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Product datasheet for TA319215

EGFR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:10,000 - 1:50,000, WB: 1:1,000 - 1:10,000, IHC: 2.5 ug/mL, IP: 10 ul
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	This whole rabbit serum was prepared by repeated immunizations with a peptide synthesized using conventional technology. The sequence of the epitope maps to a region near the carboxy terminus which is identical in human, mouse and rat EGFR.
Formulation:	None
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	epidermal growth factor receptor
Database Link:	NP_005219 Entrez Gene 13649 MouseEntrez Gene 24329 RatEntrez Gene 1956 Human P00533
Synonyms:	ERBB; ERBB1; HER1; mENA; NISBD2; PIG61

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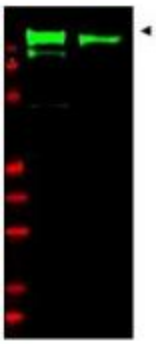
Note: EGFR is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of a family of protein tyrosine kinases crucial to maintaining a normal balance in cell growth and development. Growth factor receptors are involved not only in promoting the proliferation of normal cells but also in the aberrant growth of many types of human tumors. For example, the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is mutated and/or over-expressed in many common solid human squamous cell carcinomas including breast, brain, bladder, lung, gastric, head & neck, esophagus, cervix, vulva, ovary, and endometrium. Over-expression of the EGFR gene occurs in carcinomas with and without gene amplification. EGFR and ErbB-2 are particularly important in breast cancer because increased production or activation has been associated with poor prognosis. EGFR belongs to a family of growth factor receptors, which also includes ErbB-2/HER-2/neu, ErbB-3/HER-3/neu and ErbB-4/HER-4/neu. EGFR can heterodimerize with each of the members of this family.

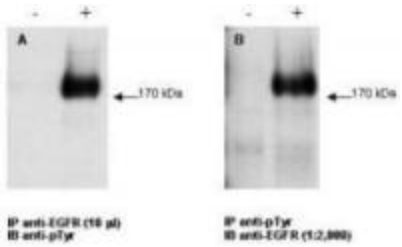
Protein Families: Adult stem cells, Cancer stem cells, Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Protein Kinase, Secreted Protein, Stem cell relevant signaling - JAK/STAT signaling pathway, Transmembrane

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

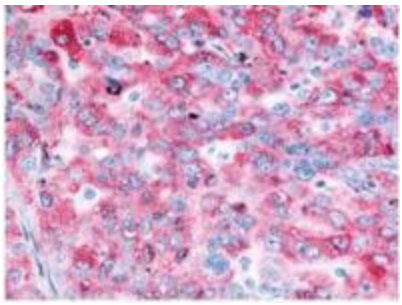
Product images:



WB using anti-EGFR antibody shows detection of a band at ~170 kDa corresponding to human EGFR present in unstimulated (lane 1) and EGF (50 ng/ml for 15 min) stimulated (lane 2) A431 whole cell lysates (arrowhead). The primary antibody diluted to 1:1,000. Reaction occurred overnight at 4°C followed by washes and reaction with a 1:10,000 dilution of IRDye® 800 conjugated Gt-a-Rabbit IgG (H&L) MX10 for 45 min at RT.



CoIP and WB using anti-EGFR antibody. Lysates were prepared from GN4 rat liver epithelial cells both with (+) EGF treatment at 100 ng/ml and without (-). The combination of IP and WB was performed using the anti-EGFR antibody for IP (10 µL) followed by WB detection using an anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (Panel A). This was repeated in reverse order using a 1:2000 dilution of anti-EGFR for WB (Panel B).



CoIP and WB using anti-EGFR antibody. Lysates were prepared from GN4 rat liver epithelial cells both with (+) EGF at 100 ng/ml and without (-). The combination of IP and WB was performed using the anti-EGFR antibody for IP (10 µl) followed by WB detection using an anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (Panel A). This was repeated in reverse order using a 1:2000 dilution of anti-EGFR for WB (Panel B). Visualization occurred using an ECL system.