

DESCRIPTION

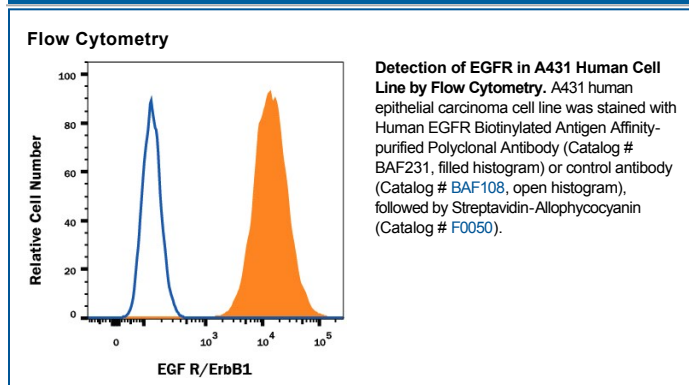
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human EGFR in ELISAs and Western blots. In ELISAs, this antibody shows less than 3% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse EGFR and less than 0.1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) EGF, rhErbB2, and rhErbB3.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human EGFR Leu25-Ser645 Accession # CAA25240
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human EGFR (Catalog # 1095-ER)
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Human EGFR Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	0.2-0.8 µg/mL	Human EGFR Antibody (Catalog # AF231)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Human EGFR Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF231)
Standard		Recombinant Human EGFR (Catalog # 1095-ER)

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases comprises four members: EGFR (also known as HER1, ErbB1 or ErbB), ErbB2 (Neu, HER2), ErbB3 (HER3), and ErbB4 (HER4). All family members are type I transmembrane glycoproteins that have an extracellular domain which contains two cysteine-rich domains separated by a spacer region that is involved in ligand binding, and a cytoplasmic domain which has a membrane-proximal tyrosine kinase domain and a C-terminal tail with multiple tyrosine autophosphorylation sites. The human EGFR gene encodes a 1210 amino acid (aa) residue precursor with a 24 aa putative signal peptide, a 621 aa extracellular domain, a 23 aa transmembrane domain, and a 542 aa cytoplasmic domain. EGFR has been shown to bind a subset of the EGF family ligands, including EGF, amphiregulin, TGF- α , betacellulin, epiregulin, heparin-binding EGF and neuregulin-2 α in the absence of a co-receptor. Ligand binding induces EGFR homodimerization as well as heterodimerization with ErbB2, resulting in kinase activation, tyrosine phosphorylation and cell signaling. EGFR can also be recruited to form heterodimers with the ligand-activated ErbB3 or ErbB4. EGFR signaling has been shown to regulate multiple biological functions including cell proliferation, differentiation, motility and apoptosis. In addition, EGFR signaling has also been shown to play a role in carcinogenesis (1-3).

References:

1. Daly, R.J. (1999) Growth Factors, **16**:255.
2. Schlessinger, J. (2000) Cell. **103**:211.
3. Maihle, N.J. et al. (2002) Cancer Treat. Res. **107**:247.