abcam

ab223499

Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody [SP353]

Lab Essentials RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.6 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	SP353
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A/G

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/400
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/400
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information EGFR pY1068

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 homo- and/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). Isoform 2 may act as an antagonist of EGF action. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for hepatitis C virus (HCV) in hepatocytes and facilitates its cell entry. Mediates HCV entry by promoting the formation of the CD81-CLDN1 receptor complexes that are essential for HCV entry and by enhancing membrane fusion of cells expressing HCV envelope glycoproteins.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	EGFR or Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor is a transmembrane glycoprotein that acts as a receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family. Known alternatively as ErbB1 or HER1 this receptor has an approximate molecular weight of 170 kDa. EGFR is expressed in various cell types notably on epithelial cells and can influence multiple cellular processes through its kinase activity. It participates in the regulation of cell growth multiplication and survival by activating its kinase domain upon ligand binding.
Biological function summary	The EGFR protein plays an important role in cellular communication and signaling processes. EGFR pairs with other receptor family members to form active dimers or even higher-order complexes which in turn initiate intracellular signaling cascades. Through these complexes EGFR influences many processes including cell differentiation and repair. This function of EGFR makes it an integral part of mammalian biology affecting how cells respond to their environment by mediating changes in gene expression.
Pathways	EGFR is a central player in the MAPK and PI3K/Akt signaling pathways. Alongside other protein partners like KRAS and PI3 kinase it contributes to transmitting signals from the cell surface to the nucleus affecting gene transcription and cell

	behavior. These pathways are important for normal cell growth and division and aberrations in these pathways can lead to excessive or insufficient cell proliferation.
Associated diseases and disorders	EGFR is pertinent to cancer biology including non-small cell lung cancer and glioblastoma where mutations or overexpression of the receptor frequently occur. It connects to proteins such as PTEN and BRAF which influence tumor progression and response to targeted therapies. EGFR's involvement in these disorders highlights its significance as a therapeutic target since it can be manipulated to alter disease progression.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

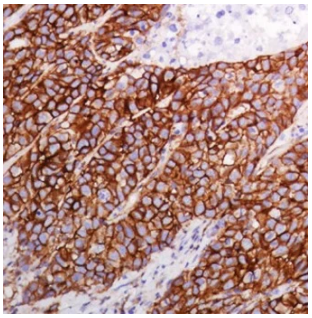
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

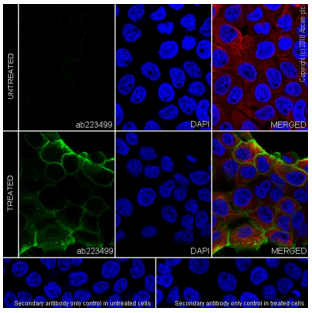
6 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody [SP353] (ab223499)

EGFR (phospho Y1068) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody

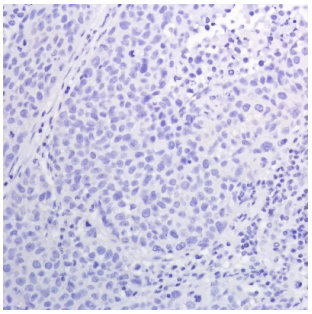
PFA-fixed, paraffin-embedded human lung cancer tissue stained for EGFR using ab223499 at 1/100 dilution in immunohistochemical analysis.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody [SP353] (ab223499)

EGFR (phospho Y1068) Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody

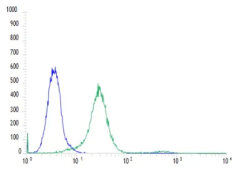
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling EGFR with purified ab223499 at 1:100 (4.3 µg/ml). Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. Cells were counterstained with ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) 1:200 (2.5 µg/ml). Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) was used as the secondary antibody at 1:1000 (2 µg/ml) dilution. DAPI nuclear counterstain. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody [SP353] (ab223499)

EGFR (phospho Y1068) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody

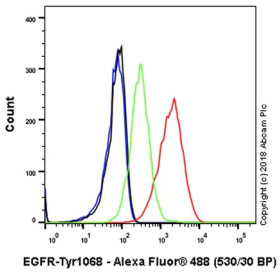
PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded human lung squamous cell carcinoma tissue stained for EGFR using ab223499 at 1/100 dilution in immunohistochemical analysis.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody [SP353] (ab223499)

EGFR (phospho Y1068) Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody

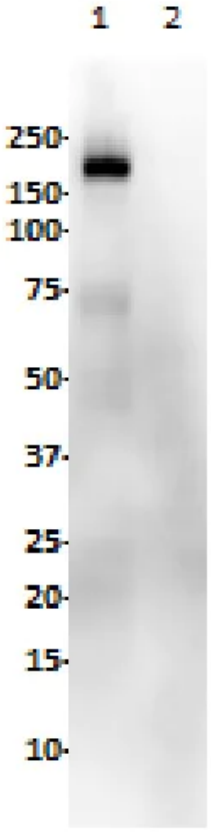
Flow cytometric analysis of ab223499 in A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma cell line) + EGF cells (green) at 1/400 dilution compared to negative control of rabbit IgG (blue).



Flow Cytometry - Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody [SP353] (ab223499)

EGFR (phospho Y1068) Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody

Flow Cytometry analysis of A431 cells treated with 100ng/ml EGF for 10mins cells labeling EGFR with purified ab223499 at 1:4200 dilution (0.10 µg/ml) - Red. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde . A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150081) secondary antibody was used at 1:2000 dilution. Isotype control - Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) - Black. Unlabeled control - Blue. Untreated cells - Green



Western blot - Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody [SP353] (ab223499)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-EGFR (phospho Y1068) antibody [SP353] (ab223499) at 1/400 dilution

Lane 1:
A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma cell line) + EGF cell lysate

Lane 2:
A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma cell line) cell lysate

Predicted band size: 134 kDa

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