

EGFR/HER1/ErbB1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN200001P

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

Description

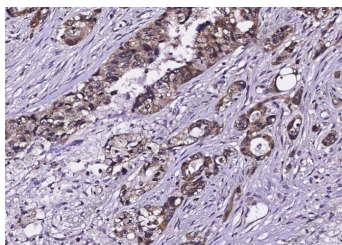
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human EGFR / HER1 / ErbB1 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone	A845
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications

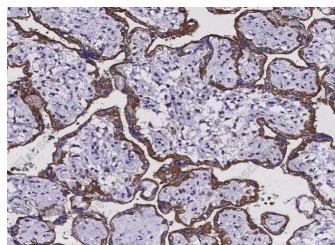
Recommended Dilution

IHC-P	1:50-1:200
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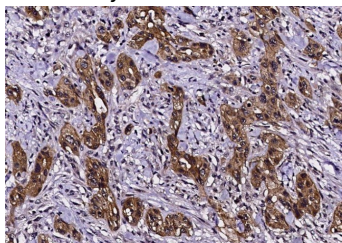
Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human rectal carcinoma using EGFR / HER1 / ErbB1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human placenta using EGFR / HER1 / ErbB1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human esophageal carcinoma using EGFR / HER1 / ErbB1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60.

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

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Rev. V1.4

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 α 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.