

**Anti-EGFR (ErbB 1) Monoclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO14353**Specification****Anti-EGFR (ErbB 1) Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P00533</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-EGFR (ErbB 1) Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-EGFR (ErbB 1) Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1956

**Other Names**

Epidermal growth factor receptor, 2.7.10.1, Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1, Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1, EGFR (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=3236" target="\_blank">HGNC:3236</a>), ERBB, ERBB1, HER1

**Application Details**

WB 1:5000-1:10000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>IP 1:50<br>FC 1:50

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human EGFR (ErbB 1)

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Anti-EGFR (ErbB 1) Monoclonal Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10805725" target="\_blank">10805725</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27153536" target="\_blank">27153536</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2790960" target="\_blank">2790960</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35538033" target="\_blank">35538033</a>). Known ligands include EGF, TGFA/TGF- alpha, AREG, epigen/EPGN, BTC/betacellulin, epiregulin/EREG and HBEGF/heparin-binding EGF (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12297049" target="\_blank">12297049</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15611079" target="\_blank">15611079</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17909029" target="\_blank">17909029</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20837704" target="\_blank">20837704</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27153536" target="\_blank">27153536</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2790960" target="\_blank">2790960</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7679104" target="\_blank">7679104</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8144591" target="\_blank">8144591</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9419975" target="\_blank">9419975</a>). 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 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27153536" target="\_blank">27153536</a>). May also activate the NF-kappa-B signaling cascade (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11116146" target="\_blank">11116146</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11602604" target="\_blank">11602604</a>). Also phosphorylates MUC1 and increases its interaction with SRC and CTNNB1/beta-catenin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11483589" target="\_blank">11483589</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20462955" target="\_blank">20462955</a>). Plays a role in enhancing learning and memory performance (By similarity). Plays a role in mammalian pain signaling (long-lasting hypersensitivity) (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:17909029, PubMed:20674546). Endocytosed upon activation by ligand (PubMed:17182860, PubMed:17909029, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:2790960). 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.

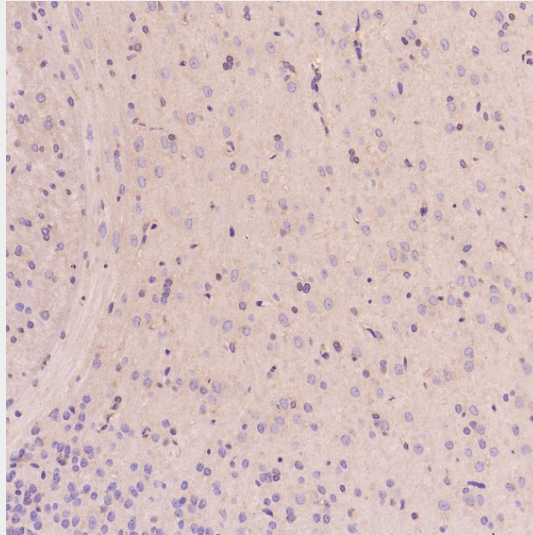
## Anti-EGFR (ErbB 1) Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

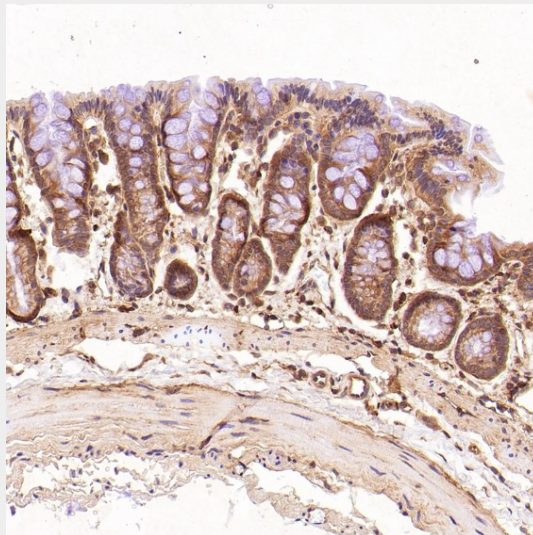
- [Western Blot](#)

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

### Anti-EGFR (ErbB 1) Monoclonal Antibody - Images

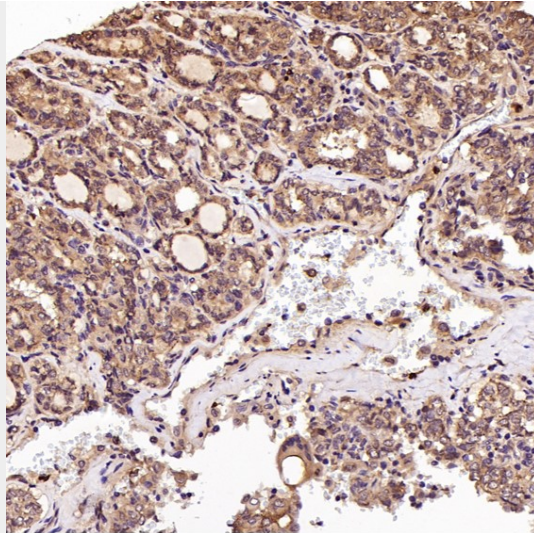


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat cerebral cortex, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.

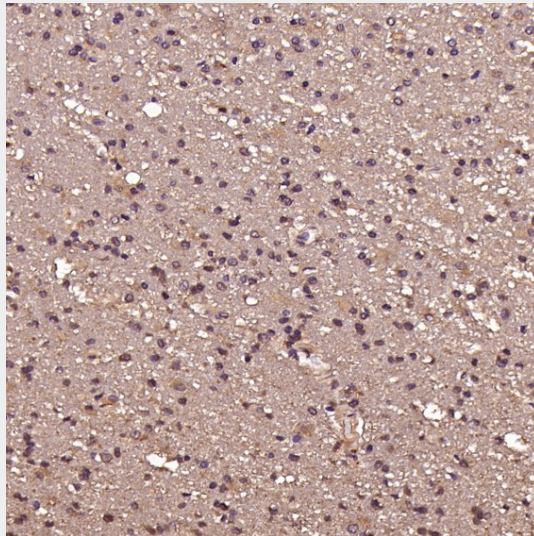


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat stomach, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.

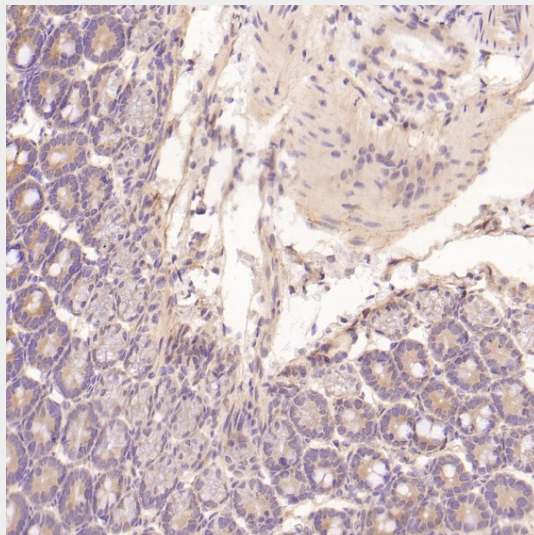




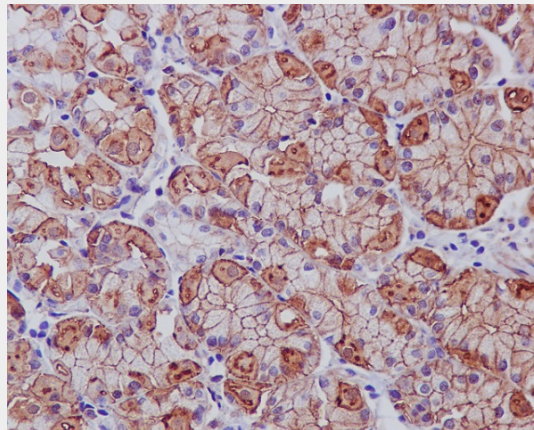
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.



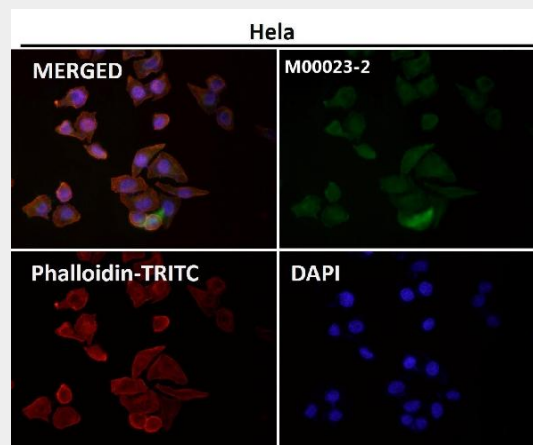
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human glioblastoma, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.



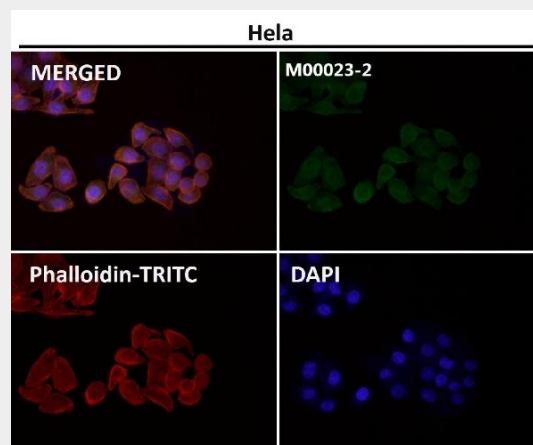
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse intestine, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.



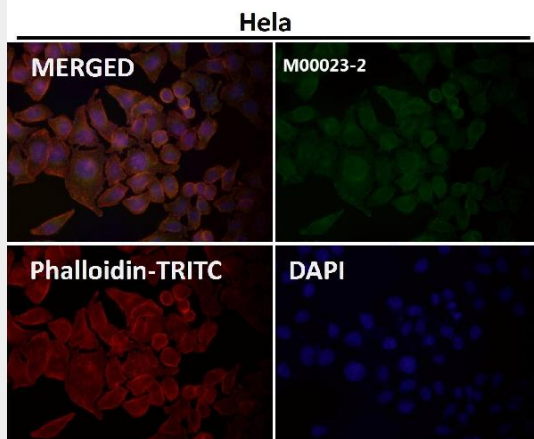
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human stomach cancer, using EGFR (ErbB 1) Antibody.



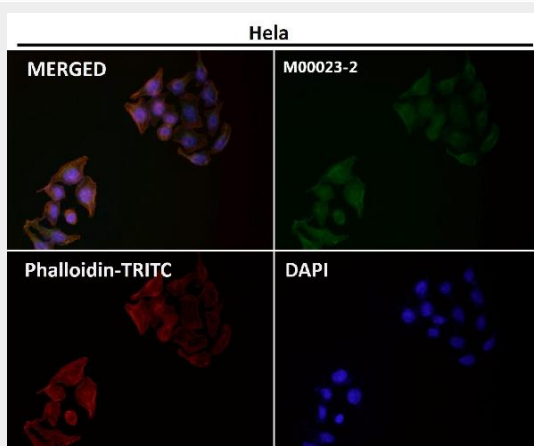
Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:150 dilution.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:500 dilution.

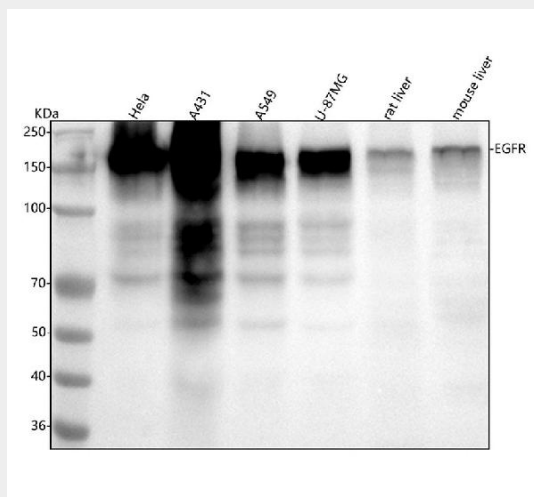


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of EGFR using anti-EGFR antibody (M00023-2). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

- Lane 1: human HeLa whole cell lysates,
- Lane 2: human A431 whole cell lysates,
- Lane 3: human A549 whole cell lysates,
- Lane 4: human U-87MG whole cell lysates,

Lane 5: rat liver tissue lysates,

Lane 6: mouse liver tissue lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-EGFR antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M00023-2) at 1:5000 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:500 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for EGFR at approximately 175 kDa. The expected band size for EGFR is at 134 kDa.