

EGFR Antibody (Y1092)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7628p

Specification

EGFR Antibody (Y1092) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | P00533 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit Ig |
| Antigen Region | 1070-1099 |

EGFR Antibody (Y1092) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1956

Other Names

Epidermal growth factor receptor, Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1, Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1, EGFR, ERBB, ERBB1, HER1

Target/Specificity

This EGFR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1070-1099 amino acids from human EGFR.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

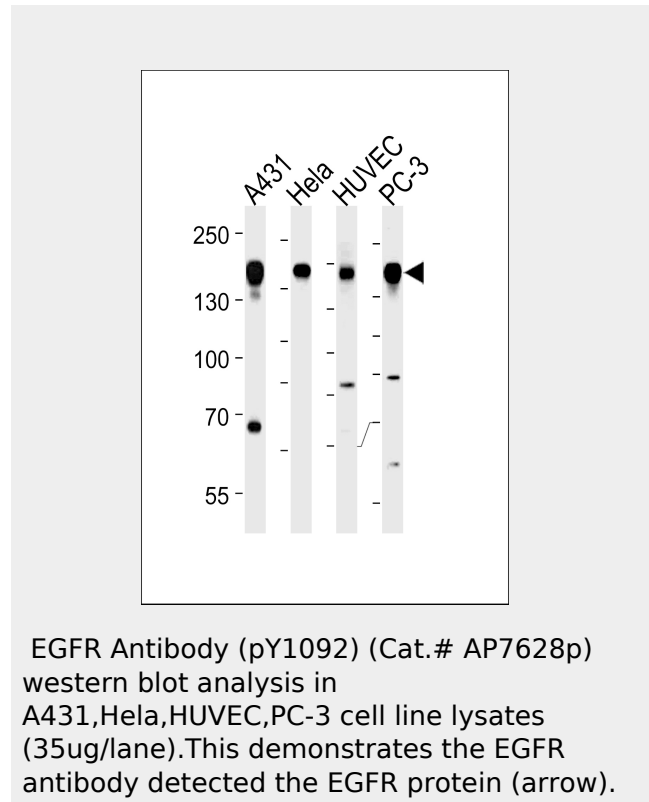
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

EGFR Antibody (Y1092) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



EGFR Antibody (Y1092) - Background

The epidermal growth factor receptor is the cell-surface receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family (EGF-family) of extracellular protein ligands. The epidermal growth factor receptor is a member of the ErbB family of receptors, a subfamily of four closely related receptor tyrosine kinases: EGFR (ErbB-1), HER2/c-neu (ErbB-2), Her 3 (ErbB-3) and Her 4 (ErbB-4). Mutations affecting EGFR expression or activity could result in cancer.

EGFR Antibody (Y1092) - References

Zanardi, T.A., et al., J. Virol. 77(21):11685-11696 (2003).
Krug, A.W., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(44):43060-43066 (2003).
Huang, F., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(44):43411-43417 (2003).
He, Y.Y., et al., J. Biol. Chem.

EGFR Antibody (Y1092) - Protein Information**Name** EGFR ([HGNC:3236](#))**Synonyms** ERBB, ERBB1, HER1**Function**

Receptor tyrosine kinase binding ligands of the EGF family and activating several signaling cascades to convert extracellular cues into appropriate cellular responses (PubMed: [2790960](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2790960) target="_blank">2790960, PubMed: [10805725](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10805725) target="_blank">10805725, PubMed: [27153536](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27153536) target="_blank">27153536). Known ligands include EGF, TGFA/TGF-alpha, AREG, epigen/EPGN, BTC/betacellulin, epiregulin/EREG and HBEGF/heparin-binding EGF (PubMed: [2790960](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2790960) target="_blank">2790960, PubMed: [7679104](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7679104) target="_blank">7679104, PubMed: [8144591](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8144591) target="_blank">8144591, PubMed: [9419975](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9419975) target="_blank">9419975, PubMed: [15611079](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15611079) target="_blank">15611079, PubMed: [12297049](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12297049) target="_blank">12297049, PubMed: [27153536](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27153536) target="_blank">27153536, PubMed: [20837704](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20837704) target="_blank">20837704, PubMed: [17909029](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17909029) target="_blank">17909029). Ligand binding triggers receptor homo- and/or heterodimerization and autophosphorylation on key cytoplasmic residues. The phosphorylated receptor recruits adapter proteins like GRB2 which in turn activates complex downstream

278(43):42457-42465 (2003).
Hirsch, F.R., et al., J. Clin. Oncol.
21(20):3798-3807 (2003).

signaling cascades. Activates at least 4 major downstream signaling cascades including the RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, PLCgamma-PKC and STATs modules (PubMed:27153536). May also activate the NF-kappa-B signaling cascade (PubMed:11116146). Also directly phosphorylates other proteins like RGS16, activating its GTPase activity and probably coupling the EGF receptor signaling to the G protein-coupled receptor signaling (PubMed:11602604). Also phosphorylates MUC1 and increases its interaction with SRC and CTNMB1/beta-catenin (PubMed:11483589). Positively regulates cell migration via interaction with CCDC88A/GIV which retains EGFR at the cell membrane following ligand stimulation, promoting EGFR signaling which triggers cell migration (PubMed:20462955). Plays a role in enhancing learning and memory performance (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Endosome Endosome membrane. Nucleus. Note=In response to EGF, translocated from the cell membrane to the nucleus via Golgi and ER (PubMed:20674546, PubMed:17909029). Endocytosed upon activation by ligand (PubMed:2790960, PubMed:17182860, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:17909029). Colocalized with GPER1 in the nucleus of estrogen agonist-induced cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAF) (PubMed:20551055)

Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is also expressed in ovarian cancers.

EGFR Antibody (Y1092) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

EGFR Antibody (Y1092) - Citations

- [Role of thioredoxin reductase 1 in dysplastic transformation of human breast epithelial cells triggered by chronic oxidative stress.](#)
- [Induction of Apoptosis in Human Leukemic Cell Lines by Diallyl Disulfide via Modulation of EGFR/ERK/PKM2 Signaling Pathways.](#)