



EGFR Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17801
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	EGFR ERBB ERBB1 HER1
Protein Name	Epidermal growth factor receptor
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15 ° C to -25 ° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 ° C)
Synonyms	EGFR;Epidermal growth factor receptor;EGFR ; ERBB ; ERBB1 ; HER1 ; Epidermal growth factor receptor ; Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1 ; Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1;EGFR ERBB ERBB1 HER1
Observed Band	175kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	134kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome . Endosome membrane. Nucleus . In response to EGF, translocated from the cell membrane to the nucleus via Golgi and ER (PubMed:20674546, PubMed:17909029). Endocytosed upon activation by ligand (PubMed:2790960, PubMed:17182860, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:17909029) . Colocalized with GPER1 in the nucleus of estrogen agonist-induced cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAF) (PubMed:20551055). . ; [Isoform 2]: Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is also expressed in ovarian cancers.
Function	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.

Background

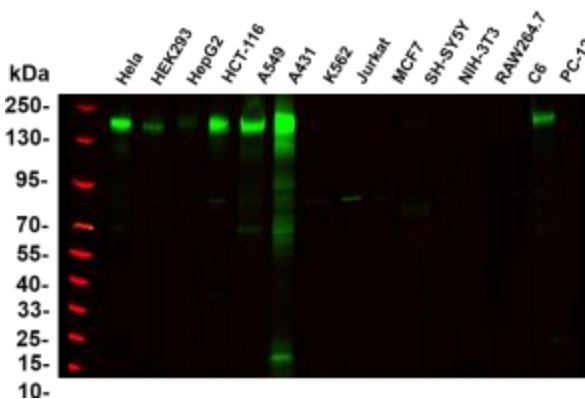
The protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of the protein kinase superfamily. This protein is a receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family. EGFR is a cell surface protein that binds to epidermal growth factor. Binding of the protein to a ligand induces receptor dimerization and tyrosine autophosphorylation and leads to cell proliferation. Mutations in this gene are associated with lung cancer. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2016]

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

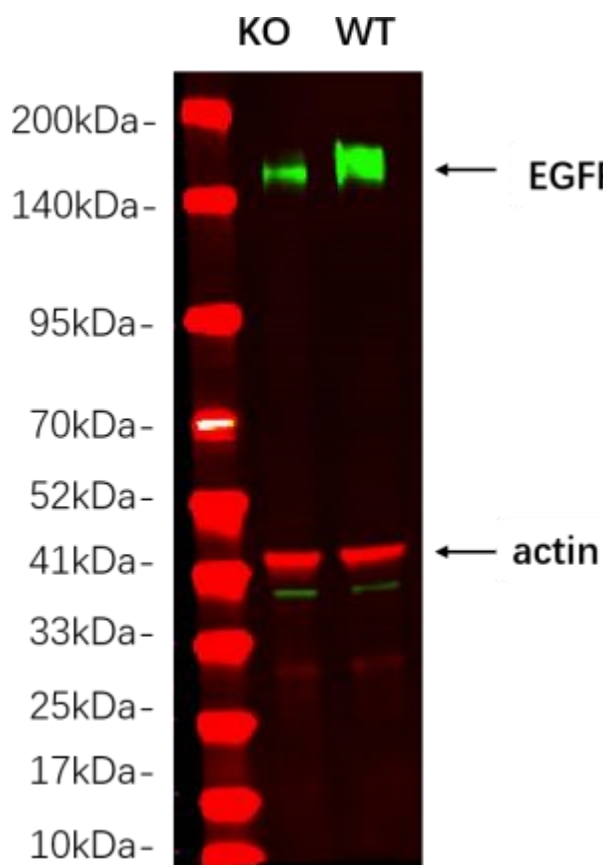
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

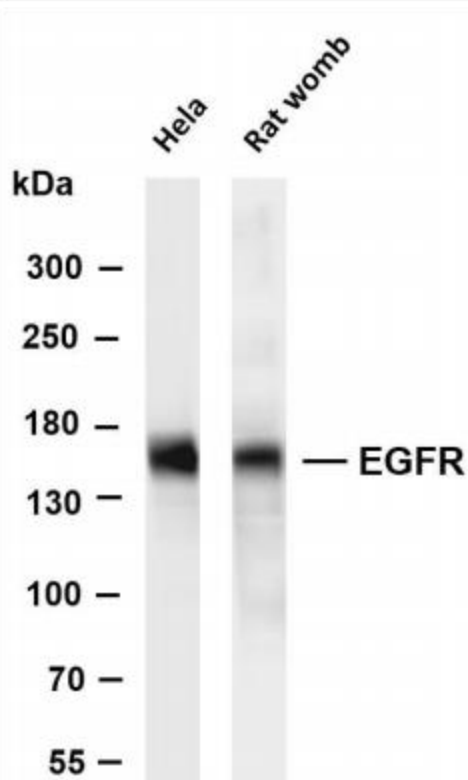


Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the primary antibody was used at 4°C, over night with a 1:5000 dilution. The Dylight 800-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit antibody



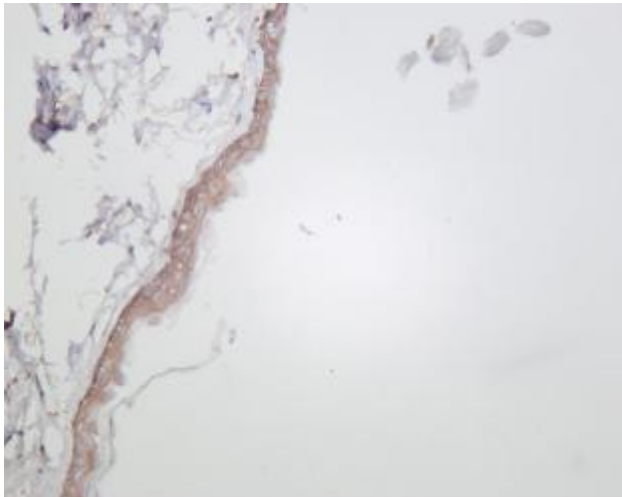


Western blot analysis of lysates from HCT116 WT and knockout cell , (Green) primary antibody was diluted at 1:5000, 4 ° over night, Dylight 800 secondary antibody was diluted at 1:10000, 37 ° 1hour. (Red) GAPDH Monoclonal Antibody(5B7) antibody was diluted at 1:5000 as loading control, 4 ° over night, Dylight 680 secondary antibody was diluted at 1:10000, 37 ° 1hour.

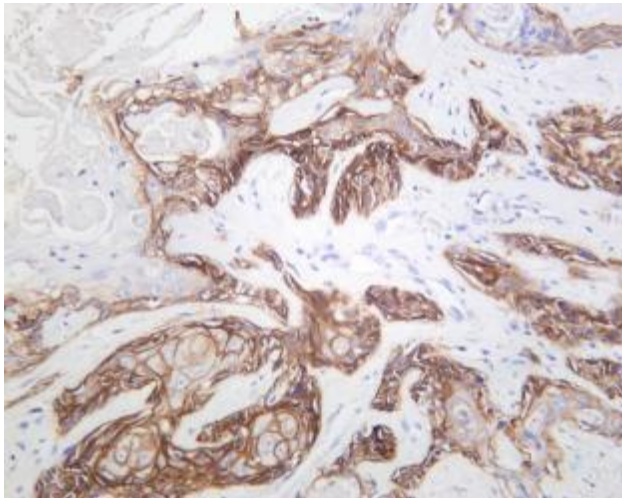


Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-EGFR antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: Rat womb Predicted band size: 134kDa Observed band size: 175kDa





Mouse skin was stained with anti-EGFR rabbit antibody



Human cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma was stained with anti-EGFR rabbit antibody

