





# Recombinant Human Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-3 (ERBB3), partial (Active)

| Product Code        | CSB-MP007765HU   |
|---------------------|--|
| Abbreviation        | Recombinant Human ERBB3 protein, partial (Active)  |
| Storage             | The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.  |
| Uniprot No.         | P21860   |
| Form                | Lyophilized powder   |
| Storage Buffer      | Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered PBS, 6% Trehalose, pH 7.4  |
| Product Type        | Recombinant Protein  |
| Immunogen Species   | Homo sapiens (Human)   |
| Biological Activity | Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized NRG1(CSB-MP016077HU1(F6)) at 2 $\mu$ g/ml can bind human ERBB3, the EC <sub>50</sub> is 12.32-15.74 ng/ml.  |
| Purity              | Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.  |
| Sequence            | SEVGNSQAVCPGTLNGLSVTGDAENQYQTLYKLYERCEVVMGNLEIVLTGHN ADLSFLQWIREVTGYVLVAMNEFSTLPLPNLRVVRGTQVYDGKFAIFVMLNYN TNSSHALRQLRLTQLTEILSGGVYIEKNDKLCHMDTIDWRDIVRDRDAEIVVKD NGRSCPPCHEVCKGRCWGPGSEDCQTLTKTICAPQCNGHCFGPNPNQCCH DECAGGCSGPQDTDCFACRHFNDSGACVPRCPQPLVYNKLTFQLEPNPHTK YQYGGVCVASCPHNFVVDQTSCVRACPPDKMEVDKNGLKMCEPCGGLCPKA CEGTGSGSRFQTVDSSNIDGFVNCTKILGNLDFLITGLNGDPWHKIPALDPEKL NVFRTVREITGYLNIQSWPPHMHNFSVFSNLTTIGGRSLYNRGFSLLIMKNLNV TSLGFRSLKEISAGRIYISANRQLCYHHSLNWTKVLRGPTEERLDIKHNRPRRD CVAEGKVCDPLCSSGGCWGPGPGQCLSCRNYSRGGVCVTHCNFLNGEPRE FAHEAECFSCHPECQPMEGTATCNGSGSDTCAQCAHFRDGPHCVSSCPHGVLGAKGPIYKYPDVQNECRPCHENCTQGCKGPELQDCLGQTLVLIGKTHLT |
| Source              | Mammalian cell   |
| Target Names        | ERBB3  |
| Expression Region   | 20-643aa   |
| Notes               | Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.  |
| Tag Info            | C-terminal hFc1-tagged   |
| Mol. Weight         | 96.4 kDa   |
| Protein Length      | Partial  |
|                     |  |

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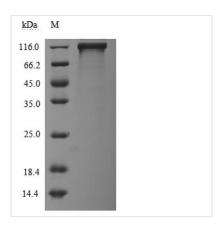




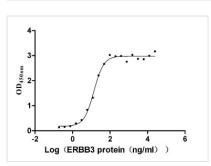




# **Image**



(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.



Activity Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized NRG1(CSB-MP016077HU1(F6)) at 2 μg/ml can bind human ERBB3, the  $EC_{50}$  is 12.32-15.74 ng/ml.

## **Description**

The recombinant human ERBB3 protein is produced in mammalian cells by expressing a plasmid carrying the gene fragment encoding amino acids 20-643 of the human ERBB3 protein. This protein carries a C-terminal hFc-tag. The purified ERBB3 protein has a purity exceeding 95% as confirmed by SDS-PAGE and contains endotoxin levels below 1.0 EU/µg, as measured using the LAL assay. Biological activity testing confirms its functionality, and ELISA demonstrates its specific binding to the NRG1 (CSB-MP016077HU1(F6)) with an EC<sub>50</sub> between 12.32 and 15.74 ng/mL.

The ERBB3, also known as HER3, lacks intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity but plays a crucial role in signaling pathways through dimerization with other ERBB family members, particularly ERBB2. This dimerization activates downstream signaling cascades, including the PI3K and MAPK pathways, which are essential for cell survival, proliferation, and differentiation [1][2].

ERBB3 is widely expressed in various tissues, including the mammary glands, prostate, and heart, and is involved in several physiological processes. It has been shown to regulate mammary epithelial survival and differentiation during pregnancy and lactation [3]. In the context of cancer, ERBB3 is often overexpressed and has been implicated in tumorigenesis, particularly in breast and prostate cancers. Its interaction with ERBB2 is critical, as the ERBB2/ERBB3 heterodimer is one of the most potent complexes for activating oncogenic signaling pathways [4][5]. Moreover, ERBB3 has been identified as a potential therapeutic target in cancer treatment, with monoclonal antibodies being developed to inhibit its signaling [5][6].

In addition to its role in cancer, ERBB3 has been associated with autoimmune

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diseases, such as type 1 diabetes (T1D). Genetic variations in the ERBB3 gene have been linked to an increased risk of T1D, suggesting that ERBB3 may influence immune responses and beta-cell function in the pancreas [7][8][9]. The gene's expression can be modulated by various factors, including insulin levels, which further highlights its role in metabolic regulation [8][9].

## References:

- [1] D. Shin, D. Lee, D. Hong, S. Hong, J. Hwang, B. Lee, et al. Oncogenic function and clinical implications of slc3a2-nrg1 fusion in invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma of the lung, Oncotarget, vol. 7, no. 43, p. 69450-69465, 2016. https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.11913
- [2] N. Jiang, N. Saba, & Z. Chen. Advances in targeting her3 as an anticancer therapy, Chemotherapy Research and Practice, vol. 2012, p. 1-9, 2012. https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/817304
- [3] M. Williams, D. Vaught, M. Joly, D. Hicks, V. Sánchez, P. Owens, et al. Erbb3 drives mammary epithelial survival and differentiation during pregnancy and lactation, Breast Cancer Research, vol. 19, no. 1, 2017. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13058-017-0893-7
- [4] S. Kawano, W. Ikeda, M. Kishimoto, H. Ogita, & Y. Takai. Silencing of erbb3/erbb2 signaling by immunoglobulin-like necl-2, Journal of Biological Chemistry, vol. 284, no. 35, p. 23793-23805, 2009.

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- [5] L. Aurisicchio, E. Marra, G. Roscilli, R. Mancini, & G. Ciliberto. The promise of anti-erbb3 monoclonals as new cancer therapeutics, Oncotarget, vol. 3, no. 8, p. 744-758, 2012. https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.550
- [6] K. Meetze, S. Vincent, S. Tyler, E. Mazsa, A. Delpero, S. Bottega, et al. Neuregulin 1 expression is a predictive biomarker for response to av-203, an erbb3 inhibitory antibody, in human tumor models, Clinical Cancer Research, vol. 21, no. 5, p. 1106-1114, 2015.

https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.ccr-14-2407

- [7] M. Maziarz, W. Hagopian, J. Palmer, C. Sanjeevi, I. Kockum, N. Breslow, et al. Non-hla type 1 diabetes genes modulate disease risk together with hla-dq and islet autoantibodies, Genes and Immunity, vol. 16, no. 8, p. 541-551, 2015. https://doi.org/10.1038/gene.2015.43
- [8] H. Wang, Y. Jin, M. Reddy, R. Podolsky, S. Liu, P. Yang, et al. Genetically dependent erbb3 expression modulates antigen presenting cell function and type 1 diabetes risk, Plos One, vol. 5, no. 7, p. e11789, 2010. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0011789
- [9] D. Wang and G. Pan. The association between rs2292239 polymorphism in erbb3 gene and type 1 diabetes: a meta-analysis, Biomed Research International, vol. 2019, p. 1-7, 2019. https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/7689642

#### **Endotoxin**

Less than 1.0 EU/ug as determined by LAL method.

## Reconstitution

We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL.We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.



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## **Shelf Life**

The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.