Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1068) Polyclonal Antibody

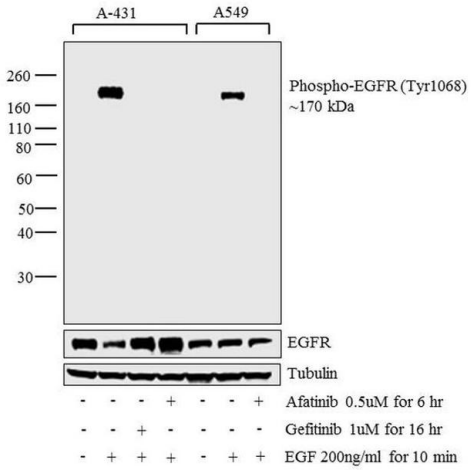
Product Details	
Size	100 µL
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Published Species	Pig
Host/Isotype	Rabbit / IgG
Class	Polyclonal
Type	Antibody
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	Synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding pTyr1068 of human EGF receptor
Form	Liquid
Concentration	5 µg/mL
Purification	Antigen affinity chromatography
Storage buffer	0.01M HEPES, pH 7.5, with 0.15M NaCl, 100µg/mL BSA, 50% glycerol
Contains	no preservative
Storage conditions	-20°C
RRID	AB_10983605

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Western Blot (WB)	1:1,000	1 Publication
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) (IHC (P))	1:350	-
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	1:100	-

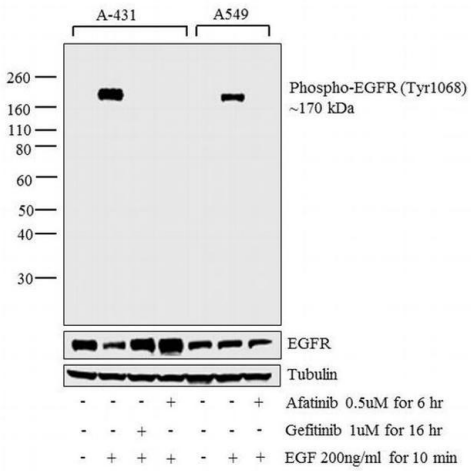
Product Specific Information

It is not recommended to aliquot this antibody.

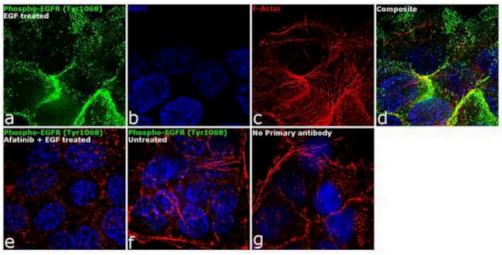
Product Images For Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1068) Polyclonal Antibody



Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1068) Antibody (PA5-17848)
Altered expression of proteins upon TM demonstrates antibody specificity. Western blot using Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1068) polyclonal antibody (Product # PA5-17848), shows increased expression of proteins phosphorylated at the tyrosine residues in A-431 and A549 cell lines upon EGF treatment and pre-treatment with EGFR-antagonists, Gefitinib and Afatinib, resulted in inhibition of Phospho-EGFR in A-431 and A549 cell lines. {TM}



Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1068) Antibody (PA5-17848) in WB
Western blot analysis was performed on membrane enriched extracts (30 µg lysate) of A-431 (Lane 1), A-431 treated with EGF (200 ng/mL for 10 minutes) (Lane 2), A-431 treated with Gefitinib followed by EGF (1uM for 16 hours, 200 ng /mL for 10 minutes) (Lane 3), A-431 treated with Afatinib followed by EGF (0.5 uM for 6 hours, 200 ng/mL for 10 minutes) (Lane 4), A549 (Lane 5), A549 treated with EGF (200 ng/mL for 10 minutes) (Lane 6) and A549 treated with Afatinib followed by EGF (0.5 uM for 6 hours, 200 ng/mL for 10 minutes) (Lane 7). The blot was probed with Anti-Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1068) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Product # PA5-17848, 1:1000 dilution) and detected by chemiluminescence using Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Heavy Chain) Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, HRP conjugate (Product # A27036, 0.25 µg/mL, 1:4000 dilution). A 170 kDa band corresponding to Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1068) was detected and observed to increase upon EGF treatment across cell lines tested. Pre-treatment with EGFR-antagonists, Gefitinib and Afatinib, resulted in inhibition of Phospho-EGFR in A-431 and A549 cell lines. Known quantity of protein samples were electrophoresed using Novex® NuPAGE® 4-12 % Bis-Tris gel (Product # NP0321BOX), XCell SureLock™ Electrophoresis System (Product # EI0002) and Novex® Sharp Pre-Stained Protein Standard (Product # LC5800). Resolved proteins were then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane with overnight wet tra



Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1068) Antibody (PA5-17848) in ICC/IF
Immunofluorescence analysis of Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1068) was performed using 70% confluent log phase A-431 cells treated with 200 ng/mL of EGF for 10 minutes. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 minutes, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton™ X-100 for 10 minutes, and blocked with 1% BSA for 1 hour at room temperature. The cells were labeled with Phospho-EGFR (Tyr1068) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Product # PA5-17848) at 1:100 dilution in 0.1% BSA and incubated overnight at 4 degree and then labeled with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Heavy Chain) Superclonal™ Secondary Antibody, Alexa Fluor® 488 conjugate (Product # A27034) at a dilution of 1:2000 for 45 minutes at room temperature (Panel a: green). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Product # S36938). F-actin (Panel c: red) was stained with Rhodamine Phalloidin (Product # R415, 1:300). Panel d represents the merged image showing membrane localization. Panel e represents cells treated with antagonist, Afatinib (1uM for 6hrs) followed by EGF (200 ng/mL for 10 minutes), showing no Phospho-EGFR staining. Panel f shows untreated cells with no signal. Panel g represents control cells with no primary antibody to assess background. The images were captured at 60X magnification.

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1 Reference

Western Blot (1)

Journal of virology

Microfilaments and microtubules alternately coordinate the multi-step endosomal trafficking of Classical Swine Fever Virus.

"PA5-17848 was used in Western Blotting to investigate swine fever virus endosomal trafficking in response to microfilaments and microtubules."

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Year
2021

Species
Pig