane domain. The membrane EGF precursor is capable of binding to the EGF receptor and was reported to be biologically active. Mature mouse EGF shares 70 % a.a. sequence identity with mature human EGF.