

## Product datasheet for **TA389121**

### Phospho-EGFR (pTyr1101) Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: M199]

#### Product data:

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Product Type:           | Primary Antibodies   |
| Clone Name:             | M199   |
| Applications:           | ICC, WB  |
| Recommended Dilution:   | <b>WB:</b> 1:1000<br><b>ICC:</b> 1:200   |
| Reactivity:             | Human, Rat, Mouse  |
| Host:                   | Mouse  |
| Isotype:                | IgG1   |
| Immunogen:              | Clone M199 was generated from a phospho-EGFR (Tyr-1101) synthetic peptide (coupled to KLH) corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding tyrosine 1101 of human EGFR (ErbB-1). This human EGFR sequence has high homology to rat and mouse EGFR, and is not conserved in other ErbB family members. This site is Tyr-1125 in the P00533-1 version of the human EGFR sequence. |
| Specificity:            | This antibody detects a 180 kDa* protein on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of human A431 cells treated with EGF, and does not detect this band in control cells.   |
| Formulation:            | PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 50% glycerol   |
| Concentration:          | lot specific   |
| Purification:           | Protein A Purified   |
| Conjugation:            | Unconjugated   |
| Storage:                | Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.   |
| Stability:              | After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.  |
| Predicted Protein Size: | 180  |
| Database Link:          | <a href="#">P00533</a>   |



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**Background:**

The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a transmembrane glycoprotein with an extracellular ligand-binding domain and a cytoplasmic domain with intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity. The cytoplasmic domain has a C-terminal region with multiple autophosphorylation sites (Tyr-992, 1068, 1086, 1148, and 1173). These sites are important for downstream signaling and rapid internalization. In addition, EGFR activation leads to c-Src mediated phosphorylation of Tyr-845 and Tyr-1101. The former site is required for mitogenic responses to EGFR activation, while the latter may be an SH2 binding site. Phosphorylation of EGFR on serine and threonine residues is thought to represent a mechanism for regulation of receptor kinase activity and internalization. These sites include a PKC site (Thr-654), CAMKII sites (Ser-1046, 1047, 1057, and 1142), and constitutively phosphorylated sites (Ser-967 and Ser-1002). Thus, the regulation of EGFR activity involves a complex series of phosphorylation events at multiple sites throughout the intracellular portion of the receptor.

**Note:**

Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.