# EbioCell
## LIFE SCIENCES

**Product Datasheet**

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## HER2/ErbB2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

# Catalog #:  EAB10248

| Host/Isotype | Clonality | Applications | MW (kDa) | Reactivity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rabbit IgG | Polyclonal | WB, IHC-P, IF/ICC, ELISA | 137 | Human, Mouse, Rat |

## Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

| | |
|---|---|
| **WB**(Western Blotting) | 1:500-2000 |
| **IHC-P**(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin) | 1:50-300 |
| **IF/ICC**(Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry) | 1:50-300 |
| **ELISA**(Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) | 1:5000-20000 |

## Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Conjugate** | Unconjugate |
| **Specificity** | HER2/ErbB2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HER2/ErbB2 protein. |
| **Purification** | Affinity purification |
| **Concentration** | 1mg/ml |
| **Format** | Liquid |
| **Formulation** | In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol |
| **Shipping** | Gel Pack |
| **Storage** | Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks |
| **UniProt ID** | P04626 |
| **Entrez-Gene Id** | 2064 |

## Product Descriotion

This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This protein has no ligand binding domain of its own and therefore cannot bind growth factors. However, it does bind tightly to other ligand-bound EGF receptor family members to form a heterodimer, stabilizing ligand binding and enhancing kinase-mediated activation of downstream signalling pathways, such as those involving mitogen-activated protein kinase and phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase. Allelic variations at amino acid positions 654 and 655 of isoform a (positions 624 and 625 of isoform b) have been reported, with the most common allele, Ile654/Ile655, shown here. Amplification and/or overexpression of this gene has been reported in numerous cancers, including breast and ovarian tumors. Alternative splicing results in several additional transcript variants, some encoding different isoforms and others that have not been fully characterized.