abcam

ab27764

PE Anti-EGFR antibody [ICR10]

Anti-EGFR antibody [ICR10] conjugated to PE - suitable for flow cytometry, and reacts with human samples. Clone [ICR10] is a rat monoclonal antibody cited in 26 publications.

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Key facts

Isotype	IgG2a
Host species	Rat
Conjugation	PE
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 480;565nm, Em: 578nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Native Full Length Protein corresponding to Human EGFR. Database link P00533
Clone number	ICR10
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein G
Epitope	ab27764 binds to epitope B from EGFR and has an affinity of 6.7 x 10-9 M.
Concentration	0.1 - 1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →
Purification notes	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	10 µL for 10^6 Cells
Notes	ab134674 - Rat monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

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

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.

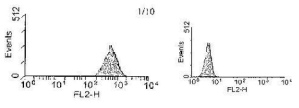
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1 product image



Flow Cytometry - PE Anti-EGFR antibody [ICR10] (ab27764)

EGFR Flow Cytometry staining using rat Anti-EGFR antibody

Left-Hand - isotope control; Right- Hand - ab27764 (dilution 1/10) staining A431 cells.

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