

Product datasheet for **AM33015PU-N**

Her2 (ERBB2) (C-term) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 9G6]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	9G6
Applications:	EM, FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blotting. Electron Microscopy. Immunoprecipitation. Flow Cytometry. Immunofluorescence. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide from the C-terminus of Human c-erbB-2 protein.
Specificity:	9G6 Immunoprecipitates a 180 kDa c-neu protein and has been reported to stain formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections of Human breast carcinomas overexpressing the c-neu protein. This antibody reacts with a cell surface epitope of c-neu but does not cross-react with the EGF receptor.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.



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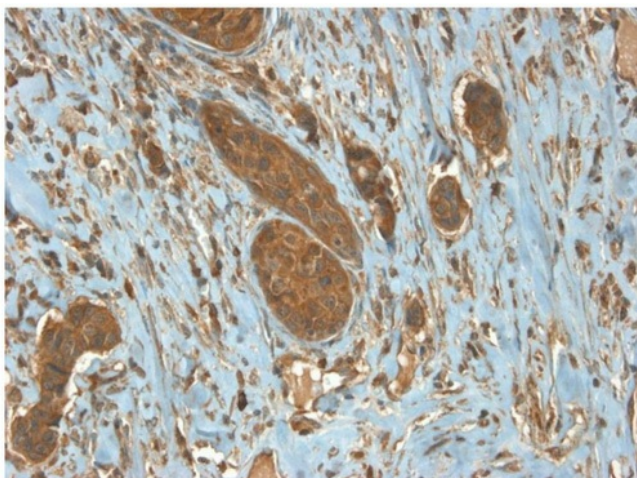
Gene Name: erb-b2 receptor tyrosine kinase 2

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 2064 Human P04626](#)

Background: C-erbB-2 (erythroblastosis oncogene B), also known as HER2 (Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2), or Neu, CD340 and p185 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ERBB2 gene. Amplification or overexpression of this gene has been shown to play an important role in the pathogenesis and progression of certain aggressive types of breast cancer, as well as many other epithelial malignancies and brain tumors. In recent years it has become an important biomarker and target of therapy for disease. ERBB2 is a known proto-oncogene located at the long arm of human chromosome 17 (17q21-q22). The oncogene was found to code for EGFR. Gene cloning showed that HER2, Neu and ErbB-2 are all encoded by the same gene. The ErbB family is composed of plasma membrane-bound receptor tyrosine kinases, that contain an extracellular ligand binding domain, a transmembrane domain and an intracellular domain that can interact with a multitude of signaling molecules. HER2 can heterodimerise with any of the other three receptors and is considered to be the preferred dimerisation partner of the other ErbB receptors. Dimerisation results in the autophosphorylation of tyrosine residues within the cytoplasmic domain of the receptors and initiates a variety of signaling pathways.

Synonyms: HER-2, NEU, p185erbB2, NGL, c-erbB-2, MNL19

Product images:



Immunohistochemistry on paraffin section of Human Mamma tumor Her2Neu +