Immunotag™ EGF Receptor mouse mAb

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITM1405
Product Description	Immunotag™ EGF Receptor mouse mAb
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	EGFR
Clonality	Monoclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IP
Recommended Dilution	wb dilution 1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human EGFR protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total EGFR and does not cross-react with related proteins.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	egfr
Accession No.	P00533 Q01279

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Alternate Names	Avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v erb b) oncogene homolog;Cell growth inhibiting protein 40;Cell proliferation inducing protein 61;EGF R;EGFR;EGFR_HUMAN;Epidermal growth factor receptor (avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v erb b) oncogene homolog);Epidermal growth factor receptor (erythroblastic leukemia viral (v erb b) oncogene homolog avian);Epidermal growth factor receptor;erbb 1;Erbb;Erbb1;ERBB1;Errp;HER1;mENA;Oncogene ERBB;PIG61;Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1;Receptor tyrosine protein kinase ErbB 1;Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase ErbB-1;Urogastrone;wa2;Wa5.
Description	epidermal growth factor receptor(EGFR) Homo sapiens 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2016],
Cell Pathway/ Category	MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,ErbB_HER,Calcium,Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction,Endocytosis,Dorso-ventral axis formation,Focal adhesion,Adherens_Junction,Gap junction,Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton,GnRH,Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection,Pathways in cancer,Colorectal cancer,Pancreatic cancer,Endometrial cancer,Glioma,Prostate cancer,Melanoma,Bladder cancer,Non-small cell lung cancer,
Protein Expression	Brain,Epithelium,Hepatocyte,Liver,PCR rescued clones,Placenta,
Subcellular Localization	Golgi membrane,extracellular space,nucleus,cytoplasm,endosome,endoplasmic reticulum membrane,plasma membrane,cell-cell adherens junction,focal adhesion,cell surface,endosome membrane,membrane,integral componen
Protein Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Defects in EGFR are associated with lung cancer [MIM:211980].,function:Isoform 2/truncated isoform may act as an antagonist.,function:Receptor for EGF, but also for other members of the EGF family, as TGF-alpha, amphiregulin, betacellulin, heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, GP30 and vaccinia virus growth factor. Is involved in the control of cell growth and differentiation. Phosphorylates MUC1 in breast cancer cells and increases the interaction of MUC1 with C-SRC and CTNNB1/beta-catenin.,miscellaneous:Binding of EGF to the receptor leads to dimerization, internalization of the EGF-receptor complex, induction of the tyrosine kinase activity, stimulation of cell DNA synthesis, and cell proliferation.,online information:EGFR entry,PTM:Monoubiquitinated and polyubiquitinated upon EGF stimulation; which does not affect tyrosine kinase activity or signaling capacity but may play a role in lysosomal targeting. Polyubiquitin linkage is mainly through 'Lys-63', but linkage through 'Lys-48', 'Lys-11' and 'Lys-29' also occur.,PTM:Phosphorylation of Ser-695 is partial and occurs only if Thr-693 is phosphorylated.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. EGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:Binds RIPK1. CBL interacts with the autophosphorylated C-terminal tail of the EGF receptor. Part of a complex with ERBB2 and either PIK3C2A or PIK3C2B. The autophosphorylated form interacts with PIK3C2B, maybe indirectly. Interacts with PELP1. Binds MUC1.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is also expressed in ovarian cancers.,

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Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.