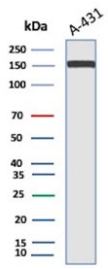
EGFR Antibody (cytoplasmic domain) [clone H9B4] (V2107)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2107-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2107-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2107SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

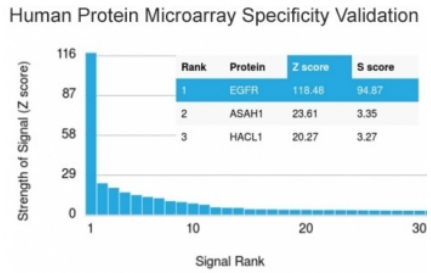
Citations (9)

Bulk quote request

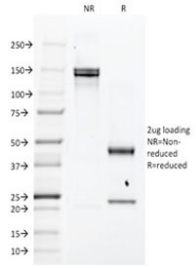
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	H9B4
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
Gene ID	1956
Localization	Cell surface
Applications	Western blot: 2-4ug/ml
Limitations	This **EGFR antibody** is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of A431 lysate using EGFR antibody. Expected molecular weight: 134-180 kDa depending on glycosylation level.



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using EGFR antibody (clone H9B4). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the H9B4 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free EGFR antibody (clone H9B4) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor is a type I receptor tyrosine kinase, referred to as EGFR, ErbB1 and HER1. When EGFR is activated by one of its ligands, it dimerizes. It can form a homodimer, heterodimers with other ErbB family members, or even a cluster of EGFRs. Activation stimulates EGFRs intracellular kinase activity. Autophosphorylation of tyrosine residues in the C-terminal domain of EGFR leads to association with proteins with phosphotyrosine-binding domains which then signal the initiation of signal transduction cascades including the JNK, MAPK, AKT, and possiblyÃ¯Â¿Â½Nf-KB, pathways. Overexpression of EGFR is the cause of some types of cancer, including lung and colon cancer. It has also been linked to psoriasis, eczema and atherosclerosis, although poorly defined. Monoclonal antibody to EGFR can be used to block the extracellular ligand binding domain, therebye blocking tyrosine kinase activation and subsequent signal transduction.

Explore our EGFR Antibody (31G7) page for a broader view of EGFR expression and extensively validated antibody performance across applications.

Application Notes

Titration of the antibody may be required for optimal performance.

1. This antibody reacts with a cytoplasmic domain of EGFR.

Immunogen

Purified EGFR from A431 cells was used as the immunogen for this antibody. (1)

Storage

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

Alternate Names

Erbb1; ERBB1; Errp; HER1; mENA; PIG61; Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1; Receptor Tyrosine Protein Kinase; ErbB1; Urogastrone; wa2; Wa5, ERBB1 antibody

References (1)

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