EGFR Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C48714



Package Size: #C48714-AF350 100ul #C48714-AF405 100ul #C48714-AF488 100ul #C48714-AF555 100ul #C48714-AF55

Description	
Product Name	EGFR Conjugated Antibody
Clone No.	SP00-86
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	Avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v erb b) oncogene homolog antibody Cell growth inhibiting protein 40
	antibody Cell proliferation inducing protein 61 antibody EGF R antibody EGFR antibody EGFR_HUMAN
	antibody Epidermal growth factor receptor (avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v erb b) oncogene homolog)
	antibody Epidermal growth factor receptor (erythroblastic leukemia viral (v erb b) oncogene homolog avian)
	antibody Epidermal growth factor receptor antibody erb-b2 receptor tyrosine kinase 1 antibody ERBB antibody
	ERBB1 antibody Errp antibody HER1 antibody mENA antibody NISBD2 antibody Oncogen ERBB antibody
	PIG61 antibody Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1 antibody Receptor tyrosine protein kinase ErbB 1 antibody
	Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase ErbB-1 antibody SA7 antibody Species antigen 7 antibody Urogastrone
	antibody v-erb-b Avian erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogen homolog antibody wa2 antibody Wa5 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P00533
Calculated MW	150/50 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000

IHC: 1:50-1:200

ICC: 1:100-1:500

FC: 1:50-1:100

Background

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 α (TGFα), 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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.			