

## EGFR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

### Catalog #: EAB21410

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Monoclonal	WB, IP, IHC-P, IF/ICC, FC	134	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
IP(Immunoprecipitation)	1:10-100
IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:50-200
IF/ICC(Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry)	1:50-200
FC(Flow Cytometry)	1:10-100

### Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	EGFR Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EGFR 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	<a href="#">P00533</a>
Entrez-Gene Id	<a href="#">1956</a>

### Product Description

The EGF receptor family comprises several related receptor tyrosine kinases that are frequently overexpressed in a variety of carcinomas. Members of this receptor family include EGFR (HER1), Neu (ErbB-2, HER2), ErbB-3 (HER3) and ErbB-4 (HER4), which form either homodimers or heterodimers upon ligand binding. Exons in the EGFR gene product are frequently either deleted or duplicated to produce deletion mutants (DM) or tandem duplication mutants (TDM), respectively, which are detected at various molecular weights. EGFR binds several ligands, including epidermal growth factor (EGF), transforming growth factor  $\alpha$  (TGF $\alpha$ ), Amphiregulin and heparin binding-EGF (HB-EGF). Ligand binding promotes the internalization of EGFR via Clathrin-coated pits and its subsequent degradation in response to its intrinsic tyrosine kinase. EGFR is involved in organ morphogenesis and maintenance and repair of tissues, but upregulation of EGFR is associated with tumor progression. The oncogenic effects of EGFR include initiation of DNA synthesis, enhanced cell growth, invasion and metastasis. Abrogation of EGFR results in cell cycle arrest, apoptosis or dedifferentiation of cancer cells, suggesting that EGFR may be an effective therapeutic target.

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