abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-EGFR antibody [AT2H8] ab265799

2 Images

Overview

Product name Anti-EGFR antibody [AT2H8]

Description Mouse monoclonal [AT2H8] to EGFR

Host species Mouse

Tested applications Suitable for: WB, ICC/IF

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Immunogen Recombinant fragment corresponding to Human EGFR aa 424-605.

Database link: P00533

Positive control WB: A431 cell lysate. ICC/IF: HeLa cells.

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long

term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 10% Glycerol

Purity Protein A purified

Purification notes Purified from tissue culture supernatant.

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone number AT2H8

Isotype IgG2b

Light chain type kappa

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Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab265799 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		1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 134 kDa.
ICC/IF		1/100.

Target

Function

Receptor tyrosine kinase binding ligands of the EGF family and activating several signaling cascades to convert extracellular cues into appropriate cellular responses. Known ligands include EGF, TGFA/TGF-alpha, amphiregulin, epigen/EPGN, BTC/betacellulin, epiregulin/EREG and HBEGF/heparin-binding EGF. Ligand binding triggers receptor homo- and/or heterodimerization and autophosphorylation on key cytoplasmic residues. The phosphorylated receptor recruits adapter proteins like GRB2 which in turn activates complex downstream signaling cascades. Activates at least 4 major downstream signaling cascades including the RAS-RAF-MEK-ERK, PI3 kinase-AKT, PLCgamma-PKC and STATs modules. May also activate the NF-kappa-B signaling cascade. Also directly phosphorylates other proteins like RGS16, activating its GTPase activity and probably coupling the EGF receptor signaling to the G protein-coupled receptor signaling. Also phosphorylates MUC1 and increases its interaction with SRC and CTNNB1/betacatenin.

Isoform 2 may act as an antagonist of EGF action.

Tissue specificity

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

Involvement in disease

Lung cancer

Inflammatory skin and bowel disease, neonatal, 2

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. EGF receptor subfamily.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylation at Ser-695 is partial and occurs only if Thr-693 is phosphorylated. Phosphorylation at Thr-678 and Thr-693 by PRKD1 inhibits EGF-induced MAPK8/JNK1 activation. Dephosphorylation by PTPRJ prevents endocytosis and stabilizes the receptor at the plasma membrane. Autophosphorylation at Tyr-1197 is stimulated by methylation at Arg-1199 and enhances interaction with PTPN6. Autophosphorylation at Tyr-1092 and/or Tyr-1110 recruits

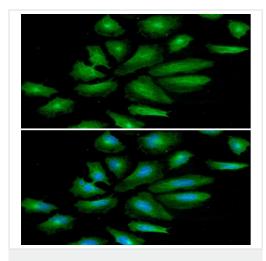
STAT3. Dephosphorylated by PTPN1 and PTPN2.

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 occurs. Deubiquitination by OTUD7B prevents degradation. Ubiquitinated by RNF115 and RNF126. Methylated. Methylation at Arg-1199 by PRMT5 stimulates phosphorylation at Tyr-1197.

Cellular localization

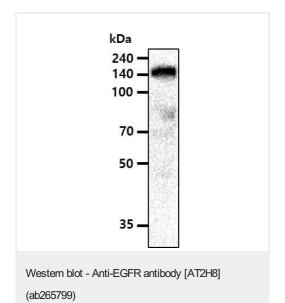
Secreted and Cell membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Golgi apparatus membrane. Nucleus membrane. Endosome. Endosome membrane. Nucleus. In response to EGF, translocated from the cell membrane to the nucleus via Golgi and ER. Endocytosed upon activation by ligand. Colocalized with GPER1 in the nucleus of estrogen agonist-induced cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAF).

Images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-EGFR antibody [AT2H8] (ab265799)

HeLa (human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) labeled for EGFR using ab265799 at 1/100 dilution, followed by an AlexaFluor[®]A488 secondary antibody (green). The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue).



Anti-EGFR antibody [AT2H8] (ab265799) at 1/1000 dilution + A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma cell line) cell lysate at 40 µg

Secondary

Goat anti-mouse secondary antibody conjugated to HRP

Developed using the ECL technique.

Predicted band size: 134 kDa

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