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Phospho-EGFR(Y1016) Antibody Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3507a

Specification

Phospho-EGFR(Y1016) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P00533

Phospho-EGFR(Y1016) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 1956

Other Names
Epidermal growth factor receptor, Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-1, Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-1, EGFR, ERBB, ERBB1, HER1

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP3507a was selected from the region of human Phospho-EGFR-pY1016. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-EGFR(Y1016) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name EGFR (HGNC:3236)

Synonyms ERBB, ERBB1, HER1

Function
Receptor tyrosine kinase binding ligands of the EGF family and activating several signaling cascades to convert extracellular cues into appropriate cellular responses (PubMed:2790960, PubMed:10805725, PubMed:27153536). Known ligands include EGF, TGFA/TGF-alpha, AREG, epigen/EPGN, BTC/betacellulin, epiregulin/EREG and HBEGF/heparin- binding EGF (PubMed:2790960, PubMed:7679104, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8144591"

target="_blank">8144591, PubMed:9419975, PubMed:15611079, PubMed:12297049, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:20837704, PubMed:17909029). 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).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Endosome Endosome membrane. Nucleus. Note=In response to EGF, translocated from the cell membrane to the nucleus via Golgi and ER (PubMed:20674546, PubMed:17909029). Endocytosed upon activation by ligand (PubMed:2790960, PubMed:17182860, PubMed:27153536, PubMed:17909029). Colocalized with GPER1 in the nucleus of estrogen agonist-induced cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAF) (PubMed:20551055)

Tissue Location
Ubiquitously expressed. Isoform 2 is also expressed in ovarian cancers.

Phospho-EGFR(Y1016) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

Phospho-EGFR(Y1016) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images

Phospho-EGFR(Y1016) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background

Epidermal Growth factor receptor (EGFR) is the prototype member of the type 1 receptor tyrosine kinases. EGFR overexpression in tumors indicates poor prognosis and is observed in tumors of the head and neck, brain, bladder, stomach, breast, lung, endometrium, cervix, vulva, ovary, esophagus, stomach and in squamous cell carcinoma. EGFR is a receptor for EGF, but also for other members of the EGF family, including TGF-alpha, amphiregulin, betacellulin, heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, GP30 and vaccinia virus growth factor. It is involved in the control of cell growth and differentiation.

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Aifa, S., et al., Exp. Cell Res. 302(1):108-114 (2005).Adams, T.E., et al., Growth Factors 22(2):89-95 (2004).Ichinose, J., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 324(3):1143-1149 (2004).Kuribayashi, A., et al., Endocrinology 145(11):4976-4984 (2004).Kapoor, G.S., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(2):823-836 (2004).