

Rabbit EGFR (Ser-967) Polyclonal Antibody | anti-EGFR antibody

EGFR (Ser-967), phospho-specific

CATALOG # AAA71520	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Rat, Mouse	APPLICATIONS Immunocytochemistry, Western Blot, ELISA
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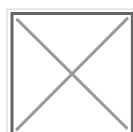
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

EGFR (Ser-967); Polyclonal Antibody; phospho-specific; Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor; ErbB-1; anti-EGFR antibody

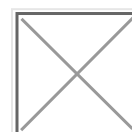
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	This antibody was cross-adsorbed to unphosphorylated EGFR (Ser-967) coupled to agarose then affinity purified using phospho- EGFR (Ser-967) peptide (without carrier). The antibody detects a 180 kDa* protein on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of human A431 cells treated with Calyculin A, and does not detect this band after lambda phosphatase treatment.
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Form/Format	Rabbit polyclonal, affinity-purified antibody is supplied in 100 ul phosphate-buffered saline, 50% glycerol, 1 mg/ml BSA, and 0.05% sodium azide.
Sequence Length	1210
Applicable Applications for anti-EGFR antibody	ICC (Immunocytochemistry), WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Immunogen	Phospho-EGFR (Ser-967) synthetic peptide (coupled to KLH) corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding serine 967 of human EGFR (ErbB-1). This human EGFR sequence has high homology to rat and mouse EGFR, and low homology to other ErbB family members.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Do not aliquot. Stable for 1 year.

IMAGES



Application Data



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-EGFR antibody	The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a transmembrane glycoprotein with an extracellular ligand-binding domain and a cytoplasmic domain with intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity. The cytoplasmic domain has a C-terminal region with multiple autophosphorylation sites (Tyr-992, 1068, 1086, 1148, and 1173). These sites are important for downstream signaling and rapid internalization. In addition, EGFR activation leads to c-Src mediated phosphorylation of Tyr-845 and Tyr-1101. The former site is required for mitogenic responses to EGFR activation, while the latter may be an SH2 binding site. Phosphorylation of EGFR on serine and threonine residues is thought to represent a mechanism for regulation of receptor kinase activity and internalization. These sites include a PKC site (Thr-654), CAMKII sites (Ser-1046, 1047, 1057, and 1142), and constitutively phosphorylated sites (Ser-967 and Ser-1002). Thus, the regulation of EGFR activity involves a complex series of phosphorylation events at multiple sites throughout the intracellular portion of the receptor.
References	• Carpenter, G. (2000) Bioessays 22:697. • Boeri Erba, E. et al. (2005) Mol. Cell. Prot. 4:1107.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	29725609
NCBI GeneID	1956
NCBI Accession #	NP_005219.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_005228.3
UniProt Accession #	P00533; O00688; O00732; P06268; Q14225; Q68GS5; Q92795; Q9BZS2; Q9GZX1; Q9H2C9; Q9H3C9; Q9UMD7; Q147T7; Q2TTR7; Q504U8; Q59FL8; Q68GS6; Q75MF2; Q8WZA5; Q9H3C8
Molecular Weight	132013 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	epidermal growth factor receptor isoform a
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	epidermal growth factor receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	EGFR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ERBB; HER1; mENA; ERBB1; PIG61
NCBI Protein Information	epidermal growth factor receptor; OTTHUMP00000159661; OTTHUMP00000159662; OTTHUMP00000159663; OTTHUMP00000209210; OTTHUMP00000209211; proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1; cell growth inhibiting protein 40; cell proliferation-inducing protein 61; receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1; avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v-erb-b) oncogene homolog
UniProt Protein Name	Epidermal growth factor receptor
UniProt Gene Name	EGFR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ERBB1
UniProt Entry Name	EGFR_HUMAN

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.