

## Product datasheet

# Anti-ERRF1 antibody ab50272

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-ERRF1 antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to ERF1
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide: GISSATEKPDSKTKMD conjugated to KLH by an N-terminal Cysteine residue linker, corresponding to amino acids 431-446 of Rat ERF1

 [Run BLAST with](#)

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### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide Constituents: 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab50272** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use a concentration of 0.2 - 0.4 µg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 55 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 51 kDa).

## Target

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<b>Function</b>	Negative regulator of EGFR signaling in skin morphogenesis. Acts as a negative regulator for several EGFR family members, including ERBB2, ERBB3 and ERBB4. Inhibits EGFR catalytic activity by interfering with its dimerization. Inhibits autophosphorylation of EGFR, ERBB2 and ERBB4. Important for normal keratinocyte proliferation and differentiation. Plays a role in modulating the response to steroid hormones in the uterus. Required for normal response to progesterone in the uterus and for fertility. Mediates epithelial estrogen responses in the uterus by regulating ESR1 levels and activation. Important for regulation of endometrium cell proliferation. Important for normal prenatal and perinatal lung development.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the MIG6 family.
<b>Domain</b>	The EGFR-binding region prevents binding of a cyclin-like activator to the EGFR kinase domain, and thereby keeps EGFR in an inactive conformation. Also maintains EGFR in an inactive conformation by preventing formation of an asymmetric homodimer.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Nucleus. Associated with the plasma membrane of basal skin keratinocytes. Translocates into the nucleus of differentiating suprabasal keratinocytes.

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