

**Brilliant Violet 711™ anti-human EGFR**

<b>Catalog # / Size:</b>	2364595 / 25 tests 2364600 / 100 tests
<b>Clone:</b>	AY13
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cell line NCI-H322
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Preparation:</b>	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 711™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 711™ and unconjugated antibody.
<b>Formulation:</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.2

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is  $\leq 5$  microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 711™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 711 nm. The bandpass filter 710/50 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel. Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet 711™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

**Application References:** 1. Yamaguchi M, *et al.* 2009. The 15th Annual Meeting Japan Society of Gene Therapy. p1056. Abstract 92.

**Description:** Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) is a transmembrane glycoprotein and member of the protein kinase superfamily that regulates cell growth and differentiation. EGFR binds EGF, TGF- $\alpha$ , amphiregulin,  $\beta$ cellulin, heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor, GP30, and vaccinia virus growth factor - all members of the EGF family. Ligand binding induces EGFR dimerization and autophosphorylation, initiating the MAPK, Akt, and JNK signaling pathways. EGFR is expressed by epithelial and endothelial cells and is frequently expressed by epithelial carcinomas.

**Antigen References:** 1. da Cunha Santos G, *et al.* 2011. *Annu. Rev. Pathol.* 6:49.  
2. Gusterson BA and Hunter KD. 2009. *Lancet Oncol.* 10:522.  
3. Mano M and Humblet Y. 2008. *Nat. Clin. Pract. Oncol.* 5:415.  
4. Pao W and Chm