

## DESCRIPTION

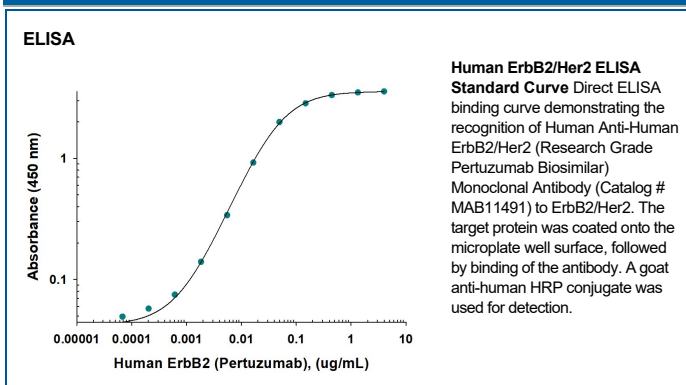
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human ErbB2/Her2 in ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Recombinant Monoclonal Human IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # Hu205
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ErbB2/Her2 Thr23-Thr652 Accession # P04626
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## 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.

<b>ELISA</b>	This antibody functions as an ELISA detection antibody for the specific antigen in direct ELISA. Colorimetric detection is performed after addition of a suitable substrate.
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## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS. For liquid material, refer to CoA for concentration.
<b>Shipping</b>	Lyophilized product is shipped at ambient temperature. Liquid small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**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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