ELK Biotechnology

HER4/ErbB4 (phospho-Tyr984) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES15780

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	HER4/ErbB4 (phospho-Tyr984) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000
Immunogen	Synthesized phosho peptide around human HER4 and ErbB4 (Tyr984)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human HER4/ErbB4 (phospho-Tyr984)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	HER4/ErbB4 (Tyr984)
Gene Name	ERBB4 HER4
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . In response to NRG1 treatment, the activated receptor is internalized.; [ERBB4 intracellular domain]: Nucleus . Mitochondrion . Following proteolytical processing E4ICD (E4ICD1 or E4ICD2 generated from the respective isoforms) is translocated to the nucleus. Significantly more E4ICD2 than E4ICD1 is found in the nucleus. E4ICD2 colocalizes with YAP1 in the nucleus.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	180kD
Human Gene ID	2066
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q15303
Alternative Names	Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-4 (EC 2.7.10.1) (Proto-oncogene-like protein c-ErbB-4)

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(Tyrosine kinase-type cell surface receptor HER4) (p180erbB4) [Cleaved into: ERBB4 intracellular domain (4ICD) (E4ICD) (s80HER4)]

Background

This gene is a member of the Tyr protein kinase family and the epidermal growth factor receptor subfamily. It encodes a single-pass type I membrane protein with multiple cysteine rich domains, a transmembrane domain, a tyrosine kinase domain, a phosphotidylinositol-3 kinase binding site and a PDZ domain binding motif. The protein binds to and is activated by neuregulins and other factors and induces a variety of cellular responses including mitogenesis and differentiation. Multiple proteolytic events allow for the release of a cytoplasmic fragment and an extracellular fragment. Mutations in this gene have been associated with cancer. Alternatively spliced variants which encode different protein isoforms have been described; however, not all variants have been fully characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],