

Product datasheet for **AP23433BT-N**

EGFR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Direct ELISA: To detect Human EGFR by direct ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25–1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This biotinylated polyclonal antibody, in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of at least 0.2–0.4 ng/well of recombinant Human EGFR. Sandwich ELISA: To detect Human EGFR by Sandwich ELISA (using 100µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25-1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This Biotin conjugated, in conjunction with Purified Anti-Human EGFR (AP23433PU-N or AP23433PU-S) as a capture antibody, allows the detection of at least 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant Human EGFR . Western Blot: To detect Human EGFR by Western Blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1-0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant Human EGFR is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure recombinant Human EGFR.
Specificity:	Recognizes EGF Receptor.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized (sterile filtered) purified Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin



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Storage:	Store the lyophilized antibody at -20°C. Following reconstitution it is stable for two weeks at 2-8°C. Frozen aliquots are stable for 6 months when stored 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
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.
Synonyms:	Epidermal growth factor receptor, EGF Receptor, erbB-1, c-ErbB-1
Protein Families:	Adult stem cells, Cancer stem cells, Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Protein Kinase, Secreted Protein, Stem cell relevant signaling - JAK/STAT signaling pathway, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Adherens junction, Bladder cancer, Calcium signaling pathway, Colorectal cancer, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Dorso-ventral axis formation, Endocytosis, Endometrial cancer, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, ErbB signaling pathway, Focal adhesion, Gap junction, Glioma, GnRH signaling pathway, MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Non-small cell lung cancer, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton