

Name: Rabbit monoclonal antibody against HER3/ErbB3 Phospho (pY1289) (EPR2325) (phospho-specific)

Catalog: TA303500

Product Data Sheet

Gene Name: Homo sapiens v-erb-b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 3 (avian) (ERBB3), transcript variant s
Clone Name: EPR2325

GeneBank accession: NM_001005915
Isotype: Rabbit IgG

Gene Synonym: c-erbB-3; c-erbB3; ErbB-3; erbB3-S; HER3; LCCS2; MDA-BF-1; p180-ErbB3; p45-sErbB3; p85-sErbB3

Validation Data:

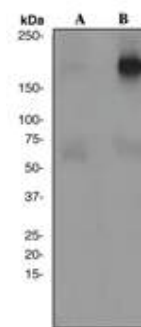
Western Blot

Reactivity: Human

Immunogen: A phospho-specific peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyrosine 1289 of human HER3/ErbB3 was used as an immunogen. The antibody only detects HER3/ErbB3 phosphorylated on Tyrosine 1289.

Components:

- 100µl Rabbit monoclonal antibody against HER3/ErbB3 Phospho (pY1289) (EPR2325) (phospho-specific) (TA303500)
- 1 vial of 20µg myc-DDK tagged ERBB3 HEK293T over-expression lysate lyophilized in RIPA buffer () (Reconstitute into 20 µl of 1x SDS sample buffer before loading)



Western blot analysis on SKBR3 cell lysate using anti-Phospho-HER3/ErbB3 (pY1289) RabMAb (TA303500), 1:5000 dilution. Cells were either (A) untreated (B) treated with Neuregulin

Recommended application dilutions:

WB: 1:2500 -5000
 ICC: 1:100

Storage Condition:

Shipped at 4C. Upon delivery store at -20C. Dilute in PBS (pH7.3) before use. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze-thaws.

Buffer:

50 mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 0.15 M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.

Related Product:

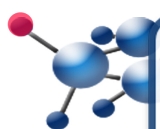
TrueORF cDNA clones
 VERIFY Tagged Antigen lysates
 HuSH-29 shRNA
 Western Blot reagents
 Anti-myc/DDK tag antibodies

* Peptide sequence of the DDK-tag (Flag®): N-DYKDDDDK-C Flag® is a registered trademark of Sigma-Aldrich

Background:

This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This membrane-bound protein has a neuregulin binding domain but not an active kinase domain. It therefore can bind this ligand but not convey the signal into the cell through protein phosphorylation. However, it does form heterodimers with other EGF receptor family members which do have kinase activity. Heterodimerization leads to the activation of pathways which lead to cell proliferation or differentiation. Amplification of this gene and/or overexpression of its protein have been reported in numerous cancers, including prostate, bladder, and breast tumors. Alternate transcriptional splice variants encoding different isoforms have been characterized. One isoform lacks the intermembrane region and is secreted outside the cell. This form acts to modulate the activity of the membrane-bound form. Additional splice variants have also been reported, but they have not been thoroughly characterized. [provided by RefSeq].

This product is to be used for laboratory only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.



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