

Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) ELISA Kit | EGFR elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331993

REACTIVITY
Human

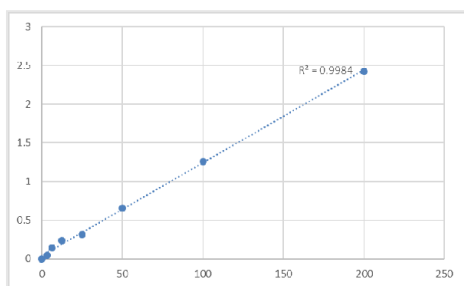
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR); Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) ELISA Kit; EGFR; ERBB; ERBB1; HER1; PIG61; mENA; avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v-erb-b) oncogene homolog; cell growth inhibiting protein 40; cell proliferation-inducing protein 61; epidermal growth factor recept; EGFR elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human EGFR. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human EGFR and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	1226
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Human Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for EGFR elisa kit	Description: This Human Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate EGFR in samples. An antibody specific for EGFR has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any EGFR present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for EGFR is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of EGFR bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. 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 exists on the cell surface and is activated by binding of its specific ligands, including epidermal growth factor and transforming growth factor alpha (TGFalpha). ErbB2 has no known direct activating ligand, and may be in an activated state constitutively or become active upon heterodimerization with other family members such as EGFR.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	158261996
NCBI GeneID	396494
NCBI Accession #	NP_990828.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_990828.2
UniProt Accession #	P13387
NCBI Official Full Name	epidermal growth factor receptor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	epidermal growth factor receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	EGFR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	c-erbB
NCBI Protein Information	epidermal growth factor receptor
UniProt Protein Name	Epidermal growth factor receptor
UniProt Gene Name	EGFR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	CER
UniProt Entry Name	EGFR_CHICK

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.