

Product Name: EGFR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab10343**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight	175kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	EGFR
Alternative Names	EGFR; ERBB; ERBB1; HER1; Epidermal growth factor receptor; Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1; Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1
Gene ID	1956.0
SwissProt ID	P00533
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human EGFR. AA range:986-1035

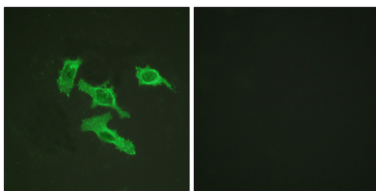
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of the protein kinase superfamily. This protein is a receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family. EGFR is a cell surface protein that binds to epidermal growth factor. Binding of the protein to a ligand induces receptor dimerization and tyrosine autophosphorylation and leads to cell proliferation. Mutations in this gene are associated with lung cancer. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2016],catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Defects in EGFR are associated with lung cancer [MIM:211980].,function:Isoform 2/truncated isoform may act as an antagonist.,function:Receptor for EGF, but also for other members of the EGF family, as TGF-alpha, amphiregulin, betacellulin, heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, GP30 and vaccinia virus growth factor. Is involved in the control of cell growth and differentiation. Phosphorylates MUC1 in breast cancer cells and increases the interaction of MUC1 with C-SRC and CTNNB1/beta-catenin.,miscellaneous:Binding of EGF to the receptor leads to dimerization, internalization of the EGF-receptor complex, induction of the tyrosine kinase activity, stimulation of cell DNA synthesis, and cell proliferation.,online information:EGFR entry,PTM:Monoubiquitinated and polyubiquitinated upon EGF stimulation; which does not affect tyrosine kinase activity or signaling capacity but may play a role in lysosomal targeting. Polyubiquitin linkage is mainly through 'Lys-63', but linkage through 'Lys-48', 'Lys-11' and 'Lys-29' also occur.,PTM:Phosphorylation of Ser-695 is partial and occurs only if Thr-693 is phosphorylated.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. EGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:Binds RIPK1. CBL interacts with the autophosphorylated C-terminal tail of the EGF receptor. Part of a complex with ERBB2 and either PIK3C2A or PIK3C2B. The autophosphorylated form interacts with PIK3C2B, maybe indirectly. Interacts with PELP1. Binds MUC1.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is also expressed in ovarian cancers.,

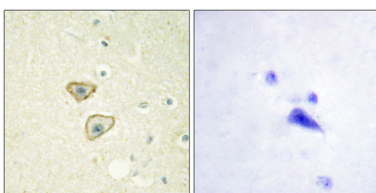
Research Area

MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;ErbB_HER;Calcium;Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Endocytosis;Dorso-ventral axis formation;Focal adhesion;Adherens_Junction;Gap junction;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;GnRH;Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Pancreatic cancer;Endometrial cancer;Glioma;Prostate cancer;Melanoma;Bladder cancer;Non-small cell lung cancer;

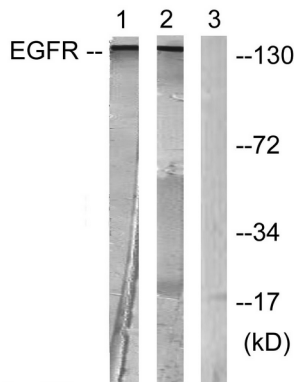
Image Data



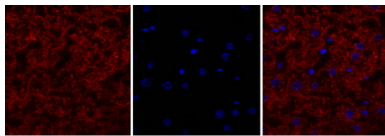
Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells, using EGFR Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



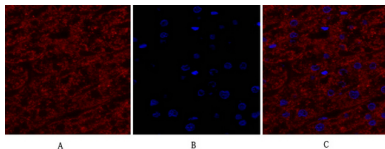
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using EGFR Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



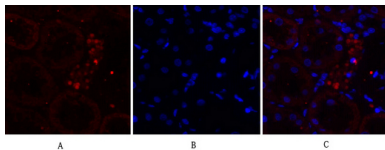
Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells, treated with Serum 20% 30', using EGFR Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



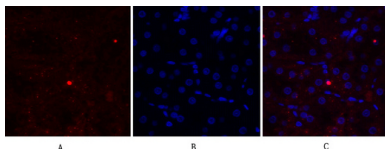
Immunofluorescence analysis of human-liver tissue. 1,EGFR Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



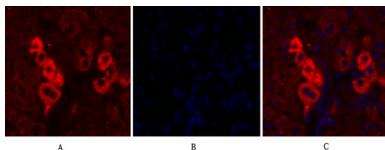
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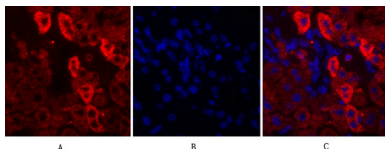
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue. 1,EGFR Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue. 1,EGFR Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-liver tissue. 1,EGFR Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-liver tissue. 1,EGFR Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B