

Phospho-HER3/ErbB3 (Tyr1289) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB10783

| Host/Isotype | Clonality | Applications | MW (kDa) | Reactivity |
|--------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Rabbit IgG | Polyclonal | WB, IHC-P, IF/ICC, ELISA | 148 | Human, Mouse, Rat |

Applications Dilutions

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

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| 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

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|-----------------------|---|
| Conjugate | Unconjugate |
| Specificity | Phospho-HER3/ErbB3 (Tyr1289) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of HER3/ErbB3 proteins only when phosphorylated at Tyr1289. |
| 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 | P21860 |
| Entrez-Gene Id | 2065 |

Product Description

This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This membrane-bound protein has a neuregulin binding domain but not an active kinase domain. It therefore can bind this ligand but not convey the signal into the cell through protein phosphorylation. However, it does form heterodimers with other EGF receptor family members which do have kinase activity. Heterodimerization leads to the activation of pathways which lead to cell proliferation or differentiation. Amplification of this gene and/or overexpression of its protein have been reported in numerous cancers, including prostate, bladder, and breast tumors. Alternate transcriptional splice variants encoding different isoforms have been characterized. One isoform lacks the intermembrane region and is secreted outside the cell. This form acts to modulate the activity of the membrane-bound form. Additional splice variants have also been reported, but they have not been thoroughly characterized.

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