

ARG70251 Human ERBB4 / HER4 recombinant protein (Fc-His-tagged, C-ter)

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	HEK293 expressed, Fc-His-tagged (C-ter) Human ERBB4 / HER4 recombinant protein.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	Binding, SDS-PAGE
Target Name	ERBB4 / HER4
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Gln26 - Arg649 of Human ERBB4 / HER4 (NP_005226.1) with an Fc - 6X His tag at the C - terminus.
Expression System	HEK293
Alternate Names	E4ICD; s80HER4; Proto-oncogene-like protein c-ErbB-4; p180erbB4; Tyrosine kinase-type cell surface receptor HER4; Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-4; 4ICD; EC 2.7.10.1; ALS19; HER4

Application Instructions

Application Note	Binding activity test: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Recombinant Human NRG1-beta1 at 2µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Recombinant Human HER4/ErbB4, the EC50 of HER4/ErbB4 is 20.99ng/ml.
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Properties

Form	Powder
Purification Note	0.22 µm filter sterilized. Endotoxin level is 97% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Reconstitution	Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1 - 0.5 mg/ml in sterile distilled water.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C for up to one month, at 2-8°C for up to one week. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	ERBB4
Gene Full Name	erb-b2 receptor tyrosine kinase 4
Background	This gene is a member of the Tyr protein kinase family and the epidermal growth factor receptor subfamily. It encodes a single-pass type I membrane protein with multiple cysteine rich domains, a transmembrane domain, a tyrosine kinase domain, a phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase binding site and a PDZ domain binding motif. The protein binds to and is activated by neuregulins and other factors and induces a variety of cellular responses including mitogenesis and differentiation. Multiple proteolytic events allow for the release of a cytoplasmic fragment and an extracellular fragment. Mutations in this gene have been associated with cancer. Alternatively spliced variants which encode different protein

isoforms have been described; however, not all variants have been fully characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function

Tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an essential role as cell surface receptor for neuregulins and EGF family members and regulates development of the heart, the central nervous system and the mammary gland, gene transcription, cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis. Required for normal cardiac muscle differentiation during embryonic development, and for postnatal cardiomyocyte proliferation. Required for normal development of the embryonic central nervous system, especially for normal neural crest cell migration and normal axon guidance. Required for mammary gland differentiation, induction of milk proteins and lactation. Acts as cell-surface receptor for the neuregulins NRG1, NRG2, NRG3 and NRG4 and the EGF family members BTC, EREG and HBEGF. Ligand binding triggers receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation at specific tyrosine residues that then serve as binding sites for scaffold proteins and effectors. Ligand specificity and signaling is modulated by alternative splicing, proteolytic processing, and by the formation of heterodimers with other ERBB family members, thereby creating multiple combinations of intracellular phosphotyrosines that trigger ligand- and context-specific cellular responses. Mediates phosphorylation of SHC1 and activation of the MAP kinases MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1. Isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM-B CYT-1 phosphorylate PIK3R1, leading to the activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and AKT1 and protect cells against apoptosis. Isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM-B CYT-1 mediate reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and promote cell migration in response to NRG1. Isoform JM-A CYT-2 and isoform JM-B CYT-2 lack the phosphotyrosine that mediates interaction with PIK3R1, and hence do not phosphorylate PIK3R1, do not protect cells against apoptosis, and do not promote reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and cell migration. Proteolytic processing of isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM-A CYT-2 gives rise to the corresponding soluble intracellular domains (4ICD) that translocate to the nucleus, promote nuclear import of STAT5A, activation of STAT5A, mammary epithelium differentiation, cell proliferation and activation of gene expression. The ERBB4 soluble intracellular domains (4ICD) colocalize with STAT5A at the CSN2 promoter to regulate transcription of milk proteins during lactation. The ERBB4 soluble intracellular domains can also translocate to mitochondria and promote apoptosis. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

147 kDa

PTM

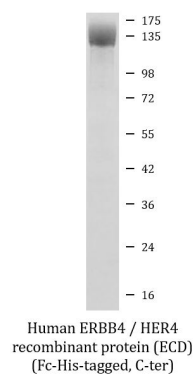
Isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM-A CYT-2 are processed by ADAM17. Proteolytic processing in response to ligand or 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate stimulation results in the production of 120 kDa soluble receptor forms and intermediate membrane-anchored 80 kDa fragments (m80HER4), which are further processed by a presenilin-dependent gamma-secretase to release a cytoplasmic intracellular domain (E4ICD; E4ICD1/s80Cyt1 or E4ICD2/s80Cyt2, depending on the isoform). Membrane-anchored 80 kDa fragments of the processed isoform JM-A CYT-1 are more readily degraded by the proteasome than fragments of isoform JM-A CYT-2, suggesting a prevalence of E4ICD2 over E4ICD1. Isoform JM-B CYT-1 and isoform JM-B CYT-2 lack the ADAM17 cleavage site and are not processed by ADAM17, precluding further processing by gamma-secretase.

Autophosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to ligand binding. Autophosphorylation occurs in trans, i.e. one subunit of the dimeric receptor phosphorylates tyrosine residues on the other subunit. Ligands trigger phosphorylation at specific tyrosine residues, thereby creating binding sites for scaffold proteins and effectors. Constitutively phosphorylated at a basal level when overexpressed in heterologous systems; ligand binding leads to increased phosphorylation. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1035 is important for interaction with STAT1. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1056 is important for interaction with PIK3R1. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1242 is important for interaction with SHC1. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1188 may also contribute to the interaction with SHC1. Isoform JM-A CYT-2 is constitutively phosphorylated on tyrosine residues in a ligand-independent manner. E4ICD2 but not E4ICD1 is phosphorylated on tyrosine residues.

Ubiquitinated. During mitosis, the ERBB4 intracellular domain is ubiquitinated by the APC/C complex and targeted to proteasomal degradation. Isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM-B CYT-1 are ubiquitinated by WWP1. The ERBB4 intracellular domain (E4ICD1) is ubiquitinated, and this involves NEDD4. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=In response to NRG1 treatment, the activated receptor is internalized. ERBB4 intracellular domain: Nucleus. Mitochondrion. Note=Following proteolytical processing E4ICD (E4ICD1 or E4ICD2 generated from the respective isoforms) is translocated to the nucleus. Significantly more E4ICD2 than E4ICD1 is found in the nucleus. E4ICD2 colocalizes with YAP1 in the nucleus. [UniProt]



ARG70251 Human ERBB4 / HER4 recombinant protein (ECD) (Fc-His-tagged, C-ter) SDS-PAGE image

SDS-PAGE analysis of ARG70251 Human ERBB4 / HER4 recombinant protein (ECD) (Fc-His-tagged, C-ter).