

EGFR (PN0601) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

Catalog No :	YA0579
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	ELISA
Target :	EGFR
Fields :	>>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>Endocrine resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>ErbB signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>FoxO signaling pathway;>>Phospholipase D signaling pathway;>>Endocytosis;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Adherens junction;>>Gap junction;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>GnRH signaling pathway;>>Estrogen signaling pathway;>>Oxytocin signaling pathway;>>Relaxin signaling pathway;>>Parathyroid hormone synthesis, secretion and action;>>Cushing syndrome;>>Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;>>Shigellosis;>>Hepatitis C;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - reactive oxygen species;>>Colorectal cancer
Gene Name :	EGFR
Protein Name :	Epidermal growth factor receptor
Human Gene Id :	1956
Human Swiss Prot No :	P00533
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant Human EGFR
Specificity :	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of EGFR protein.
Formulation :	Phosphate-buffered solution
Source :	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain ,

recombinantly produced from 293F cell

Dilution : ELISA 1:5000-100000

Purification : Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified

Concentration : Please check the information on the tube

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)

Cell Pathway : MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;ErbB_HER;Calcium;Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Endocytosis;Dorso-ventral axis formation;Focal adhesion;Adherens_Junction;Gap junction;Regulates Actin and Cytosk

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],

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 stimu

Subcellular Location : 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.

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

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