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Trastuzumab Biosimilar, L234A L235A P329G (LALAPG) Fc Silent Mutar

Catalog Number:	506201
Size:	1 mg
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	Trastuzumab
Application:	Flow cytometry, animal model study
Format:	Liquid
Product Description:	Trastuzumab Biosimilar, L234A L235A P329G (LALAPG) Fc Silent Mutant
Isotype:	Human IgG1, L234A L235A P329G (LALAPG)
Clonality:	Recombinant
Immunogen:	A431 cells overexpressing human EGFR
Clone Number:	4D5-8
Species specificity:	Human
Purity:	>95% by reducing SDS-PAGE
Grade:	In vivo
Storage Conditions:	4ºC
Maximal Shelf Life:	12 months
Synonyms:	CD340, HER2
RRID:	AB_3739337

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Trastuzumab is a recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody belonging to the immunoglobulin G1 (IgG1) subclass, engineered to specifically recognize the human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2, also known as ErbB2). Structurally, the molecule has a molecular weight of approximately 148 kilodaltons (kDa) and retains the typical Y-shaped configuration of IgG antibodies, consisting of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains connected by disulfide bonds. Each heavy chain contains one variable (VH) domain and three constant (CH1-CH3) domains, while each light chain comprises one variable (VL) and one constant (CL) domain. Trastuzumab is produced in mammalian expression systems, such as Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, ensuring proper glycosylation and structural fidelity.

The antigen-binding sites of Trastuzumab, located within the complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of its VH and VL domains, exhibit high specificity for an extracellular epitope on subdomain IV of the HER2 receptor. The binding interaction is stabilized by a network of hydrogen bonds and hydrophobic contacts, characterized by sub-nanomolar affinity. This precise molecular recognition prevents receptor interactions that influence downstream signaling, thus modulating various intracellular

signaling cascades involved in cell proliferation and survival within experimental systems that model receptor-mediated signaling pathways.

This Fc-silent antibody mutant is genetically engineered with mutations in its tail (Fc region) that prevent it from activating the immune system's effector functions (like cell killing), allowing it to act purely as a blocker or binder without triggering unwanted inflammation.