abcam

ab76153

Anti-EGFR antibody [EPR39Y]

Lab Essentials | Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: 50% Tissue culture supernatant, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 9.85% Tris glycine
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR39Y
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	This antibody detects both phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated EGFR protein. 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	0.174 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Human

Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/5000
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.

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/5000
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.

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Mouse, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100 - 1/250
Notes	-

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/100 - 1/250

Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/55 - 1/100
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1/55 - 1/100
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, 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	Conditional Ambient
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

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.

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

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

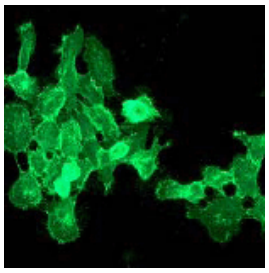
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

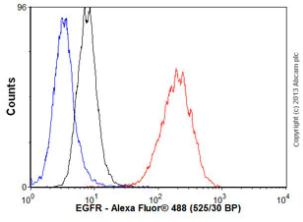
5 product images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-EGFR antibody [EPR39Y] (ab76153)

EGFR Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-EGFR antibody

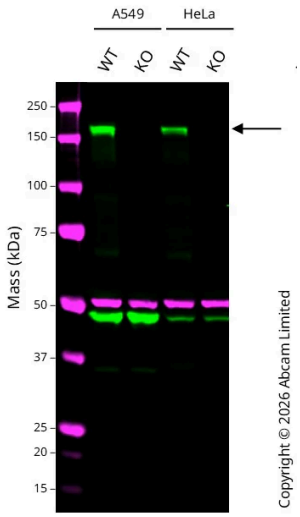
ab76153 at 1/100 dilution staining EGFR in A431 cells by Immunofluorescence.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-EGFR antibody [EPR39Y] (ab76153)

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

Overlay histogram showing A431 cells stained with ab76153 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab76153, 1/100 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H&L) (ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was rabbit IgG (monoclonal) (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter.



Western blot - Anti-EGFR antibody [EPR39Y] (ab76153)

EGFR Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-EGFR antibody

Western blot: Anti-EGFR antibody [EPR39Y] ab76153 staining at 1/1000 dilution, shown in green; Mouse anti alpha Tubulin ab7291 loading control staining at 1/20000 dilution, shown in magenta. A band was observed at 160 kDa in Wild-type A549 cell lysates with no signal observed at this size in EGFR knockout A549 cell line. To generate this image, 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 800CW and Goat anti-Mouse 680RD at 1/20,000 dilution.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-EGFR antibody [EPR39Y] (ab76153) at 1/1000 dilution

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

Lane 2:
EGFR knockout A549 cell lysates at 20 µg

Lane 3:
Wild-type HeLa ab255928 cell lysates at 20 µg

Lane 4:
Western blot - Human EGFR knockout HeLa cell line (ab255385) at 20 µg

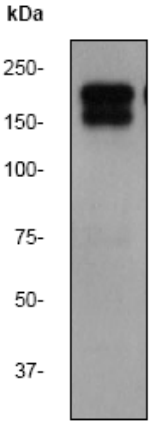
Secondary

All lanes:
Goat anti-Rabbit 800CW & Goat anti-Mouse 680RD at 1/20000 dilution

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 134 kDa

Observed band size: 160 kDa



Western blot - Anti-EGFR antibody [EPR39Y] (ab76153)

EGFR Western blot staining of HeLa cell lysate using rabbit Anti-EGFR antibody

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-EGFR antibody [EPR39Y] (ab76153) at 1/5000 dilution

All lanes:
HeLa cell lysate at 10 µg

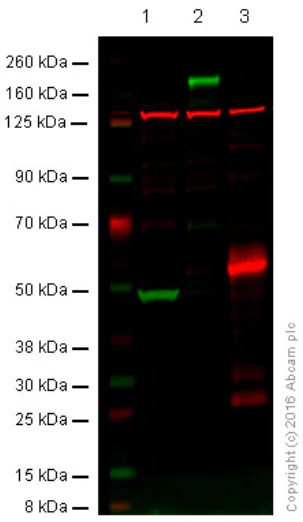
Secondary

All lanes:
goat anti-rabbit HRP at 1/1000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Predicted band size: 134 kDa

Observed band size: 170 kDa, 180 kDa



Western blot - Anti-EGFR antibody [EPR39Y] (ab76153)

This blot was produced using a 4-12% Bis-tris gel under the MOPS buffer system. The gel was run at 200V for 50 minutes before being transferred onto a Nitrocellulose membrane at 30V for 70 minutes. The membrane was then blocked for an hour before being incubated with ab76153 overnight at 4°C in the presence of loading control ab18058 (Mouse monoclonal [SPM227] to Vinculin diluted 1:10000). Antibody binding was detected using IR-labelled goat anti-Rabbit Ab at a 1:10,000 dilution for one hour at room temperature before imaging.
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.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-EGFR antibody [EPR39Y] (ab76153) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Caco-2 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
A431 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
Mouse skin cell lysate at 20 µg

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 134 kDa

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