abcam

ab30

Anti-EGFR antibody [EGFR1]

Anti-EGFR antibody [EGFR1] (ab30) is a mouse monoclonal antibody detecting EGFR in **Flow Cytometry, IHC-Fr, ICC/IF**. Suitable for **Human**.

- Over 30 publications
- Trusted since 1998

Lab Essentials

Key facts

Isotype	IgG2b
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 6.97% L-Arginine
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EGFR1
Purification technique	Affinity purification
Specificity	Recognises the external EGF-binding domain of the EGFR transmembrane glycoprotein. No effect on tyrosine kinase activity of EGFR.
Epitope	Extracellular epitope mapped between aa 6-273 of human EGFR.
Light chain type	kappa
Concentration	1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1 µg/mL
Notes	ab170192 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2b, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Horse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human

Dilution info	1 µg/mL
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Horse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-Fr

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	10 µg/mL
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Horse
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ELISA

Not recommended

Species	Human, Mouse, Horse, Rat
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 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

Notes

What is this antibody validated in?
Anti-EGFR antibody [EGFR1] (ab30) is a mouse monoclonal antibody and is validated for use in Flow Cytometry (Flow Cyt), Immunohistochemistry (IHC-Fr), Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence (ICC/IF) in Human samples.

Trusted by the scientific community
Anti-EGFR [EGFR1] (ab30) was first used in a scientific publication in 1998 and has been cited over 30 times in peer-reviewed journals.

Other related products
We have a range of other formats of antibody clone [EGFR1] also available for your convenience: ab30, PE - ab130738, ab239309, Carrier free - ab264523, Alexa Fluor® 647 - ab320714

Want a custom formulation?
This antibody clone is manufactured by Abcam. If you require a custom buffer formulation or conjugation for your experiments, please contact orders@abcam.com

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

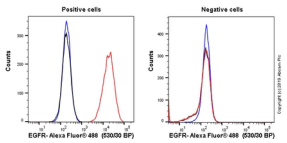
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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



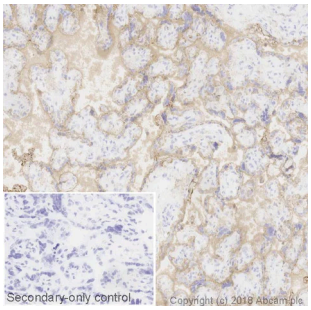
Flow Cytometry - Anti-EGFR antibody [EGFR1] (ab30)

EGFR Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-EGFR antibody

Overlay histograms showing left positive A431 cells and right negative Jurkat cells stained with ab30 (red line). The cells were incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab30, 1x10^6 cells in 100ul at 1ug/ml) for 30 min on ice. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H&L) preabsorbed (ab150117) at 1/2000 dilution for 30 min on ice.

Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG2bκ (ab170192) used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control.

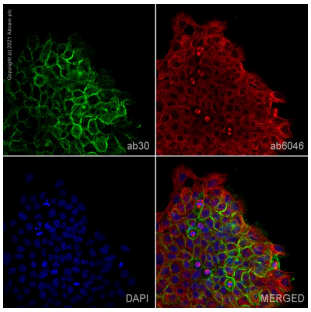
Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 50 mW Blue laser (488nm) and 530/30 bandpass filter.



Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-EGFR antibody [EGFR1] (ab30)

EGFR Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) staining using mouse Anti-EGFR antibody

IHC image of EGFR staining in a section of frozen normal human placenta, fixed in 10% paraformaldehyde (10 min). Staining was performed on a Leica BOND™ system using the standard protocol F. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 20mins. The section was then incubated with ab30, 10ug/ml, for 15 mins at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX. The inset secondary-only control image is taken from an identical assay without primary antibody.
For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated) customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, primary antibody concentration and antibody incubation times.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-EGFR antibody [EGFR1] (ab30)

EGFR Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using mouse Anti-EGFR antibody

ab30 staining EGFR in A431 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4°C with ab30 at 1µg/ml and ab6046, Rabbit polyclonal to beta Tubulin - Loading Control. Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (shown in green) and ab150080, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Rabbit IgG - H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/1000 dilution (shown in pseudocolour red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).
Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.

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