

Recombinant Phospho-HER3/ErbB3 (Tyr1289) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300020L**

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

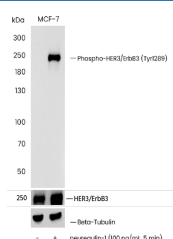
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues around Tyr1289 of the Human Phospho-HER3/ErbB3
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	5A5
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	1:2000-1:20000
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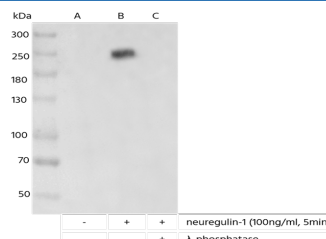
Data



Western blot analysis of extracts from serum-starved MCF-7, untreated (-) or treated with neuregulin-1 (100 ng/mL, 5 min) using Phospho-HER3/ErbB3 (Tyr1289) Monoclonal Antibody at 1:2000 dilution (upper), or Anti-HER3/ERBB3 Monoclonal Antibody at 1:2000 dilution (middle), or Beta-Tubulin Loading Control Antibody, Mouse MAb at 1:2000 dilution (lower)

Observed-MW:250 kDa

Calculated-MW:148 kDa



Western blot analysis of extracts from serum-starved MCF-7, untreated (line A); treated with neuregulin-1 (100ng/ml, 5min; +) (line B); treated with neuregulin-1 and λ-phosphatase (line C) using Phospho-HER3/ErbB3 (Tyr1289) Monoclonal Antibody at 1:100000 dilution.

Observed-MW:250 kDa

Calculated-MW:148 kDa

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

For Research Use Only

This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This membrane-bound protein has a neuregulin binding domain but not an active kinase domain. It therefore can bind this ligand but not convey the signal into the cell through protein phosphorylation. However, it does form heterodimers with other EGF receptor family members which do have kinase activity. Heterodimerization leads to the activation of pathways which lead to cell proliferation or differentiation. Amplification of this gene and/or overexpression of its protein have been reported in numerous cancers, including prostate, bladder, and breast tumors. Alternate transcriptional splice variants encoding different isoforms have been characterized. One isoform lacks the intermembrane region and is secreted outside the cell. This form acts to modulate the activity of the membrane-bound form. Additional splice variants have also been reported, but they have not been thoroughly characterized.