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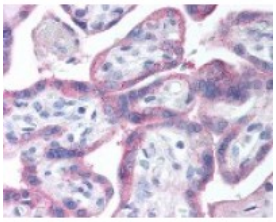
EGF Receptor Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-546



Immunohistochemistry staining of EGF receptor in placenta tissue using EGF receptor Antibody.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IHC, WB
APPLICATIONS:	EGF Receptor antibody can be used in Western Blot starting at 0.5 - 4 ug/mL, immunohistochemistry starting at 5 ug/mL, and immunoprecipitation.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
IMMUNOGEN:	EGF Receptor antibody was raised against amino acids 1189 - 1199 of EGF Receptor (Human).
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	0.02 M potassium phosphate, 0.15 M sodium chloride, pH 7.2, 0.01% sodium azide.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store EGF Receptor antibody at 4 ˚C or -20 ˚C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	EGFR, EGFf receptor, ERBB, ERBB1, MENA, Panitumumab, PIG61, Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1, V-erb-b homolog, EGF-R, HER1
ACCESSION NO.:	P00533
PROTEIN GI NO.:	2811086
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	EGFR
GENE ID:	1956

Background

BACKGROUND:	EGFR is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of a family of protein tyrosine kinases crucial in maintaining a normal balance in cell growth and development. Growth factor receptors are involved not only in promoting the proliferation of normal cells but also in the aberrant growth of many types of human tumors. For

example, the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is mutated and/or overexpressed in many common solid human squamous cell carcinomas including breast, brain, bladder, lung, gastric, head & neck, esophagus, cervix, vulva, ovary, and endometrium. Over-expression of the EGFR gene occurs in carcinomas with and without gene amplification. EGFR and erbB-2 are particularly important in breast cancer because increased production or activation has been associated with poor prognosis. EGFR belongs to a family of growth factor receptors, which also includes ErbB-2/HER-2/neu, ErbB-3/HER-3/neu and ErbB-4/HER-4neu. EGFR can heterodimerize with each of the members of this family.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 13, 2016