

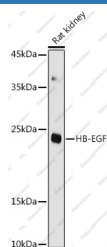
HB-EGF Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-91663

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

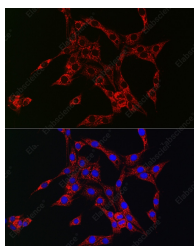
Description	
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human HB-EGF
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200

Data



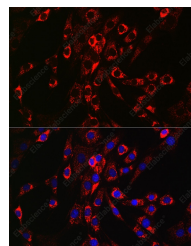
Western blot analysis of extracts of Rat kidney using HB-EGF Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MW:23 kDa
Calculated-MW:23 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of PC-12 cells using HB-EGF Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using HB-EGF Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.8

Heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor (HB-EGF) is a 12-16 kDa member of the epidermal growth factor (EGF) family. It possesses an EGF-like domain, and a heparin-binding motif. Mature HB-EGF is a soluble peptide that arises from proteolytic processing of the transmembrane form. Human HB-EGF shows 76% and 73% amino acid sequence identity with rat and mouse HB-EGF, respectively. It is required for normal cardiac valve formation and normal heart function, promotes smooth muscle cell proliferation. It may be involved in macrophage-mediated cellular proliferation; it is mitogenic for fibroblasts, but not endothelial cells. HB-EGF is classified as a group 2 ErbB ligand based on its ability to activate both the EGF/ErbB1 and ErbB4 receptors. Activity associated with ErbB4 binding appears to be limited to non-mitogenic actions, while EGFR binding induces both mitogenic and non-mitogenic activity.