



# Neu (phospho Tyr877) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES1364

For research use only

## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	Neu (phospho Tyr877) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HER2 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr877. AA range:851-900
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-Neu (Y877) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Neu protein only when phosphorylated at Y877.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-2
<b>Gene Name</b>	ERBB2
<b>Cellular localization</b>	[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome . Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Nucleus. Translocation to the nucleus requires endocytosis, probably endosomal sorting and is mediated by importin beta-1/KPNB1. Also detected in VPS35-positive endosome-to-TGN retrograde vesicles (PubMed:31138794). .; [Isoform 2]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus.; [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml

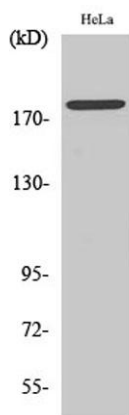




<b>Observed band</b>	180kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	2064
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P04626
<b>Alternative Names</b>	ERBB2; HER2; MLN19; NEU; NGL; Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-2; Metastatic lymph node gene 19 protein; MLN 19; Proto-oncogene Neu; Proto-oncogene c-ErbB-2; Tyrosine kinase-type cell surface receptor HER2; p185erbB2; CD antigen CD340

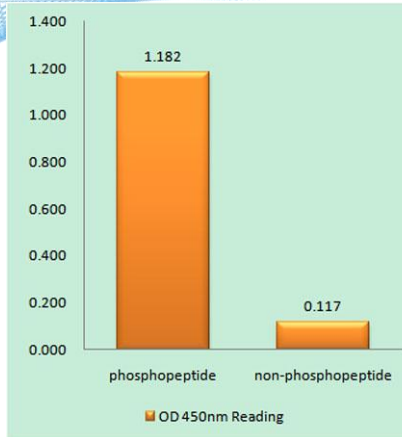
### Background

This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This protein has no ligand binding domain of its own and therefore cannot bind growth factors. However, it does bind tightly to other ligand-bound EGF receptor family members to form a heterodimer, stabilizing ligand binding and enhancing kinase-mediated activation of downstream signalling pathways, such as those involving mitogen-activated protein kinase and phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase. Allelic variations at amino acid positions 654 and 655 of isoform a (positions 624 and 625 of isoform b) have been reported, with the most common allele, Ile654/Ile655, shown here. Amplification and/or overexpression of this gene has been reported in numerous cancers, including breast and ovarian tumors. Alternative splicing results in several additional transcript variants, some encoding d



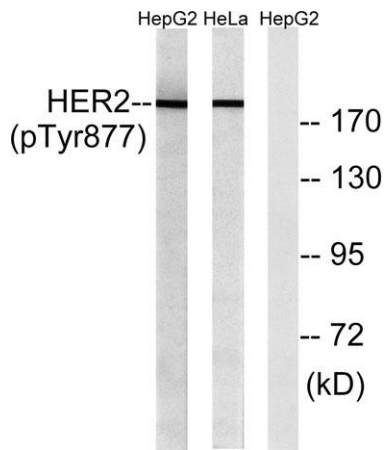
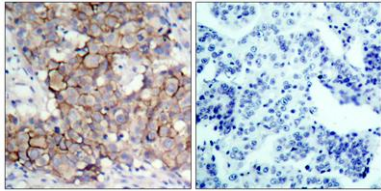
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-Neu (Y877) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500





Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using HER2 (Phospho-Tyr877) Antibody

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using HER2 (Phospho-Tyr877) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells and HeLa cells, using HER2 (Phospho-Tyr877) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

