

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse HB-EGF in direct ELISAs and Western Blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant human HB-EGF is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse HB-EGF Asp63-Leu148 Accession # Q06186
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, HB-EGF, is a 19-23 kDa glycoprotein, member of the EGF family of mitogens that exists in multiple forms as a result of heterogenous O-glycosylation. HB-EGF is a growth factor that mediates its effects via EGFR, ERBB2 and ERBB4. It is required for normal cardiac valve formation and normal heart function and promotes smooth muscle cell proliferation. HB-EGF may be involved in macrophage-mediated cellular proliferation. The cDNA for mouse Proheparin-binding EGF-like growth factor encodes a 208 amino acid residue transmembrane protein that is proteolytically cleaved to generate the soluble HB-EGF. Like EGF, TGF-α, and AR, HB-EGF binds to the EGF receptor and activates the receptor tyrosine kinase. It has been suggested that the differential activities found for HB-EGF compared to EGF may be mediated by the heparin-binding properties of HB-EGF.

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