# EGF antibody

Catalog No: #38447

SAB Signalway Antibody

Package Size: #38447-1 50ul #38447-2 100ul

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

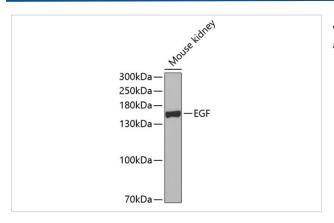
### Description

| Product Name          | EGF antibody   |
|-----------------------|--|
| Host Species          | Rabbit   |
| Clonality             | Polyclonal   |
| Purification          | Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.                                   |
| Applications          | WB   |
| Species Reactivity    | Human,Mouse  |
| Specificity           | The antibody detects endogenous level of total EGF protein.  |
| Immunogen Type        | Recombinant Protein  |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant protein of human EGF.  |
| Target Name           | EGF  |
| Other Names           | URG; HOMG4;  |
| Accession No.         | Swiss-Prot#: P01133NCBI Gene ID: 1950  |
| Uniprot               | P01133   |
| GeneID                | 1950;  |
| SDS-PAGE MW           | 134kd  |
| Concentration         | 1.0mg/ml   |
| Formulation           | Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% |
|                       | sodium azide and 50% glycerol.   |
| Storage               | Store at -20°C   |

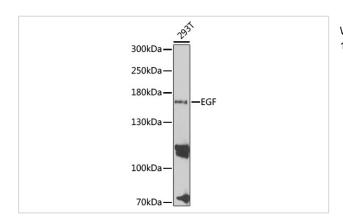
# Application Details

WB 1:500 - 1:2000

### **Images**



Western blot analysis of extracts of mouse kidney, using EGF at 1:500 dilution.



Western blot analysis of extracts of 293T cells, using EGF at 1:1000 dilution.

# Background

This gene encodes a member of the epidermal growth factor superfamily. The encoded protein is synthesized as a large precursor molecule that is proteolytically cleaved to generate the 53-amino acid epidermal growth factor peptide. This protein acts a potent mitogenic factor that plays an important role in the growth, proliferation and differentiation of numerous cell types. This protein acts by binding the high affinity cell surface receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor. Defects in this gene are the cause of hypomagnesemia type 4. Dysregulation of this gene has been associated with the growth and progression of certain cancers. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only