

DESCRIPTION

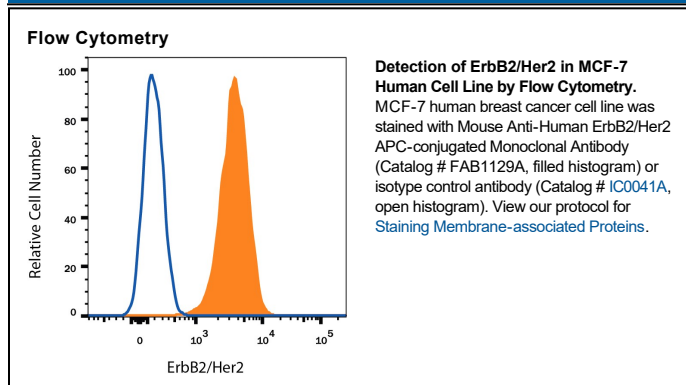
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ErbB2/Her2 in ELISAs and Western blots. In ELISAs and Western blots, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human (rh) EGF R, rhErbB3, or rhErbB4.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 191924
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ErbB2/Her2 Thr23-Thr652 Accession # P04626
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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

ErbB2, also called Neu and Her2 (Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2), is a type I membrane glycoprotein that is a member of the ErbB family of tyrosine kinase receptors. ErbB family members serve as receptors for the Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF) family of growth factors. ErbB2 is widely expressed in epithelial cells and has also been found to be over-expressed in a large number of breast carcinomas. Among ErbB family members, ErbB2 is unique in that it has no identified ligands. Rather, ErbB2 heterodimerizes with the other members of the ErbB family (ErbB1 (EGF R), ErbB3, ErbB4) to form higher affinity signaling complexes. Because ErbB3 contains a defective kinase domain, the kinase domain of ErbB2 is responsible for initiating the tyrosine phosphorylation signal through the heterodimeric receptor. It has been found that a discrete three amino acid signal in the ErbB3 cytoplasmic domain is critical for transactivation of ErbB2. Interestingly, this same three amino acid signal has also been found in ErbB1 and ErbB4. Phosphoinositide 3-Kinase has been shown to play a role in ErbB2 signal transduction. The cytoplasmic domain of ErbB2 has been shown to associate with beta-Catenin and Plakoglobin. Human ErbB2 consists of 1255 amino acids (aa) with a 21 aa signal sequence, a 631 aa extracellular domain, a 23 aa transmembrane region, and a 580 aa cytoplasmic domain. ErbB2 can be shed from the cell surface by proteolytic cleavage by an unidentified protease. ErbB2 appears to play roles in development, cancer, communication at the neuromuscular junction, and regulation of cell growth and differentiation (1-10).

References:

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