HER2 Rabbit mAb (Ready to Use)

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18238
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC
Gene Name	ERBB2 HER2 MLN19 NEU NGL
Protein Name	Her-2
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of HER2
Formulation	The prediluted ready-to-use antibody is diluted in phosphate buffer saline containing stabilizing protein and 0.05% Proclin 300
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	Ready to use for IHC Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	2° C to 8° C/1 year,Ship by ice bag
Synonyms	Verb b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2, neuro/glioblastoma derived oncogene homolog ; C erb B2/neu protein ; CD340 ; CD340 antigen ; Cerb B2/neu protein ; CerbB2 ; Erb b2 receptor tyrosine kinase 2 ; ErbB-2 proto-oncogene ; ERBB2 ; ERBB2_HUMAN ; HER 2 ; HER 2/NEU ; HER2 ; Herstatin ; Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 ; Metastatic lymph node gene 19 protein ; MLN 19 ; MLN19 ; NEU ; NEU proto oncogene ; Neuro/glioblastoma derived oncogene homolog ; Neuroblastoma/glioblastoma derived oncogene homolog ; NGL ; p185erbB2 ; Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-2 ; Proto-oncogene Neu ; Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-2 ; TKR1 ; Tyrosine kinase type cell surface receptor HER2 ; Tyrosine kinase-type cell surface receptor HER2 ; V erb b2 avian erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2 ; neuro/glioblastoma derived oncogene homolog ; V erb b2 avian erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2 ; V erb b2 avian erythroblastic leukemia viral oncoprotein 2 ; V erb b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2, neuro/glioblastoma derived oncogene homolog ; avian ; V erb b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2, neuro/glioblastoma derived oncogene homolog ; Verb b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2,

	neuro/glioblastoma derived oncogene homolog ; avian ;
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome . Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Nucleus. Translocation to the nucleus requires endocytosis, probably endosomal sorting and is mediated by importin beta-1/KPNB1. Also detected in VPS35-positive endosome-to-TGN retrograde vesicles (PubMed:31138794). .; [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus.; [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in a variety of tumor tissues including primary breast tumors and tumors from small bowel, esophagus, kidney and mouth.
Function	Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,Disease:Defects in ERBB2 are associated with familial glioma of brain [MIM:137800]; also called glioblastoma multiforme. Gliomas are central nervous system neoplasms derived from glial cells and comprise astrocytomas, glioblastoma multiforme, oligodendrogliomas, and ependymomas.,Disease:Defects in ERBB2 are associated with gastric cancer [MIM:137215]; also known as hereditary familial diffuse gastric cancer (HDGC).,Disease:Defects in ERBB2 are associated with lung cancer [MIM:211980]; also called adenocarcinoma of lung.,Disease:Defects in ERBB2 are associated with ovarian cancer [MIM:167000]. Ovarian cancer is the leading cause of death from gynecologic malignancy. It is characterized by advanced presentation with loco-regional dissemination in the peritoneal cavity and the rare incidence of visceral metastases. These typical features relate to the biology of the disease, which is a principal determinant of outcome.,Function:Essential component of a neuregulin-receptor complex, although neuregulins do not interact with it alone. GP30 is a potential ligand for this receptor. Not activated by EGF, TGF-alpha and amphiregulin.,online information:ERBB2 entry,polymorphism:There are fours alleles due to the variations in positions 654 and 655. Allele B1 (Ile-654/Ile-655) has a frequency of 0.782; allele B2 (Ile-654/Val-655) has a frequency of 0.206; allele B3 (Val-654/Val-655) has a frequency of 0.012.,PTM:Ligand-binding increases phosphorylation on tyrosine residues.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. EGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:Heterodimer with each of the other ERBB receptors (Potential). Interacts with PRKCABP and PLXNB1. Part of a complex with EGFR and either PIK3C2A or PIK3C2B. May interact with PIK3C2B when phosphorylated on Tyr-1196. Interacts with MEMO when phosphorylated on Tyr-1248. Interacts with MUC1. Stimulation by heregulin (HRG) in breast cancer cell lines induces binding of MUC1 with gamma-catenin.,
Background	This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This protein has no ligand binding domain of its own and therefore cannot bind growth factors. However, it does bind tightly to other ligand-bound EGF receptor family members to form a heterodimer, stabilizing ligand binding and enhancing kinase-mediated activation of downstream signalling pathways, such as those involving mitogen-activated protein kinase and phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase. Allelic variations at amino acid positions 654 and 655 of isoform a (positions 624 and 625 of isoform b) have been reported, with the most common allele, Ile654/Ile655, shown here. Amplification and/or overexpression of this gene has been reported in numerous cancers, including breast and ovarian tumors. Alternative splicing results in several additional transcript variants, some encoding d
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.