

**Anti-ERBB3/Her3 Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO11187**Specification**

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**Anti-ERBB3/Her3 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P21860</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Format	<b>Lyophilized</b>

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-3(ERBB3) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-ERBB3/Her3 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 2065

**Other Names**

Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-3, 2.7.10.1, Proto-oncogene-like protein c-ErbB-3, Tyrosine kinase-type cell surface receptor HER3, ERBB3, HER3

**Calculated MW**

148098 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

**Tissue Specificity**

Epithelial tissues and brain.

**Protein Name**

Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-3

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human ErbB 3(162-181aa DWRDIVRDRDAEIVVKDNGR).

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. EGF receptor subfamily.

**Anti-ERBB3/Her3 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** ERBB3

**Synonyms** HER3

**Function**

Tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an essential role as cell surface receptor for neuregulins. Binds to neuregulin-1 (NRG1) and is activated by it; ligand-binding increases phosphorylation on tyrosine residues and promotes its association with the p85 subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20682778" target="\_blank">20682778</a>). May also be activated by CSPG5 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15358134" target="\_blank">15358134</a>). Involved in the regulation of myeloid cell differentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27416908" target="\_blank">27416908</a>).

**Cellular Location**

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

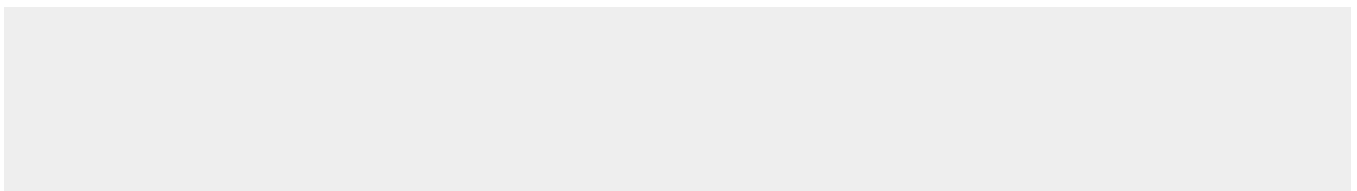
**Tissue Location**

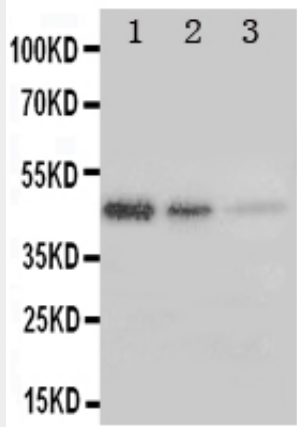
Epithelial tissues and brain.

**Anti-ERBB3/Her3 Antibody - 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](#)

**Anti-ERBB3/Her3 Antibody - Images**



Anti-ErbB 3 antibody, ABO11187, Western blotting Recombinant Protein Detection Source: E.coli derived -recombinant Human ERBB3, 45.0KD(162aa tag+ M1-A245) Lane 1: Recombinant Human ERBB3 Protein 5ng Lane 2: Recombinant Human ERBB3 Protein 2.5ng Lane 3: Recombinant Human ERBB3 Protein 1.25ng

#### **Anti-ERBB3/Her3 Antibody - Background**

ERBB3(V-erb-b2 avian erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 3) also known as ONCOGENE ERBB3 or HER3, is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the ERBB3 gene. This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor(EGFR) family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This membrane-bound protein has a neuregulin binding domain but not an active kinase domain. By in situ hybridization, Kraus et al.(1989) mapped the ERBB3 gene to chromosome 12q13. Carraway et al.(1994) demonstrated that ERBB3 is a receptor for heregulin and is capable of mediating HGL-stimulated tyrosine phosphorylation of itself. Most notably, EGFR and ErbB2 became markedly more promiscuous as the threshold was lowered, whereas ErbB3 did not. Engelman et al.(2007) found that amplification of MET caused gefitinib resistance by driving ERBB3-dependent activation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase, a pathway though to be specific to EGFR/ERBB family receptors.