Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAH-00891)

TargetMol

Anti-Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1092) Antibody (9I899)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	9I899
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

Verified Activity:	Western Blot -Positive WB detected in A549 whole cell lysate,Hela whole cell lysate(treated with Pervanadate or EGF) -All lanes Phospho-EGFR antibody at 1.35µg/ml -Secondary: Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution -Predicted band size: 170 KDa -Observed band size: 170 KDa
Application:	ELISA, WB
Recommended	WB:1:500-1:5000.

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: Human Phospho-EGFR (Y1092)
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	1956
Uniprot ID:	P00533
Synonyms:	EGFR;EC 2.7.10.1;mENA;EGFR (p-Tyr1092);NISBD2;ErbB;p-EGFR (Tyr1092);LEGFR;PIG61;EC 2.7.10;Phospho-EGFR (Y1092);EGFR (p-Y1092);ERBB1;p-EGFR (Y1092);HER1
Biology Area:	Signal Transduction

Research Background

Receptor tyrosine kinase binding ligands of the EGF family and activating several signaling cascades to convert extracellular cues into appropriate cellular responses. Known ligands include EGF, TGFA/TGF-alpha, AREG, epigen/EPGN, BTC/betacellulin, epiregulin/EREG and HBEGF/heparin-binding EGF. 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. May also activate the NF-kappa-B signaling cascade. 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. Also phosphorylates MUC1 and increases its interaction with SRC and CTNNB1/beta-catenin. 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. Plays a role in enhancing learning and memory performance. 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.

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