

Recombinant Phospho-EGF Receptor (Tyr845) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300375L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

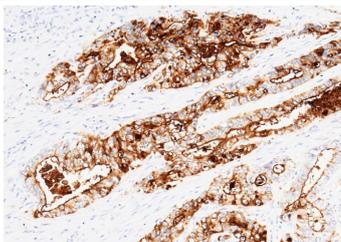
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues around Tyr845 of the Human Phospho-EGF Receptor
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B301
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	10 mM sodium HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/mL protein protectant, 50% glycerol, pH 7.5

Applications

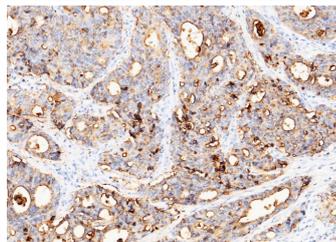
Recommended Dilution

WB 1:1000-1:10000

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human rectal cancer using EGF Receptor (Tyr845) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200. Positive staining was localized to intestinal gland.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma using EGF Receptor (Tyr845) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200. Positive staining was localized to intestinal gland.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

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The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases comprises four members: EGFR (also known as HER1, ErbB1 or ErbB), ErbB2 (Neu, HER2), ErbB3 (HER3), and ErbB4 (HER4). All family members are type I transmembrane glycoproteins that have an extracellular domain which contains two cysteine-rich domains separated by a spacer region that is involved in ligand binding, and a cytoplasmic domain which has a membrane-proximal tyrosine kinase domain and a C-terminal tail with multiple tyrosine autophosphorylation sites. The human EGFR gene encodes a 1210 amino acid (aa) residue precursor with a 24 aa putative signal peptide, a 621 aa extracellular domain, a 23 aa transmembrane domain, and a 542 aa cytoplasmic domain. EGFR has been shown to bind a subset of the EGF family ligands, including EGF, amphiregulin, TGF- α , betacellulin, epiregulin, heparin-binding EGF and neuregulin-2 alpha in the absence of a co-receptor. Ligand binding induces EGFR homodimerization as well as heterodimerization with ErbB2, resulting in kinase activation, tyrosine phosphorylation and cell signaling. EGFR can also be recruited to form heterodimers with the ligand-activated ErbB3 or ErbB4. EGFR signaling has been shown to regulate multiple biological functions including cell proliferation, differentiation, motility and apoptosis. In addition, EGFR signaling has also been shown to play a role in carcinogenesis.

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