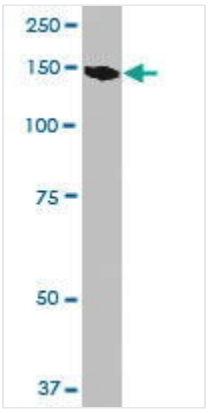
EGFR Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

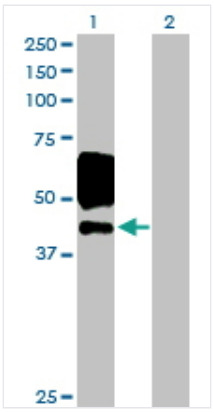
PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	EGFR, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	EGFR (Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor, Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1, Receptor Tyrosine-protein Kinase erbB-1, ERBB1) (PE)
Product Gene Name	anti-EGFR antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with R-Phycoerythrin (PE).
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes human EGFR.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amo
Molecular Weight	69,228 Da
OMIM	131550
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P00533
Immunogen	Full length human EGFR, aa1-405 (NP_958440.1).
Immunogen Sequence	MRPSGTAGAALLALLAALCPASRALEEKKVCQGTSNKLTQLGTFEDHFLSLQRMFNNCEVVLGNLEITYVQRNYDLSFLKTIQEVAGYVLIALNTVERIPLE
Conjugate	PE
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-EGFR antibody	Antibodies; Receptors
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-EGFR antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-EGFR antibody	Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-EGFR antibody	Epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor is a 170kD tyrosine kinase. Ligand binding results in receptor dimerization, autophosphorylation, activation of d Tyr1045 creates a major docking site for c-Cbl. Binding of c-Cbl to the activated EGFR leads to receptor ubiquitination and degradation. Phospho-Tyr1 activity of EGFR.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-EGFR antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necess

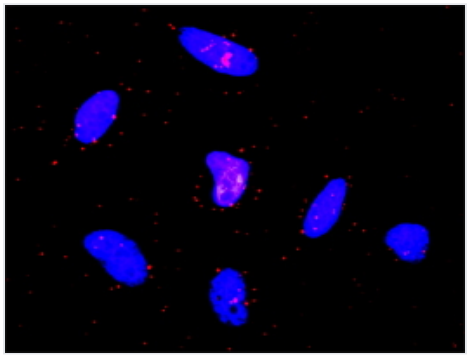
Searchable Terms for EGFR purchase	MBS6377084 is an antibody targeting EGFR. Also known as EGFR (Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor, Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1, Receptor Tyrosine-



Western Blot (WB) of anti-EGFR antibody
EGFR rabbit polyclonal antibody. Western Blot analysis of EGFR expression in A-431.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-EGFR antibody
Western Blot analysis of EGFR expression in transfected 293T cell line by EGFR polyclonal antibody. Lane 1: EGFR transfected lysate (44.7kD). Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.



Testing Data of anti-EGFR antibody
Proximity Ligation Analysis (PLA) of protein-protein interactions between EGFR and CTNNA1. HeLa cells were stained with EGFR rabbit purified polyclonal 1:1200 and CTNNA1 mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Signals were detected by 30 Detection Kit 613 (red), and nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for EGFR. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	41327734
NCBI GeneID	1956
NCBI Accession #	NP_958440.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P00533
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O00688; O00732; P06268; Q14225; Q68GS5; Q92795; Q9BZS2; Q9GZX1; Q9H2C9; Q9H3C9; Q9UMD7
UniProt Related Accession #	P00533
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_201283
NCBI Official Full Name	epidermal growth factor receptor isoform c
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	epidermal growth factor receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	EGFR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ERBB; HER1; mENA; ERBB1; PIG61; NISBD2

UniProt Protein Name	Epidermal growth factor receptor
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1; Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1
Protein Family	Epidermal growth factor receptor
UniProt Gene Name	EGFR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ERBB; ERBB1; HER1
UniProt Entry Name	EGFR_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	epidermal growth factor receptor
NCBI Summary for EGFR	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]

UniProt Comments for EGFR	EGFR: a receptor tyrosine kinase. This is a receptor for epidermal growth factor (EGF) and related growth factors including TGF-alpha, amphiregulin, betacellulin, heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, GP30, and vaccinia virus growth factor. EGFR is involved in the control of cell growth and differentiation. It is a single-pass transmembrane tyrosine kinase. Ligand binding to this receptor results in receptor dimerization, autophosphorylation (in trans), activation of various downstream signaling molecules and lysosomal degradation. It can be phosphorylated and activated by Src. Activated EGFR binds the SH2 domain of phospholipase C-gamma (PLC-gamma), activating PLC-gamma-mediated downstream signaling. Phosphorylated EGFR binds Cbl, leading to its ubiquitination and degradation. Grb2 and SHC bind to phospho-EGFR and are involved in the activation of MAP kinase signaling pathways. Phosphorylation on Ser and Thr residues is thought to represent a mechanism for attenuation of EGFR kinase activity. EGFR is overexpressed in breast, head and neck cancers, correlating with poor survival. Activating somatic mutations are seen in lung cancer, corresponding to the minority of patients with strong responses to the EGFR inhibitor Iressa (gefitinib). Mutations and amplifications are also seen in glioblastoma, and upregulation is seen in colon cancer and neoplasms. In xenografts, inhibitors synergize with cytotoxic drugs in the inhibition of many tumor types. Inhibitors include: Iressa/ZD1839, Erbitux, Tarceva, and lapatinib. Four alternatively spliced isoforms have been described. Protein type: Kinase, protein; Tumor suppressor; EC 2.7.10.1; Protein kinase, tyrosine (receptor); Protein kinase, TK; Membrane protein, integral; TK group; EGFR family Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 7p12 Cellular Component: extracellular space; endoplasmic reticulum membrane; nuclear membrane; cell surface; focal adhesion; basolateral plasma membrane; integral to membrane; lipid raft; Golgi membrane; membrane; perinuclear region of cytoplasm; apical plasma membrane; cytoplasm; plasma membrane; AP-2 adaptor complex; endosome membrane; nucleus; endosome; receptor complex Molecular Function: identical protein binding; epidermal growth factor receptor activity; epidermal growth factor binding; nitric-oxide synthase regulator activity; transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase activity; receptor signaling protein tyrosine kinase activity; protein phosphatase binding; protein kinase binding; integrin binding; actin filament binding; protein binding; enzyme binding; transmembrane receptor activity; MAP kinase kinase kinase activity; protein heterodimerization activity; ubiquitin protein ligase binding; protein-tyrosine kinase activity; double-stranded DNA binding; chromatin binding; glycoprotein binding; ATP binding Biological Process: circadian rhythm; diterpenoid metabolic process; positive regulation of nitric oxide biosynthetic process; activation of MAPKK activity; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; alkanesulfonate metabolic process; protein insertion into membrane; positive regulation of vasodilation; G1/S-specific positive regulation of cyclin-dependent protein kinase activity; positive regulation of MAP kinase activity; positive regulation of fibroblast proliferation; cell-cell adhesion; cell surface receptor linked signal transduction; ovulation cycle; hair follicle development; positive regulation of superoxide release; negative regulation of mitotic cell cycle; positive regulation of DNA repair; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; digestive tract morphogenesis; response to osmotic stress; phospholipase C activation; response to hydroxyisoflavone; hydrogen peroxide metabolic process; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; response to oxidative stress; regulation of nitric-oxide synthase activity; response to calcium ion; negative regulation of protein catabolic process; positive regulation of epithelial cell proliferation; negative regulation of apoptosis; negative regulation of epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; tongue development; axon guidance; embryonic placenta development; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; translation; protein amino acid autophosphorylation; positive regulation of smooth muscle cell proliferation; signal transduction; positive regulation of synaptic transmission, glutamatergic; learning and/or memory; salivary gland morphogenesis; positive regulation of cell proliferation; response to stress; regulation of peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; ossification; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; MAPKKK cascade; liver development; positive regulation of protein kinase B signaling cascade; cell proliferation; cerebral cortex cell migration; calcium-dependent phospholipase A2 activation; positive regulation of vasoconstriction; innate immune response; positive regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation; astrocyte activation; response to cobalamin; positive regulation of phosphorylation; positive regulation of DNA replication; positive regulation of inflammatory response; lung development; positive regulation of cell migration Disease: Lung Cancer
Research Articles on EGFR	**1.** Data show that 11/105 patients failed all molecular analysis: no mutations in oncogenes EGFR, KRAS and NRAS were detected, and no ALK gene rearrangements or MET gene amplifications were identified.

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