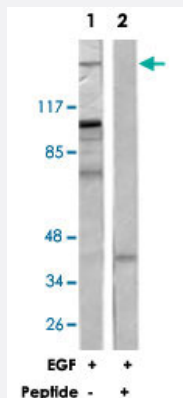


EGFR polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB18093 Size 100 ug

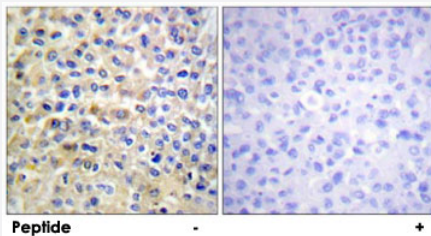
Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells treated with EGF (200 ng/mL, 30 mins), using EGFR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18093).

Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using EGFR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18093).

Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of EGFR.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human EGFR.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	This antibody is specific to EGFR.
Form	Liquid

Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100) ELISA (1:40000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells treated with EGF (200 ng/mL, 30 mins), using EGFR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18093).

Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using EGFR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18093).

Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — EGFR

Entrez GeneID	1956
Protein Accession#	P00533
Gene Name	EGFR
Gene Alias	ERBB, ERBB1, HER1, PIG61, mENA
Gene Description	epidermal growth factor receptor (erythroblastic leukemia viral (v-erb-b) oncogene homolog, avian)
Omim ID	131550 211980

Gene Ontology

[Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

The protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of the protein kinase superfamily. This protein is a receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family. EGFR is a cell surface protein that binds to epidermal growth factor. Binding of the protein to a ligand induces receptor dimerization and tyrosine autophosphorylation and leads to cell proliferation. Mutations in this gene are associated with lung cancer. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v-erb-b) oncogene homolog|cell growth inhibiting protein 40|cell proliferation-inducing protein 61|epidermal growth factor receptor

Publication Reference

- [Tyrosine phosphorylation of p145met mediated by EGFR and Src is required for serum-independent survival of human bladder carcinoma cells.](#)

Yamamoto N, Mammadova G, Song RX, Fukami Y, Sato K.

Journal of Cell Science 2006 Nov; 119(Pt 22):4623.

Application: IP-WB, WB-Ce, Human, 5637 cells

Pathway

- [Adherens junction](#)
- [Bladder cancer](#)
- [Calcium signaling pathway](#)
- [Colorectal cancer](#)
- [Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction](#)
- [Dorso-ventral axis formation](#)
- [Endocytosis](#)
- [Endometrial cancer](#)
- [Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection](#)
- [ErbB signaling pathway](#)
- [Focal adhesion](#)
- [Gap junction](#)

- [Glioma](#)
- [GnRH signaling pathway](#)
- [MAPK signaling pathway](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Non-small cell lung cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Regulation of actin cytoskeleton](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Anus Neoplasms](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Astrocytoma](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Barrett Esophagus](#)
- [Bile Duct Neoplasms](#)
- [Biliary Tract Neoplasms](#)
- [Bipolar Disorder](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Bronchial Hyperreactivity](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiomyopathy](#)

- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cell Transformation](#)
- [Central Nervous System Neoplasms](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Cholangiocarcinoma](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Chromosome Deletion](#)
- [Cleft Lip](#)
- [Cleft Palate](#)
- [Cocarcinogenesis](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Cystadenocarcinoma](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diarrhea](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Drug Eruptions](#)
- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)

- [Exanthema](#)
- [Genetic Diseases](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glioblastoma](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Hyperparathyroidism](#)
- [Hypersensitivity](#)
- [Hypopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Liver Diseases](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung carcinoma](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Mental Disorders](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Myoma](#)
- [Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)

- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Osteosarcoma](#)
- [Otorhinolaryngologic Neoplasms](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Polycystic Kidney](#)
- [Polycystic kidney disease](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Hyperplasia](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Ras oncogene](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Small Cell Lung Carcinoma](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Tongue Neoplasms](#)
- [Tonsillar Neoplasms](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Urinary Calculi](#)

- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Neoplasms](#)
- [Viremia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)