

Rabbit anti-Human EGFR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-EGFR antibody

Anti-EGFR Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256897	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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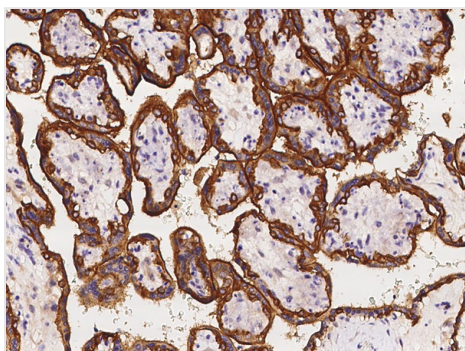
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

EGFR; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-EGFR Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; EGFR Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; epidermal growth factor receptor; Anti-ERBB Antibody; Anti-ERBB1 Antibody; Anti-HER1 Antibody; Anti-mENA Antibody; Anti-NISBD2 Antibody; Anti-PIG61 Antibody; anti-EGFR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

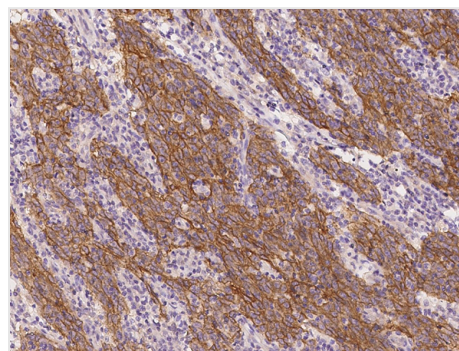
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human EGFR
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-EGFR antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human EGFR fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human EGFR fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human EGFR in human placenta with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human EGFR in human lung cancer with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-EGFR antibody	As a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) family, EGFR protein is type I transmembrane glycoprotein that binds a subset of EGF family ligands including EGF, amphiregulin, TGF-alpha, betacellulin, etc. EGFR protein plays a crucial role in signaling pathway in the regulation of cell proliferation, survival and differentiation. Binding of a ligand induces EGFR protein homo-or heterodimerization, the subsequent tyrosine autophosphorylation and initiates various down stream pathways (MAPK, PI3K/PKB and STAT). In addition, EGFR signaling also has been shown to exert action on carcinogenesis and disease progression, and thus EGFR protein is proposed as a target for cancer therapy currently.
Product Categories/Family for anti-EGFR antibody	Cancer Drug Targets Receptor Tyrosine Kinases (RTKs); EGFR Signaling Pathway
References	Schlessinger, J. (2000) Cell signaling by receptor tyrosine kinases. Cell 103(2): 211-25. Giaccone, G. (2005) HER1/EGFR-targeted agents: predicting the future for patients with unpredictable outcomes to therapy. Ann. Oncol. 16(4): 538-48. Yarden, Y., et al. (2001) Untangling the ErbB signalling network. Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell. Biol. 2(2): 127-37.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/egfr-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256897>