

GRB2 (156-199): sc-4036

BACKGROUND

The superfamily of GTP binding proteins, of which Ras proteins are prototypes, has been implicated in a broad range of biological activities. A family of guanine nucleotide releasing factors (GRFs) activate Ras in mammalian cells and growth factor receptor-bound protein 2 (GRB2), an adaptor protein (also referred to as Sem 5) that appears to mediate the interaction of GRFs with activated receptor molecules. GRB2 forms a complex with activated EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor) and the Ras-specific guanine nucleotide exchange factor Sos 1, and, together, they regulate the growth factor-induced activation of Ras. GRB2 exhibits both structural and functional homology to the *C. elegans* protein Sem 5. GRB2 is necessary during embryogenesis for the differentiation of endodermal cells and formation of the epiblast.

REFERENCES

1. Lowenstein, E.J., et al. 1992. The SH2 and SH3 domain-containing protein GRB2 links receptor tyrosine kinases to Ras signaling. *Cell* 40: 431-442.
2. Chardin, P., et al. 1993. Human Sos 1: A guanine nucleotide exchange factor for Ras that binds to GRB2. *Science* 260: 1338-1343.
3. Skolnik, E.Y., et al. 1993. The function of GRB2 in linking the Insulin receptor to Ras signaling pathways. *Science* 260: 1953-1955.
4. Simon, M.A., et al. 1993. An SH3-SH2-SH3 protein is required for p21 Ras 1 activation and binds to sevenless and Sos proteins *in vitro*. *Cell* 73: 169-177.
5. Buday, L. and Downward, J. 1993. Epidermal growth factor regulates p21 Ras through the formation of a complex of receptor, GRB2 adaptor protein, and Sos nucleotide exchange factor. *Cell* 73: 611-620.
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7. Zhang, X., et al. 1993. Normal and oncogenic p21 Ras proteins bind to the amino-terminal regulatory domain of c-Raf-1. *Nature* 364: 308-313.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GRB2 (human) mapping to 17q25.1; Grb2 (mouse) mapping to 11 E2.

SOURCE

GRB2 (156-199) is expressed in *E. coli* as a 33 kDa tagged fusion protein corresponding to amino acids 156-199 of GRB2 of mouse origin containing the carboxy-terminal SH3 domain.

STORAGE

Store GRB2 (156-199): sc-4036 at -20° C and GRB2 (156-199) AC: sc-4036 AC at 4° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

PRODUCT

GRB2 (156-199) is purified from bacterial lysates (> 98%) by glutathione agarose chromatography and supplied as 50 µg purified protein in PBS with 5 mM DTT and 50% glycerol.

Also available in agarose conjugate format; 100 µg purified GRB2 (156-199) protein conjugated to 0.1 ml agarose in PBS containing 0.1% azide, 0.1% BSA and 10% glycerol (50% slurry of agarose beads by volume): GRB2 (156-199) AC: sc-4036 AC.

APPLICATIONS

GRB2 (156-199) in its soluble, non-conjugated form (sc-4036) is recommended for purification of target proteins containing appropriate proline-rich sequences when used in combination with glutathione agarose (sc-2009).

Alternatively, the agarose conjugated form of this product (sc-4036 AC) can be used directly for target protein binding.

Molecular Weight of GRB2: 25-31 kDa.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Saleem, A., et al. 1995. Monocyte colony-stimulating factor stimulates binding of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase to Grb2.Sos complexes in human monocytes. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270: 10380-10383.
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3. Nelson, J.W., et al. 1996. ATP and SH3 binding sites in the protein kinase of the large subunit of herpes simplex virus type 2 of ribonucleotide reductase (ICP10). *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 17021-17027.
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6. Zhou, D., et al. 2004. A novel crosstalk mechanism between nuclear receptor-mediated and growth factor/Ras-mediated pathways through PNRG-Grb2 interaction. *Oncogene* 23: 5394-5404.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.