## ErbB-3 (phospho Tyr1328) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #13890

Package Size: #13890-1 50ul #13890-2 100ul



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

## Description

| Description           |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Name          | ErbB-3 (phospho Tyr1328) Polyclonal Antibody   |
| Host Species          | Rabbit   |
| Purification          | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific |
|                       | immunogen.   |
| Applications          | IHC-p,IF(paraffin section),ELISA   |
| Species Reactivity    | Human,Mouse,Rat  |
| Specificity           | Phospho-ErbB-3 (Y1328) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ErbB-3 protein only when           |
|                       | phosphorylated at Y1328.   |
| Immunogen Description | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human HER3 around the                  |
|                       | phosphorylation site of Tyr1328. AA range:1293-1342  |
| Other Names           | ERBB3; HER3; Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase erbB-3; Proto-oncogene-like protein c-ErbB-3; Tyrosine       |
|                       | kinase-type cell surface receptor HER3   |
| Accession No.         | Swiss Prot:P21860GeneID:2065   |
| Uniprot               | P21860   |
| GenelD                | 2065   |
| Calculated MW         | 148kd  |
| Concentration         | 1 mg/ml  |
| Formulation           | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.                                    |
| Storage               | -20°C/1  |
|                       |  |

## **Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

## Background

erb-b2 receptor tyrosine kinase 3(ERBB3) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This membrane-bound protein has a neuregulin binding domain but not an active kinase domain. It therefore can bind this ligand but not convey the signal into the cell through protein phosphorylation. However, it does form heterodimers with other EGF receptor family members which do have kinase activity. Heterodimerization leads to the activation of pathways which lead to cell proliferation or differentiation. Amplification of this gene and/or overexpression of its protein have been reported in numerous cancers, including prostate, bladder, and breast tumors. Alternate transcriptional splice variants encoding different isoforms have been characterized. One isoform lacks the intermembrane region and is secreted outside the cell. This form acts to modulate the activity of the m

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only