



DATA SHEET

Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor (EGFR) Ab-10 (Clone 111.6)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #DLN-09178, -09179, or -09177 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-09180 or -09181 (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-09175, -09176, or -09174 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Biotin-Labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-09182 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

Description: EGFR is type I receptor tyrosine kinase with sequence homology to erbB-1, -2, -3 -4 or HER-1, -2, -3 -4. It binds to Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF), Transforming Growth Factor- α (TGF- α), Heparin-binding EGF (HB-EGF), amphiregulin, betacellulin and epiregulin. EGFR is overexpressed in tumors of breast, brain, bladder, lung, gastric, head & neck, esophagus, cervix, vulva, ovary, and endometrium. It is predominantly present in squamous cell carcinomas.

Comments: Ab-10 is excellent for staining of routine formalin/paraffin tissues. It blocks the binding of EGF to EGFR.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 170kDa (wild type) and 145kDa (vIII variant)

Epitope: Extracellular domain

Species Reactivity: Human. Not mouse and rat.

Clone Designation: 111.6

Ig Isotype: IgG₁

Immunogen: Extracellular domain of human recombinant EGFR protein.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Effect on EGF Binding (Inhibitory)
(Order Ab without sodium azide)
- Immunoprecipitation (Native only)
(Use Protein G; Ab at 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Western Blotting (Ab-12 is better)
(Ab 2-4µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)
(Ab 2-4µg/ml for 30 min at RT)
- * [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES digestion with Protease XXV at 1mg/ml PBS for 5 minutes at 37°C]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Cellular Localization: Cell membrane

Positive Control: A431 cells. Skin, placenta or squamous cell carcinoma.



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Cat. #DLN-09182 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

Supplied As:

200µg/ml antibody purified from the ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml,

or

Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Suggested References:

1. Kawamoto T, *et. al.* Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 1983, 80:1337-41.
2. Sato JD, *et. al.* Mol Biol Med, 1983, 1(5):511-29.
3. den Hartigh JC, *et. al.* Biochimica Biophys Acta, 1993, 1148:249-56.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Dianova is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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