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EGFR Antibody (Y869)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP7628h

Specification

EGFR Antibody (Y869) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P00533
Other Accession	Q01279
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**
Calculated MW	**134277**
Antigen Region	**847-876**

EGFR Antibody (Y869) - 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

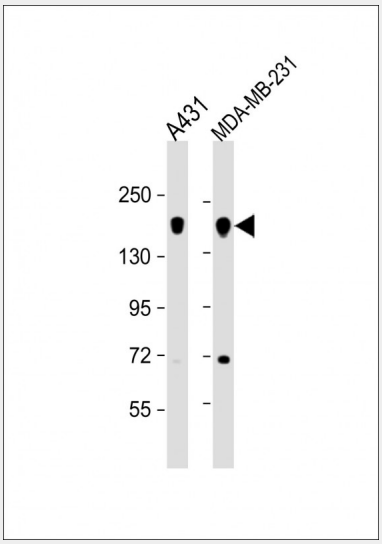
Target/Specificity
This EGFR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 847-876 amino acids from human EGFR.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

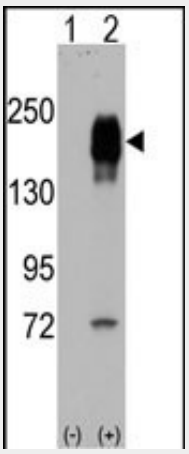
Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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.

Precautions
EGFR Antibody (Y869) is for research use



All lanes : Anti-EGFR Antibody (Y869) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 2: MDA-MB-231 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 134 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of EGFR (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal EGFR Antibody (Cat.#AP7628h).293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the EGFR gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).

only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EGFR Antibody (Y869) - 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 heterodimerization and autophosphorylation on key cytoplasmic

EGFR Antibody (Y869) - 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. A prototype member of the type 1 receptor tyrosine kinases, EGFR is encoded by the cellular oncogene cerbB1. EGFR has an extracellular ligand binding domain, a single transmembrane region, and cytoplasmic domain which is composed of a tyrosine kinase domain and a carboxy terminal domain. The carboxy terminal domain contains at least four tyrosine autophosphorylation sites. Increased production or activation of EGFR has been associated with poor prognosis in a variety of tumors. EGFR overexpression is observed in tumors of the head and neck, brain, bladder, stomach, breast, lung, endometrium, cervix, vulva, ovary, esophagus, stomach and in squamous cell carcinoma.

EGFR Antibody (Y869) - References

Aifa, S., et al., Exp. Cell Res. 302(1):108-114 (2005).
Adams, T.E., et al., Growth Factors 22(2):89-95 (2004).
Ichinose, J., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 324(3):1143-1149 (2004).
Kuribayashi, A., et al., Endocrinology 145(11):4976-4984 (2004).
Kapoor, G.S., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(2):823-836 (2004).

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 (Y869) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture