

Rabbit Anti-EGFR [MD115R]: RM0089, RM0089RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a 170 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein receptor tyrosine kinase that is activated by epidermal growth factor affects cell growth and differentiation. Binding of EGF or TGF alpha to EGFR activates tyrosine kinase activity of the receptor. Phosphorylation of Tyr 992, Tyr 1068 and Tyr 1086 is required for conformational change in the C-terminal of EGFR. Autophosphorylation of Tyr 992 creates a binding site for the phospholipase C-gamma (PLC-gamma) SH2 domain, inducing downstream signaling. In breast cancer, EGFR is predominately expressed in basal cell-like carcinoma, it has been recommended for identification of basal-like breast carcinoma along with Cytokeratin 5/6.

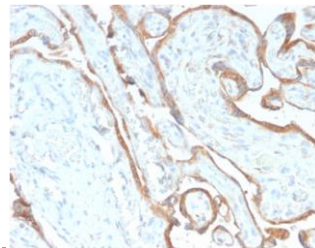
Specifications

Clone: MD115R
 Source: Rabbit
 Isotype: IgG
 Reactivity: Human
 Immunogen: Recombinant full-length human EGFR protein
 Localization: Membrane
 Formulation: Purified and diluted in PBS pH 7.4, contains BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
EGFR Concentrated	RM0089	1ml
EGFR Prediluted	RM0089RTU7	7ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue: Lymph node metastasis tissue
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual
 * Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human placenta tissue stained with anti-EGFR using DAB

References:

1. Tyrosine kinase receptor expression in chordomas: phosphorylated AKT correlates inversely with outcome. de Castro CV et al. Hum Pathol 44:1747-55 2013.
2. Acetyl-11-keto-beta-boswellic acid (AKBA) prevents human colonic adenocarcinoma growth through modulation of multiple signaling pathways. Yuan Y et al. Biochim Biophys Acta 1830:4907-16 2013.
3. Axl mediates acquired resistance of head and neck cancer cells to the epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitor erlotinib. Giles KM et al. Mol Cancer Ther 12:2541-58 2013.
4. Predictors of outcome in an AIEOP series of childhood ependymomas: a multifactorial analysis. Modena P et al. Neuro Oncol 14:1346-56 2012.
5. Dependence on the MUC1-C oncoprotein in non-small cell lung cancer cells. Raina D et al. Mol Cancer Ther 10:806-16 2011.

Doc. 100-RM0089
Rev. B