

Human ErbB2/Her2 Antibody

Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human breast cancer tissue

Measured by its ability to inhibit proliferation in the SK-BR-3 human breast cancer cell line. Brodowicz, T. et al.

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: AF1129

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human ErbB2/Her2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) ErbB3, rhErbB4, and rhEGF R is observed.		
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG		
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ErbB2/Her2 Thr23-Thr652 Accession # P04626		
Endotoxin Level	<0.1 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		
APPLICATIONS			
Please Note: Optimal diluti	ions should be determined by each laboratory for each applica	ation. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.	
	Recommended Concentration	Sample	
Western Blot	0.1 μg/mL	Recombinant Human ErbB2/Her2 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1129-ER)	
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line	

PREPARATION AND	STORAGE
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Immunohistochemistry

Inhibition of Cell Growth

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.	
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.	
Stability & Storage	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	• 12 months from data of receipt 20 to 70 °C as supplied	

(1997) Int. J. Cancer 73:875. The ED $_{50}$ for this effect is typically 0.06-0.3 μ g/mL.

• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.

5-15 µg/mL

- 1 month from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C, reconstituted.
- 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C, reconstituted.

BACKGROUND

ErbB2, also called Neu and Her2 (human epidermal growth factor receptor 2), is a type I membrane glycoprotein that is a member of the ErbB family of tyrosine kinase receptors. ErbB family members serve as receptors for the epidermal growth factor (EGF) family of growth factors. ErbB2 is widely expressed in epithelial cells and has also been found to be over-expressed in a large number of breast carcinomas. Among ErbB family members, ErbB2 is unique in that it has no identified ligands. Rather, ErbB2 heterodimerizes with the other members of the ErbB family (ErbB1 (EGFR), ErbB3, ErbB4) to form higher affinity signaling complexes. Because ErbB3 contains a defective kinase domain, the kinase domain of ErbB2 is responsible for initiating the tyrosine phosphorylation signal through the heterodimeric receptor. It has been found that a discrete three amino acid signal in the ErbB3 cytoplasmic domain is critical for transactivation of ErbB2. Interestingly, this same three amino acid signal has also been found in ErbB1 and ErbB4. Phosphoinositide 3-kinase has been shown to play a role in ErbB2 signal transduction. The cytoplasmic domain of ErbB2 has been shown to associate with beta-catenin and plakoglobin. Human ErbB2 consists of 1255 amino acids (aa) with a 21 aa signal sequence, a 631 aa extracellular domain, a 23 aa transmembrane region, and a 580 aa cytoplasmic domain. ErbB2 can be shed from the cell surface by proteolytic cleavage by an unidentified protease. ErbB2 appears to play roles in development, cancer, communication at the neuromuscular junction, and regulation of cell growth and differentiation (1-10).

References:

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