

Recombinant Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1173) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN302101L**

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

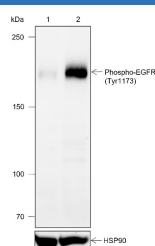
Description

Reactivity	Human;
Immunogen	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A825
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

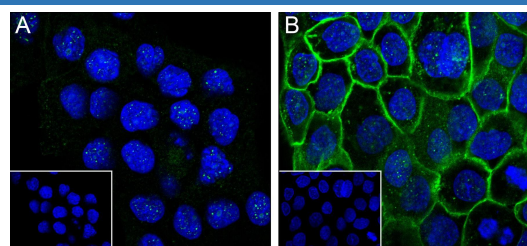
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000
IF	1:1000

Data



Western Blot with Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1173) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: A431, Lane 2: A431+EGF (200ng/mL 15 min)

Observed-MW:170 kDa
Calculated-MW:134 kDa



Immunofluorescent analysis of (100% Ice-cold methanol) fixed (A) A431, (B) A431 + EGF (200 ng/mL, 15min) cells using anti-Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1173) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

The epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor is a transmembrane tyrosine kinase that belongs to the HER/ErbB protein family. Ligand binding results in receptor dimerization, autophosphorylation, activation of downstream signaling, internalization, and lysosomal degradation. Phosphorylation of EGF receptor (EGFR) at Tyr845 in the kinase domain is implicated in stabilizing the activation loop, maintaining the active state enzyme, and providing a binding surface for substrate proteins. c-Src is involved in phosphorylation of EGFR at Tyr845. The SH2 domain of PLC γ binds at phospho-Tyr992, resulting in activation of PLC γ -mediated downstream signaling. Phosphorylation of EGFR at Tyr1045 creates a major docking site for the adaptor protein c-Cbl, leading to receptor ubiquitination and degradation following EGFR activation. The GRB2 adaptor protein binds activated EGFR at phospho-Tyr1068. A pair of phosphorylated EGFR residues (Tyr1148 and Tyr1173) provide a docking site for the Shc scaffold protein, with both sites involved in MAP kinase signaling activation. Phosphorylation of EGFR at specific serine and threonine residues attenuates EGFR kinase activity. EGFR carboxy-terminal residues Ser1046 and Ser1047 are phosphorylated by CaM kinase II; mutation of either of these serines results in upregulated EGFR tyrosine autophosphorylation.

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