

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-EGFR (Phospho-Y1086) Antibody (Clone#EFI-5)	
Gene Name	EGFR	
Source	Rabbit	
Clonality	Monoclonal	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human	
Tested Application	WB, ICC/IF, IP	
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-EGFR (Y1086)	
Concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Affinity-chromatography	
Observed MW	175 kDa	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB):	1:500-2000
	Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF):	1:50-200
	ImmunoPrecipitation (IP):	1:20

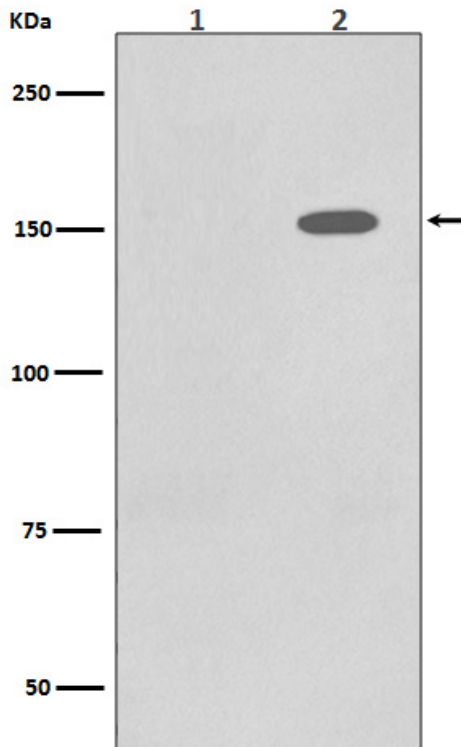
Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

Background Information

The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR; ErbB-1; HER1 in humans) is the cell-surface receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family (EGF-family) of extracellular protein ligands. It 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). EGFR exists on the cell surface and is activated by binding of its specific ligands, including epidermal growth factor and transforming growth factor α (TGF α). EGFR and its ligands are cell signaling molecules involved in diverse cellular functions, including cell proliferation, differentiation, motility, and survival, and in tissue development. Mutations that lead to EGFR overexpression (known as upregulation) or overactivity have been associated with a number of cancers, including lung cancer and glioblastoma multiforme. In this latter case a more or less specific mutation of EGFR, called EGFRvIII is often observed.

Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Phospho-EGFR (Y1110) expression in (1) A431 cell lysate; (2) A431 cell lysate treated with EGF.