

EGFR Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-31291



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

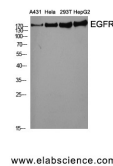
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human EGFR around the non-phosphorylation site of Tyr1016.
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

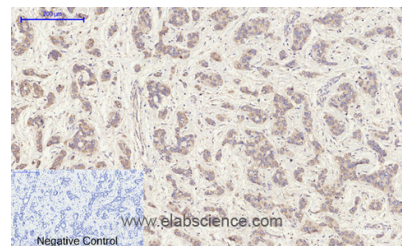
Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:100-1:300
IF	1:200-1:1000
ELISA	1:5000

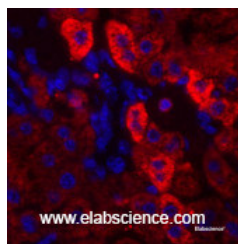
Data



Western Blot analysis of various cells using EGFR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.
Observed Mw:134kDa
Calculated Mw:134kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using EGFR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse liver tissue using EGFR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

For Research Use Only

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Background

Receptor tyrosine kinase binding ligands of the EGF family and activating several signaling cascades to convert extracellular cues into appropriate cellular responses. Known ligands include EGF, TGFA/TGF-alpha, amphiregulin, epigen/EPGN, BTC/betacellulin, epiregulin/EREG and HBEGF/heparin-binding EGF. Ligand binding triggers receptor homo- and/or heterodimerization and autophosphorylation on key cytoplasmic residues. The phosphorylated receptor recruits adapter proteins like GRB2 which in turn activates complex downstream signaling cascades. Activates at least 4 major downstream signaling cascades including the RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, PLCgamma-PKC and STATs modules. May also activate the NF-kappa-B signaling cascade. Also directly phosphorylates other proteins like RGS16, activating its GTPase activity and probably coupling the EGF receptor signaling to the G protein-coupled receptor signaling. Also phosphorylates MUC1 and increases its interaction with SRC and CTNNB1/beta-catenin. Isoform 2 may act as an antagonist of EGF action.

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