

Product datasheet for **AM09146PU-N**

EGF Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: S-21]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	S-21
Applications:	ELISA
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Purified recombinant human EGF, 6kDa, 53 amino acid residues
Specificity:	Reactive with natural and recombinant Human EGF. Does not cross react with other Human cytokines tested such as IL-1beta, IL-8, MCAF, TGF-beta and SAA
Formulation:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives. State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction.
Reconstitution Method:	Double distilled water is recommended to adjust the final concentration to 1.00 mg/ml.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
Gene Name:	epidermal growth factor
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 1950 Human P01133



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Background:	<p>Epidermal growth factor (EGF) has a profound effect on the differentiation of specific cells in vivo and is a potent mitogenic factor for a variety of cultured cells. The EGF precursor is believed to exist as a membrane-bound molecule which is proteolytically cleaved to generate the 53-amino acid peptide hormone that stimulates cells to divide. EGF exerts its actions by binding to the EGFR, a 170 kDa protein.</p> <p>Epidermal growth factor (EGF) is a key growth factor regulating cell survival. Through its binding to cell surface receptors, EGF activates an extensive network of signal transduction pathways that include activation of the PI3K/AKT, RAS/ERK and JAK/STAT pathways. Because of its key role in driving the proliferation of cells, EGFR is a target of several anti-cancer drugs currently in development.</p>
Synonyms:	Urogastrone, Epidermal growth factor, URG, HOMG4
Protein Families:	Adult stem cells, Druggable Genome, Embryonic stem cells, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Induced pluripotent stem cells, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Bladder cancer, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Endocytosis, Endometrial cancer, ErbB signaling pathway, Focal adhesion, Gap junction, Glioma, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Non-small cell lung cancer, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton