

# Anti-EGFR Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AH13186

## **Product Information**

**Application** IHC-P, IF, FC **Primary Accession** P00533 Other Accession 488293 Reactivity Human Host Mouse Clonality Monoclonal Isotype Mouse / IgG1 **Clone Names** GFR/1667 Calculated MW 134277

## **Additional Information**

1956 Gene ID

**Other Names** Erbb1; ERBB1; Errp; HER1; mENA; PIG61; Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1; Receptor

Tyrosine Protein Kinase; ErbB1; Urogastrone; wa2; Wa5

**Application Note** Flow Cytometry (0.5-1ug/million cells); Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml);

> ,Immunohistology (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate

buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20

minutes), Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

**Format** 200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G.

Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available

WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1mg/ml.

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Storage

**Precautions** Anti-EGFR Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

# **Protein Information**

Name EGFR ( HGNC:3236)

**Synonyms** ERBB, ERBB1, HER1

**Function** Receptor tyrosine kinase binding ligands of the EGF family and activating

> several signaling cascades to convert extracellular cues into appropriate cellular responses (PubMed: 10805725, PubMed: 27153536, PubMed: 2790960,

PubMed:35538033). Known ligands include EGF, TGFA/TGF- alpha, AREG, epigen/EPGN, BTC/betacellulin, epiregulin/EREG and HBEGF/heparin-binding EGF (PubMed: 12297049, PubMed: 15611079, PubMed: 17909029, PubMed:20837704, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:2790960, PubMed:7679104, PubMed:8144591, PubMed:9419975). Ligand binding triggers receptor homoand/or heterodimerization and autophosphorylation on key cytoplasmic residues. The phosphorylated receptor recruits adapter proteins like GRB2 which in turn activates complex downstream signaling cascades. Activates at least 4 major downstream signaling cascades including the RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, PLCgamma-PKC and STATs modules (PubMed:27153536). May also activate the NF-kappa-B signaling cascade (PubMed:11116146). Also directly phosphorylates other proteins like RGS16, activating its GTPase activity and probably coupling the EGF receptor signaling to the G protein-coupled receptor signaling (PubMed: 11602604). Also phosphorylates MUC1 and increases its interaction with SRC and CTNNB1/beta-catenin (PubMed: 11483589). Positively regulates cell migration via interaction with CCDC88A/GIV which retains EGFR at the cell membrane following ligand stimulation, promoting EGFR signaling which triggers cell migration (PubMed: 20462955). Plays a role in enhancing learning and memory performance (By similarity). Plays a role in mammalian pain signaling (long-lasting hypersensitivity) (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane. Nucleus. Note=In response to EGF, translocated from the cell membrane to the nucleus via Golgi and ER (PubMed:17909029, PubMed:20674546). Endocytosed upon activation by ligand (PubMed:17182860, PubMed:17909029, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:2790960). Colocalized with GPER1 in the nucleus of estrogen agonist-induced cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAF) (PubMed:20551055)

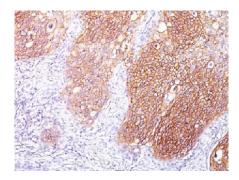
### **Tissue Location**

Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is also expressed in ovarian cancers.

# **Background**

This MAb recognizes a protein of 170kDa, identified as EGFR. EGFR is type I receptor tyrosine kinase with sequence homology to erbB-1, -2, -3 -4 or HER-1, -2, -3 -4. It binds to Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF), Transforming Growth Factor-a (TGF-a), Heparin-binding EGF (HB-EGF), amphiregulin, betacellulin and epiregulin. EGFR is overexpressed in tumors of breast, brain, bladder, lung, gastric, head & neck, esophagus, cervix, vulva, ovary, and endometrium. It is predominantly present in squamous cell carcinomas.

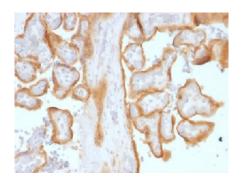
# **Images**



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Lung SCC stained with EGFR Monoclonal Antibody (GFR/1667).

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Lung SCC

stained with EGFR Monoclonal Antibody (GFR/1667).



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