

Product datasheet for **AM00034PU-N**

EGFR pTyr1069 (incl. pos. control) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 11C2]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	11C2
Applications:	ELISA, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: Use at 0.05 µg/ml Immunoblotting. 0.5 µg/ml for HRPO/ECL detection. Recommended blocking buffer: Casein/Tween 20 based blocking and blot incubation buffer. Immunoprecipitation: Use at 1-10 µg per 10e6 pervanadate-treated A431 cells. <u>Positive Control:</u> Cell lysate from pervanadate-treated HepG2 cells (See Protocols for more details).
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Phosphopeptide conjugated to KLH. Epitope: Phosphotyrosine pY1069 (L Q R pY S S D).
Specificity:	This antibody specifically recognizes EGFR phosphorylated at Tyrosine 1069.
Formulation:	PBS, 0.09% Sodium Azide/PEG and Sucrose/50% Glycerol. State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Subsequent Thiophilic Adsorption and Size Exclusion Chromatography.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	epidermal growth factor receptor
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 1956 Human P00533



[View online »](#)

Background:

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. The protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes, classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. Epidermal Growth factor receptor (EGFR) is the prototype member of the type 1 receptor tyrosine kinases. EGFR overexpression in tumors indicates poor prognosis and is observed in tumors of the head and neck, brain, bladder, stomach, breast, lung, endometrium, cervix, vulva, ovary, esophagus, stomach and in squamous cell carcinoma. The phosphorylation status of Tyrosine 1069 regulates the degradation of activated EGFR. Autophosphorylation of Tyrosine 1069 creates a docking site for the c-cbl ubiquitination ligase.

Synonyms:

Epidermal growth factor receptor, EGF Receptor, erbB-1, c-ErbB-1

Note:

Mol. weight: 180 kDa.

Protocol: **Positive Control Provided.**

Cell lysate from pervanadate-treated HepG2 cells

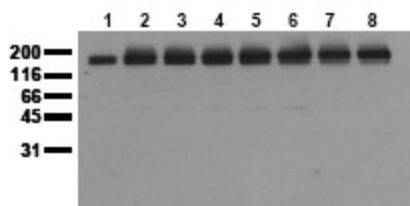
Format: Lyophilized cell lysate from HepG2 cells. Serum starved cells were treated for 15 min with pervanadate.

Reconstitution: Restore by addition of 200 μ l H₂O. After complete solubilization add 200 μ l 2x SDS-PAGE sample buffer, mix and incubate at 90°C for 5 min.

Storage: Aliquote and store frozen.
Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Application: The positive control cell lysate is recommended for immunoblot applications. 20 μ l of positive control cell lysate correspond to ca. 80.000 cells. Use 20 μ l / lane (mini gel) for HRPO/ECL detection of the target proteins.

Please note: The lyophilized cell lysates contain SDS and are not recommended for applications with native proteins such as immunoprecipitation.

Product images:

EGFR Activation Serum starved MDA-MB 468 cells were incubated with 10 ng/ml EGF for the indicated times. Whole cell lysates were prepared with lysis buffer V19 and separated by SDS-PAGE (ca 20.000 cells/lane). The immunoblot was probed with mab EGFR-11C2 (0.5 ug/ ml) for 1 h at RT and developed by ECL (exp. time: 30 sec). Lane 1: Control; Lane 2: 5 min EGF; Lane 3: 15 min EGF; Lane 4: 30 min EGF; Lane 5: 1h EGF; Lane 6: 2h EGF; Lane 7: 4h EGF; Lane 8: 8h EGF.