

EGFR (PN0662) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

CatalogNo: YA0687 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- ELISA

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Phosphate-buffered solution

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000

Basic Information

Source Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell

Purification Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell

Clone Number PN0662

Immunogen Information

Specificity This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of EGFR protein.

Target Information

Gene name EGFR

Protein Name Epidermal growth factor receptor

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	1956 ;	P00533 ;
Mouse	13649 ;	Q01279 ;

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.

Tissue specificity Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is also expressed in ovarian cancers.

Function

Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,Disease:Defects in EGFR are associated with lung cancer [MIM:211980].,Function:Isoform 2/truncated isoform may act as an antagonist.,Function:Receptor for EGF, but also for other members of the EGF family, as TGF-alpha, amphiregulin, betacellulin, heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, GP30 and vaccinia virus growth factor. Is involved in the control of cell growth and differentiation. Phosphorylates MUC1 in breast cancer cells and increases the interaction of MUC1 with C-SRC and CTNNB1/beta-catenin.,miscellaneous:Binding of EGF to the receptor leads to dimerization, internalization of the EGF-receptor complex, induction of the tyrosine kinase activity, stimulation of cell DNA synthesis, and cell proliferation.,online information:EGFR entry,PTM:Monoubiquitinated and polyubiquitinated upon EGF stimulation; which does not affect tyrosine kinase activity or signaling capacity but may play a role in lysosomal targeting. Polyubiquitin linkage is mainly through 'Lys-63', but linkage through 'Lys-48', 'Lys-11' and 'Lys-29' also occur.,PTM:Phosphorylation of Ser-695 is partial and occurs only if Thr-693 is phosphorylated.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. EGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:Binds RIPK1. CBL interacts with the autophosphorylated C-terminal tail of the EGF receptor. Part of a complex with ERBB2 and either PIK3C2A or PIK3C2B. The autophosphorylated form interacts with PIK3C2B, maybe indirectly. Interacts with PELP1. Binds MUC1.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is also expressed in ovarian cancers.,

| Validation Data

| Contact information

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EGFR (PN0662) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

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