

# EGFR Antibody (C-term)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab) Catalog # AM2179b

## **Product Information**

Application IHC-P, WB, E
Primary Accession P00533
Other Accession NP 005219.2
Reactivity Human, Rat, Mouse

Host Mouse Clonality Monoclonal Isotype IgG1

Clone Names 688CT33.1.3 Calculated MW 134277 Antigen Region 1163-1191

# **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1956

Other Names Epidermal growth factor receptor, Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1, Receptor

tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1, EGFR, ERBB, ERBB1, HER1

**Target/Specificity**This EGFR antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated

synthetic peptide between 1163-1191 amino acids from the C-terminal region

of human EGFR.

**Dilution** IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:100~1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent

concentration.

**Format** Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis

against PBS.

**Storage** Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** EGFR Antibody (C-term) 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. 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.

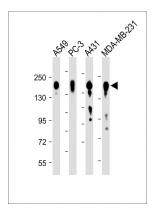
# **Background**

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. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms have been found for this gene.

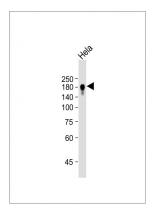
# References

Abdallah, R.T., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(45):35206-35215(2010) Lu, C., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 30(22):5432-5443(2010) Rosell, R., et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1210, 45-52 (2010) : Hata, A., et al. J Thorac Oncol 5(10):1524-1528(2010) Aguirre, A., et al. Nature 467(7313):323-327(2010)

# **Images**



All lanes: Anti-EGFR Antibody (C-term) at 1:8000 dilution Lane 1: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 2: PC-3 whole cell lysate Lane 3: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 4: MDA-MB-231 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 134 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Anti-EGFR Antibody (C-term) at 1:8000 dilution + Hela whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 134 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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