10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

EGFR Antibody (Y1092)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5174

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB
Primary Accession	P00533
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	134277
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

Additional Information

Gene ID	1956
Antigen Region	1070-1099
Other Names	EGFR; ERBB; ERBB1; HER1; Epidermal growth factor receptor; Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1; Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000
Target/Specificity	This EGFR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1070-1099 amino acids from human EGFR.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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 (Y1092) 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 homo- and/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.

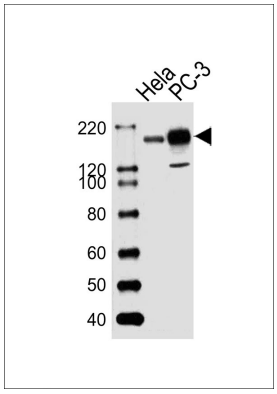
Background

The epidermal growth factor receptor is the cell-surface receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family (EGF-family) of extracellular protein ligands. The epidermal growth factor receptor is a member of the ErbB family of receptors, a subfamily of four closely related receptor tyrosine kinases: EGFR (ErbB-1), HER2/c-neu (ErbB-2), Her 3 (ErbB-3) and Her 4 (ErbB-4). Mutations affecting EGFR expression or activity could result in cancer.

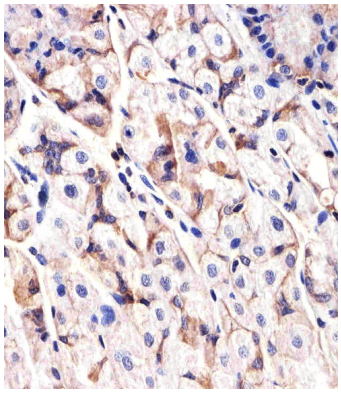
References

Zanardi, T.A., et al., J. Virol. 77(21):11685-11696 (2003).
Krug, A.W., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(44):43060-43066 (2003).
Huang, F., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(44):43411-43417 (2003).
He, Y.Y., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(43):42457-42465 (2003).
Hirsch, F.R., et al., J. Clin. Oncol. 21(20):3798-3807 (2003).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela,PC-3 cell line (from left to right), using EGFR Antibody (Y1092)(Cat. #AW5174). AW5174 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded H. stomach section using EGFR Antibody (Y1092)(Cat#AW5174). AW5174 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.