

Phospho-EGFR(Y1016) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AW5157

Product Information

Application DB, WB **Primary Accession** P00533 **Other Accession** Q01279 Reactivity Human Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal **Calculated MW** 134277 Isotype Rabbit IgG **Antigen Source HUMAN**

Additional Information

Gene ID 1956

Antigen Region 1000-1023

Other Names EGFR; ERBB; ERBB1; HER1; Epidermal growth factor receptor; Proto-oncogene

c-ErbB-1; Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1

Dilution DB~~1:500 WB~~1:8000

Target/Specificity This EGFR Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues

surrounding Y1016 of human EGFR.

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide

affinity purification.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions Phospho-EGFR(Y1016) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name EGFR (HGNC:3236)

Synonyms ERBB, ERBB1, HER1

Function

Receptor tyrosine kinase binding ligands of the EGF family and activating several signaling cascades to convert extracellular cues into appropriate cellular responses (PubMed: 10805725, PubMed: 27153536, PubMed: 2790960, PubMed:35538033). Known ligands include EGF, TGFA/TGF- alpha, AREG, epigen/EPGN, BTC/betacellulin, epiregulin/EREG and HBEGF/heparin-binding EGF (PubMed:12297049, PubMed:15611079, PubMed:17909029, PubMed:20837704, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:2790960, PubMed:7679104, PubMed:8144591, PubMed:9419975). Ligand binding triggers receptor homoand/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 (PubMed:27153536). May also activate the NF-kappa-B signaling cascade (PubMed: 11116146). 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 (PubMed:11602604). Also phosphorylates MUC1 and increases its interaction with SRC and CTNNB1/beta-catenin (PubMed:11483589). Positively regulates cell migration via interaction with CCDC88A/GIV which retains EGFR at the cell membrane following ligand stimulation, promoting EGFR signaling which triggers cell migration (PubMed:20462955). Plays a role in enhancing learning and memory performance (By similarity). Plays a role in mammalian pain signaling (long-lasting hypersensitivity) (By similarity).

Cellular 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 membrane. Nucleus. Note=In response to EGF, translocated from the cell membrane to the nucleus via Golgi and ER (PubMed:17909029, PubMed:20674546). Endocytosed upon activation by ligand (PubMed:17182860, PubMed:17909029, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:2790960). Colocalized with GPER1 in the nucleus of estrogen agonist-induced cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAF) (PubMed:20551055)

Tissue Location

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

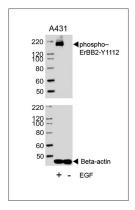
Background

Epidermal Growth factor receptor (EGFR) is the prototype member of the type 1 receptor tyrosine kinases. EGFR overexpression in tumors indicates poor prognosis and is observed in tumors of the head and neck, brain, bladder, stomach, breast, lung, endometrium, cervix, vulva, ovary, esophagus, stomach and in squamous cell carcinoma. EGFR is a receptor for EGF, but also for other members of the EGF family, including TGF-alpha, amphiregulin, betacellulin, heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, GP30 and vaccinia virus growth factor. It is involved in the control of cell growth and differentiation.

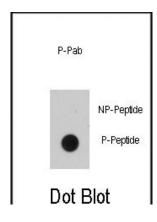
References

Aifa, S., et al., Exp. Cell Res. 302(1):108-114 (2005). Adams, T.E., et al., Growth Factors 22(2):89-95 (2004). Ichinose, J., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 324(3):1143-1149 (2004). Kuribayashi, A., et al., Endocrinology 145(11):4976-4984 (2004). Kapoor, G.S., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(2):823-836 (2004).

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from A431 cells,untreated or treated with EGF,100ng/ml,using EGFR Antibody (pY1016)(upper) or Beta-actin (lower).



Dot blot analysis of anti-EGFR B1 Phospho-specific Pab (Cat.#AW5157) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.