PRODUCT INFORMATION



EGFR (Phospho-Tyr¹⁰⁶⁸) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone RM443)

Item No. 35901

Overview and Properties

Contents: This vial contains 100 µl of protein A-affinity purified monoclonal antibody.

Synonyms: Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor, ErbB-1, HER1

Immunogen: A phospho-peptide corresponding to human phospho-EGFR

(+) EGFR (Phospho-Tyr¹⁰⁶⁸); (-) EGFR without phosphorylation at Tyr¹⁰⁶⁸ Cross Reactivity:

Species Reactivity: (+) Human Form: Liquid

-20°C (as supplied) Storage:

Stability: ≥1 year

Storage Buffer: PBS with 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, and 0.09% sodium azide

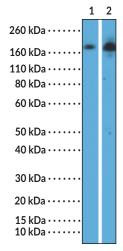
Clone: RM443 Rabbit Host: Isotype: **IgG**

Applications: Western blot (WB); the recommended starting dilution is 1:1,000 -1:4,000. Other

applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should

be determined empirically.

Image



Lane 1: A431 cells nontreated Lane 2: A431 cells treated

WB of A431 cells nontreated and treated with EGF using EGFR (Phospho-Tyr¹⁰⁶⁸) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:1,000.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website

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Description

Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), also known as HER1 and ErbB-1, is a cell surface receptor and member of the EGF family of receptor tyrosine kinases with roles in cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival.^{1,2} It is a transmembrane receptor composed of an intracellular tyrosine kinase domain, a transmembrane lipophilic segment, and an extracellular domain that is expressed in epithelial, mesenchymal, and neuronal tissues.¹⁻³ Under unstimulated conditions, EGFR is an auto-inhibited monomer in the plasma membrane.¹ Upon canonical ligand binding, EGFR undergoes homodimerization or heterodimerization with HER2, HER3, or HER4, which induces a conformational change in the cytoplasmic domain that facilitates autophosphorylation and intracellular signaling. EGFR contains five C-terminal autophosphorylation sites, namely tyrosine 1068 (Tyr¹⁰⁶⁸), Tyr¹¹⁴⁸, Tyr¹¹⁷³, Tyr¹⁰⁸⁶, and Tyr⁹⁹².⁴ EGFR (phospho-Tyr¹⁰⁶⁸) is associated with prolonged progression-free survival in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Cayman's EGFR (Phospho-Tyr¹⁰⁶⁸) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody can be used for Western blot (WB).

References

- Sigismund, S., Avanzato, D., and Lanzetti, L. Emerging functions of the EGFR in cancer. Mol. Oncol. 12(1), 3-20 (2018).
- Herbst, R.S. Review of epidermal growth factor receptor biology. Int. J. Radiat. Oncol. Biol. Phys. 59(2 Suppl), 21-26 (2004).
- 3. Yano, S., Kondo, K., Yamaguchi, M., et al. Distribution and function of EGFR in human tissue and the effect of EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibition. *Anticancer Res.* **23(5A)**, 3639-3650 (2003).
- 4. Wang, F., Wang, S., Wang, Z., et al. Phosphorylated EGFR expression may predict outcome of EGFR-TKIs therapy for the advanced NSCLC patients with wild-type EGFR. J. Exp. Clin. Cancer Res. **31(1)**, 65 (2012).

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