

EGFR Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP19833a

Specification

EGFR Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P00533
Other Accession	Q01279 , P13387 , NP_005219.2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Chicken, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Antigen Region	259-287

EGFR Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1956

Other Names

Epidermal growth factor receptor, Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1, Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1, EGFR, ERBB, ERBB1, HER1

Target/Specificity

This EGFR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 259-287 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human EGFR.

Dilution

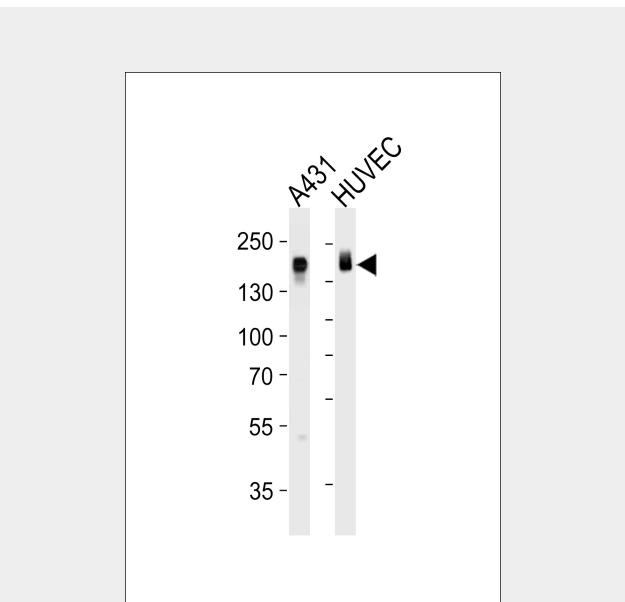
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:25

Format

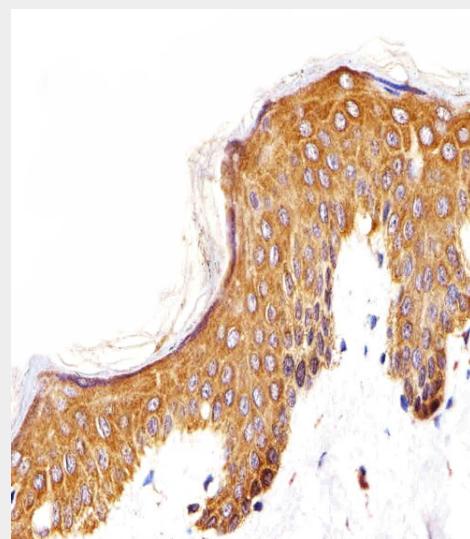
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



Western blot analysis of lysates from A431, HUVEC cell line (from left to right), using EGFR Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP19833a). AP19833a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. skin section using EGFR Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP19833a). AP19833a was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A

Precautions

EGFR Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.

EGFR Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name EGFR ([HGNC:3236](#))

Synonyms ERBB, ERBB1, HER1

Function

Receptor tyrosine kinase binding ligands of the EGF family and activating several signaling cascades to convert extracellular cues into appropriate cellular responses (PubMed:2790960, PubMed:10805725, PubMed:27153536). Known ligands include EGF, TGFA/TGF-alpha, AREG, epigen/EPGN, BTC/betacellulin, epiregulin/EREG and HBEGF/heparin-binding EGF (PubMed:2790960, PubMed:7679104, PubMed:8144591, PubMed:9419975, PubMed:15611079, PubMed:12297049, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:20837704, PubMed:17909029). Ligand binding triggers receptor homo- and/or

EGFR Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of the protein kinase superfamily. This protein is a receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family. EGFR is a cell surface protein that binds to epidermal growth factor. Binding of the protein to a ligand induces receptor dimerization and tyrosine autophosphorylation and leads to cell proliferation. Mutations in this gene are associated with lung cancer. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms have been found for this gene.

EGFR Antibody (N-term) - References

Abdallah, R.T., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(45):35206-35215(2010)
Lu, C., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 30(22):5432-5443(2010)
Rosell, R., et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1210, 45-52 (2010) :
Hata, A., et al. J Thorac Oncol 5(10):1524-1528(2010)
Aguirre, A., et al. Nature 467(7313):323-327(2010)

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 (PubMed:27153536). May also activate the NF-kappa-B signaling cascade (PubMed:11116146). 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 (PubMed:11602604). Also phosphorylates MUC1 and increases its interaction with SRC and CTNNB1/beta-catenin (PubMed:11483589). Positively regulates cell migration via interaction with CCDC88A/GIV which retains EGFR at the cell membrane following ligand stimulation, promoting EGFR signaling which triggers cell migration (PubMed:20462955). Plays a role in enhancing learning and memory performance (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Endosome Endosome membrane. Nucleus. Note=In response to EGF, translocated from the cell membrane to the nucleus via Golgi and ER (PubMed:20674546, PubMed:17909029). Endocytosed upon activation by ligand (PubMed:2790960, PubMed:17182860, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:17909029). Colocalized with GPER1 in the nucleus of estrogen agonist-induced cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAF) (PubMed:20551055)

Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is also expressed in ovarian cancers.

EGFR Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)