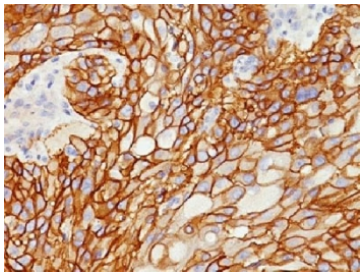
EGF Receptor Antibody [clone GFR/1708] (V3327)

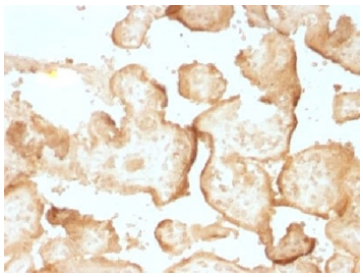
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3327-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3327-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3327SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

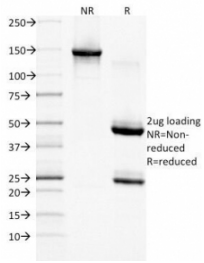
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	GFR/1708
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P00533
Localization	Cell surface
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 0.1-0.2ug/ml for 30 min at RT Western Blot : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This EGF Receptor antibody is available for research use only.



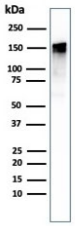
IHC testing of FFPE human lung squamous cell carcinoma with EGF Receptor antibody (clone GFR/1708). Required HIER: boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6, for 10-20 min.



IHC testing of FFPE human placenta with EGF Receptor antibody (clone GFR/1708). Required HIER: boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6, for 10-20 min.



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified, BSA-Free EGF Receptor Antibody (clone GFR/1708). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of the Antibody.



Western blot testing of human A431 cell lysate with EGF Receptor antibody. Expected molecular weight: 134-180 kDa depending on glycosylation level.

Description

Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) exists on the cell surface and is activated by binding of its specific ligands, including epidermal growth factor and transforming growth factor ÃŽÂ±. Upon activation by its growth factor ligands, EGFR undergoes a transition from an inactive monomeric form to an active homodimer. In addition to forming homodimers after ligand binding, EGFR may pair with another member of the ErbB receptor family, such as ErbB2/Her2/neu, to create an activated heterodimer. EGFR dimerization stimulates its intrinsic intracellular protein-tyrosine kinase activity. As a result, autophosphorylation of several tyrosine (Y) residues in the C-terminal domain of EGFR occurs. This autophosphorylation elicits downstream activation and signaling by several other proteins that associate with the phosphorylated tyrosines through their own phosphotyrosine-binding SH2 domains. These downstream signaling proteins initiate several signal transduction cascades, principally the MAPK, Akt and JNK pathways, leading to DNA synthesis and cell proliferation. [Wiki]

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the EGF Receptor antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Purified recombinant human EGFR was used as the immunogen for the EGF Receptor antibody.

Storage

Store the EGF Receptor antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).