abcam

ab227578

Anti-EGFR antibody [E234] - BSA and Azide free

Anti-EGFR antibody [E234] - BSA and Azide free (ab227578) is a rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody provided in a PBS only buffer for easy conjugation detecting EGFR in **Western Blot, Flow Cytometry (Intra), ICC/IF**. Suitable for **Human**.

- KO validated for confirmed specificity
- BSA, sodium azide, and glycerol-free for easy conjugation
- Biophysical QC for unrivalled batch-batch consistency

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	E234
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	b32198 detects Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR). It does not cross react with other ERBB family members. This product yielded a strong signal in western blot using A431 (human squamous carcinoma) lysate which naturally overexpresses the EGFR protein. Western blot conditions may need to be optimised for cell lines and tissues that express lower levels of endogenous EGFR.
Concentration	1.068 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human, Cow, Pig
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	This product yielded a strong signal in western blot using A431 (human squamous carcinoma) lysate which naturally overexpresses the EGFR protein. Western blot conditions may need to be optimised for cell lines and tissues that express lower levels of endogenous EGFR.

Predicted

Species	Cow, Pig
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Cow, Pig
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	ab199376 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Cow, Pig
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information EGFR

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 conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

What is this antibody validated in?
Anti-EGFR antibody [E234] - BSA and Azide free (ab227578) is a rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody and is validated for use in Western Blot (WB), Flow Cytometry (Intra), Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence (ICC/IF) in Human samples.

What is the molecular weight of EGFR?
Anti-EGFR [E234] - BSA and Azide free (ab227578) specifically detects a band for EGFR (UniProt: P00533) at a molecular weight of 180kDa.

Specificity confirmed
The specificity of Anti-EGFR antibody [E234] - BSA and Azide free (ab227578) has been confirmed by Western blot testing in EGFR Knockout A549 cell line, ab286394.

Other related products
We have a range of other formats of antibody clone [E234] also available for your convenience: ab32198, Carrier free - ab227578, Oligonucleotide - ab302687, Alexa Fluor® 488 - ab307848, Alexa Fluor® 647 - ab307849

Species reactivity
Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

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

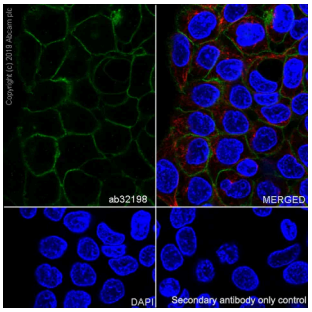
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

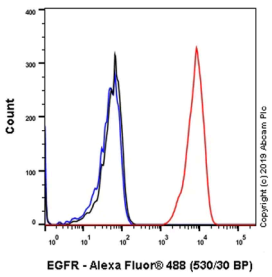
3 product images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-EGFR antibody [E234] - BSA and Azide free (ab227578)

EGFR Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-EGFR antibody

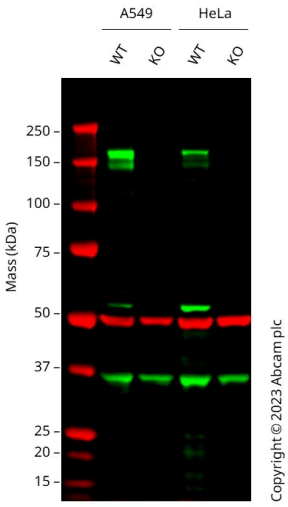
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence analysis of A431 (Human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling EGFR with purified ab32198 at 1/100 dilution (2.2 µg/mL). Cells were fixed in 100% Methanol. Cells were counterstained with ab195889 Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (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 (blue) was used as nuclear counterstain. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control.
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab32198).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-EGFR antibody [E234] - BSA and Azide free (ab227578)

EGFR Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-EGFR antibody

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of A431 (Human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling EGFR with purified ab32198 at 1/200 dilution (10µg/mL) (Red). Cells were fixed with 80% Methanol and permeabilised with 0.1% Tween-20. A Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) secondary antibody was used at 1/2000. Isotype control - Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Black). Unlabeled control - Cell without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue). This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab32198).



Western blot - Anti-EGFR antibody [E234] - BSA and Azide free (ab227578)

EGFR Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-EGFR antibody

Western blot: Anti-EGFR antibody [E234] (ab32198) staining at 1/1000 dilution, shown in green; Mouse anti-Alpha Tubulin [DM1A] (ab7291) loading control staining at 1/20000 dilution, shown in red. In Western blot, ab32198 was shown to bind specifically to EGFR. A band was observed at 160 kDa in wild-type cell lysates with no signal observed at this size in EGFR knockout cell lines. To generate this image, wild-type and EGFR knockout A549 (ab286394) and HeLa (ab255385) cell lysates were analysed. First, samples were run on an SDS-PAGE gel then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. Membranes were blocked in 3% milk in TBS-0.1% Tween ® 20 (TBS-T) before incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C. Blots were washed four times in TBS-T, incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature, washed again four times then imaged. Secondary antibodies used were Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L 800CW and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L 680RD at 1/20000 dilution.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab32198).
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-EGFR antibody [E234] (ab32198) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type A549 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
EGFR knockout A549 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
Wild-type HeLa cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
EGFR knockout HeLa cell lysate at 20 µg

Performed under reducing conditions.

Observed band size: 160 kDa

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