

Phospho-ErbB2-pY1248(M) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3661a**Specification****Phospho-ErbB2-pY1248(M) Blocking Peptide -
Product Information**Other Accession [P43403](#)**Phospho-ErbB2-pY1248(M) Blocking Peptide -
Additional Information****Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP3661a](/products/AP3661a) was selected from the M region of human Phospho-ErbB2-pY1248(M). A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Phospho-ErbB2-pY1248(M) Blocking Peptide -
Protein Information****Phospho-ErbB2-pY1248(M) Blocking
Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**Phospho-ErbB2-pY1248(M) Blocking
Peptide - Background**

ErbB2 is a member of the epidermal growth factor(EGF) receptor family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This protein has no ligand binding domain of its own and therefore cannot bind growth factors. However, it does bind tightly to other ligand-bound EGF receptor family members to form a heterodimer, stabilizing ligand binding and enhancing kinase-mediated activation of downstream signalling pathways, such as those involving mitogen-activated protein kinase and phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase. Allelic variations at amino acid positions 654 and 655 of isoform a(positions 624 and 625 of isoform b) have been reported, with the most common allele, Ile654/Ile655, shown here.

**Phospho-ErbB2-pY1248(M) Blocking
Peptide - References**

Wang,S.E., et.al., Cancer Cell 10 (1), 25-38 (2006)Dankort,D., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 276 (42), 38921-38928 (2001)Gulliford,T., et.al., Cell. Signal. 11 (4), 245-252 (1999)