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Mouse Erbb4 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14336b

Specification

Mouse Erbb4 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q61527
Other Accession	Q62956, Q15303, NP_034284.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**146855**
Antigen Region	**1160-1188**

Mouse Erbb4 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 13869

Other Names
Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-4, Proto-oncogene-like protein c-ErbB-4, ERBB4 intracellular domain, 4ICD, E4ICD, s80HER4, Erbb4, Mer4

Target/Specificity
This Mouse Erbb4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1160-1188 amino acids from the C-terminal region of mouse Erbb4.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Mouse Erbb4 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Erbb4 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name Erbb4

Synonyms Mer4

Function Tyrosine-protein kinase that plays an essential role as cell surface receptor for neuregulins and EGF family members and regulates development of the heart, the central nervous system and the mammary gland, gene transcription, cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis. Required for normal cardiac muscle differentiation during embryonic development, and for postnatal cardiomyocyte proliferation. Required for normal development of the embryonic central nervous system, especially for normal neural crest cell migration and normal axon guidance. Required for mammary gland differentiation, induction of milk proteins and lactation. Acts as cell-surface receptor for the neuregulins NRG1, NRG2, NRG3 and NRG4 and the EGF family members BTC, EREG and HBEGF. Ligand binding triggers receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation at specific tyrosine residues that then serve as binding sites for scaffold proteins and effectors. Ligand specificity and signaling is modulated by alternative splicing, proteolytic processing, and by the formation of heterodimers with other ERBB family members, thereby creating multiple combinations of intracellular phosphotyrosines that trigger ligand- and context- specific cellular responses. Mediates phosphorylation of SHC1 and activation of the MAP kinases MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1. Isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM-B CYT-1 phosphorylate PIK3R1, leading to the activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and AKT1 and protect cells against apoptosis. Isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM-B CYT-1 mediate reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and promote cell migration in response to NRG1. Isoform JM-A CYT-2 and isoform JM-B CYT-2 lack the phosphotyrosine that mediates interaction with PIK3R1, and hence do not phosphorylate PIK3R1, do not protect cells against apoptosis, and do not promote reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and cell migration. Proteolytic processing of isoform JM-A CYT-1 and isoform JM- A CYT-2 gives rise to the corresponding soluble intracellular domains (4ICD) that translocate to the nucleus, promote nuclear import of STAT5A, activation of STAT5A, mammary epithelium differentiation, cell proliferation and activation of gene expression. The ERBB4 soluble intracellular domains (4ICD) colocalize with STAT5A at the CSN2 promoter to regulate transcription of milk proteins during lactation. The ERBB4 soluble intracellular domains can also translocate to mitochondria and promote apoptosis.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Note=In response to NRG1 treatment, the activated receptor is internalized

Tissue Location
Isoform JM-A CYT-2 and isoform JM-B CYT-2 are expressed in cerebellum, cerebral cortex, spinal cord, medulla oblongata and eye, but the kidney expresses solely isoform JM-A CYT-2 and the heart solely isoform JM-B CYT-2.

Mouse Erbb4 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Mouse Erbb4 Antibody (C-term) - Images

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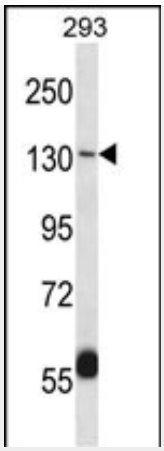

Mouse Erbb4 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP14336b) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the Erbb4 antibody detected the Erbb4 protein (arrow).

Mouse Erbb4 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Specifically binds and is activated by neuregulins, NRG-2, NRG-3, heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, betacellulin and NTAK. Interaction with these factors induces cell differentiation. Not activated by EGF, TGF-A, and amphiregulin. The C-terminal fragment (CTF) of isoform JMA-A CYT-2 (containing E4ICD2) can stimulate transcription in the presence of YAP1. ERBB4 intracellular domain is involved in the regulation of cell growth. Conflicting reports are likely due at least in part to the opposing effects of the isoform-specific and nuclear-translocated ERBB4 intracellular domains (E4ICD1 and E4ICD2). Overexpression studies in epithelium show growth inhibition using E4ICD1 and increased proliferation using E4ICD2. E4ICD2 has greater in vitro kinase activity than E4ICD1. The kinase activity is required for the nuclear translocation of E4ICD2 (By similarity).

Mouse Erbb4 Antibody (C-term) - References

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