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EGF Receptor (phospho-Tyr1068) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES16792

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	EGF Receptor (phospho-Tyr1068) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000
Immunogen	Synthesized phosho peptide around human EGF Receptor (Tyr1068)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Rat EGF Receptor (phospho-Tyr1068)
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	EGF Receptor (Tyr1068)
Gene Name	EGFR ERBB ERBB1 HER1
Cellular localization	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 . In response to EGF, translocated from the cell membrane to the nucleus via Golgi and ER (PubMed:20674546, PubMed:17909029). Endocytosed upon activation by ligand (PubMed:2790960, PubMed:17182860, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:17909029). Colocalized with GPER1 in the nucleus of estrogen agonist-induced cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAF) (PubMed:20551055). .; [Isoform 2]: Secreted.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal

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Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	134kD
Human Gene ID	1956
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P00533
Alternative Names	Epidermal growth factor receptor (EC 2.7.10.1) (Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1) (Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1)
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of the protein kinase superfamily. This protein is a receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family. EGFR is a cell surface protein that binds to epidermal growth factor. Binding of the protein to a ligand induces receptor dimerization and tyrosine autophosphorylation and leads to cell proliferation. Mutations in this gene are associated with lung cancer. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2016],

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