

ERBB4 Antibody(N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP7631a

Product Information

WB, IHC-P, E <u>Q15303</u>
<u>Q62956</u> , <u>Q61527</u>
Mouse, Rat, Human
Mouse, Rat
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
146808
25-55

Additional Information

Gene ID	2066
Other Names	Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-4, Proto-oncogene-like protein c-ErbB-4, Tyrosine kinase-type cell surface receptor HER4, p180erbB4, ERBB4 intracellular domain, 4ICD, E4ICD, s80HER4, ERBB4, HER4
Target/Specificity	This ERBB4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 25-55 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human ERBB4.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 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	ERBB4 Antibody(N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ERBB4
Synonyms	HER4

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 IM-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.

isoform JM-B CYT-1 are expressed in cerebellum, but only the isoform JM-B is

Cellular LocationCell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=In response to
NRG1 treatment, the activated receptor is internalizedTissue LocationExpressed 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

expressed in the heart.

Background

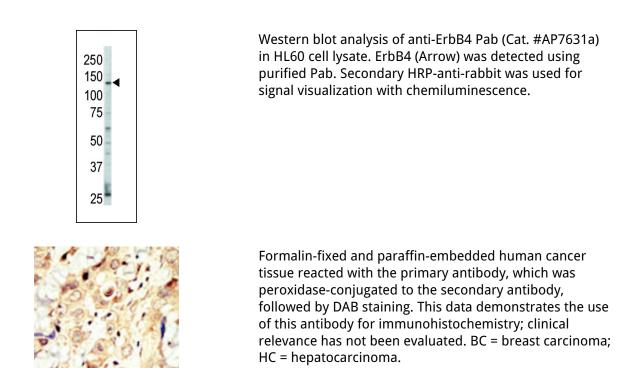
Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains.

References

Cheng, Q.C., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(40):38421-38427 (2003). Komuro, A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(35):33334-33341 (2003). Williams, E.E., et al., Cancer Lett. 192(1):67-74 (2003). Thomas, C.Y., et al., Int. J.

Cancer 104(1):19-27 (2003). Ni, C.Y., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(7):4561-4565 (2003).

Images



Citations

- miR I1273g IBp promotes proliferation, migration and invasion of LoVo cells via cannabinoid receptor 1 through activation of ERBB4/PIK3R3/mTOR/S6K2 signaling pathway.
- Resistance to receptor-blocking therapies primes tumors as targets for HER3-homing nanobiologics.
- Uncoupling of EGFR-RAS signaling and nuclear localization of YBX1 in colorectal cancer.
- Preventive effects of heregulin-beta1 on macrophage foam cell formation and atherosclerosis.

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