

Anti-ErbB (HER4) ERBB4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO14060

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC, IP, FC
Primary Accession	Q15303
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-ErbB (HER4) ERBB4 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2066
Other Names	Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-4, 2.7.10.1, Proto-oncogene-like protein c-ErbB-4, Tyrosine kinase-type cell surface receptor HER4, p180erbB4, ERBB4 intracellular domain, 4ICD, E4ICD, s80HER4, ERBB4, HER4
Calculated MW	146808
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 ICC/IF 1:50-1:200 FC 1:40 IP 1:30
Subcellular Localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. In response to NRG1 treatment, the activated receptor is internalized.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed at highest levels in brain, heart, kidney, in addition to skeletal muscle, parathyroid, cerebellum, pituitary, spleen, testis and breast. Lower levels in thymus, lung, salivary gland, and pancreas. Isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM-B CYT-1 are expressed in cerebellum, but only the isoform JM-B is expressed in the heart..
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: HC-5
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human ErbB (HER4)
Purification	Affinity-chromatography

Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
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Protein Information

Name	ERBB4
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Synonyms	HER4
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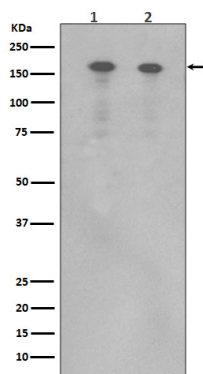
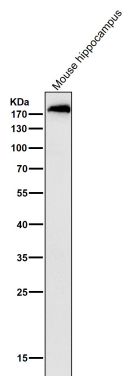
Function	Tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an essential role as cell surface receptor for neuregulins and EGF family members and regulates development of the heart, the central nervous system and the mammary gland, gene transcription, cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis. Required for normal cardiac muscle differentiation during embryonic development, and for postnatal cardiomyocyte proliferation. Required for normal development of the embryonic central nervous system, especially for normal neural crest cell migration and normal axon guidance. Required for mammary gland differentiation, induction of milk proteins and lactation. Acts as cell-surface receptor for the neuregulins NRG1, NRG2, NRG3 and NRG4 and the EGF family members BTC, EREG and HBEGF. Ligand binding triggers receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation at specific tyrosine residues that then serve as binding sites for scaffold proteins and effectors. Ligand specificity and signaling is modulated by alternative splicing, proteolytic processing, and by the formation of heterodimers with other ERBB family members, thereby creating multiple combinations of intracellular phosphotyrosines that trigger ligand- and context- specific cellular responses. Mediates phosphorylation of SHC1 and activation of the MAP kinases MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1. Isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM-B CYT-1 phosphorylate PIK3R1, leading to the activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and AKT1 and protect cells against apoptosis. Isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM-B CYT-1 mediate reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and promote cell migration in response to NRG1. Isoform JM-A CYT-2 and isoform JM-B CYT-2 lack the phosphotyrosine that mediates interaction with PIK3R1, and hence do not phosphorylate PIK3R1, do not protect cells against apoptosis, and do not promote reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and cell migration. Proteolytic processing of isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM-A CYT-2 gives rise to the corresponding soluble intracellular domains (4ICD) that translocate to the nucleus, promote nuclear import of STAT5A, activation of STAT5A, mammary epithelium differentiation, cell proliferation and activation of gene expression. The ERBB4 soluble intracellular domains (4ICD) colocalize with STAT5A at the CSN2 promoter to regulate transcription of milk proteins during lactation. The ERBB4 soluble intracellular domains can also translocate to mitochondria and promote apoptosis.
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Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=In response to NRG1 treatment, the activated receptor is internalized
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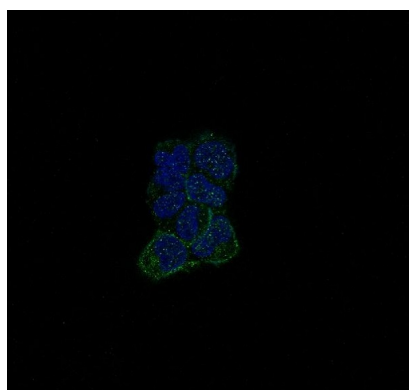
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Images

All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Western blot analysis of ErbB4 (HER4) expression in (1) Human brain lysate; (2) MCF-7 cell lysate.



Immunofluorescent analysis of A673 cells, using ErbB4 (HER4) Antibody.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.