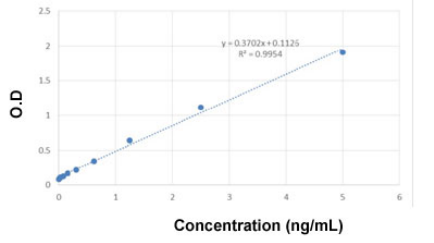
# Anti-Cetuximab recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3

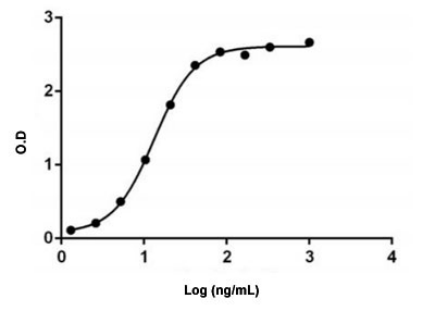
Catalog # RAB09596 Size 40 ug

## Applications




### Sandwich ELISA

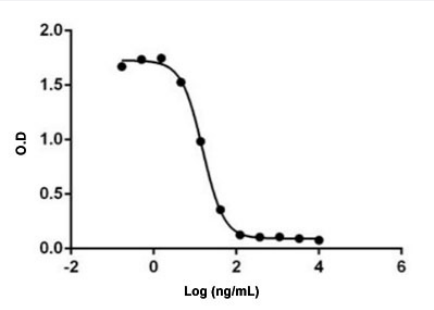
The Sandwich ELISA assay is developed by using Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 69H10 (Cat # RAB09595) and Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 (Cat # RAB09596) as the capture and detection antibodies, respectively. In this ELISA assay, Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 was labeled with Biotin. The sensitivity of detecting Cetuximab is up to 40 pg/mL.




### Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 (Cat # RAB09596) with Cetuximab. Coating antigen: Cetuximab, 1 ug/mL. Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 dilutions start from 1000 ng/mL. $EC_{50}$ = 13.25 ng/mL,

While the antibody does not recognize the human IgG Fc fragment (data not shown).




### Blocking

Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 (Cat # RAB09596) blocks Cetuximab binding with EGFR protein. Coating antigen: EGFR, 0.5 ug/mL. Cetuximab final concentration: 20 ng/mL. Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 dilutions start from 10 ug/mL. $IC_{50}$ = 15.32 ng/mL.

## Specification

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product Description** | Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against Cetuximab. Target gene is EGFR. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Immunogen** | Cetuximab. |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Specificity** | The antibody is recommended as a detection antibody in a pharmacokinetic (PK) bridging assay with capture antibody : Anti-Cetuximab recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 69H10 (Cat # RAB09595). |
| **Form** | Lyophilized |
| **Preparation Method** | The antibody is produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of partner and B-lymphocytes obtained from a rabbit immunized with Cetuximab. |
| **Purification** | Protein A purification |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Recommend Usage** | Blocking (10-50 ug/mL)<br>ELISA (0.01-0.1 ug/mL (Direct/Indirect/Inhibitory))<br>Sandwich ELISA<br>The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user. |
| **Inhibitory IC50** | 0.015 ug/mL |
| **Storage Buffer** | Lyophilized from PBS, pH 7.4 (0.02% sodium azide). |
| **Storage Instruction** | Store at -20°C. The lyophilized product remains stable up to 1 year at -20°C from date of receipt. After reconstitution with deionized water (or equivalent) to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL, it can be stored for 2-3 weeks at 2-8°C or for up to 12 months at -20°C or below.<br>Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| **Note** | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |

## Applications

- Sandwich ELISA

  The Sandwich ELISA assay is developed by using Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 69H10 (Cat # RAB09595) and Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 (Cat # RAB09596) as the capture and detection antibodies, respectively. In this ELISA assay, Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 was labeled with Biotin. The sensitivity of detecting Cetuximab is up to 40 pg/mL.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

  Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 (Cat # RAB09596) with Cetuximab. Coating antigen: Cetuximab, 1 ug/mL. Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 dilutions start from 1000 ng/mL. $EC_{50}$ = 13.25 ng/mL, While the antibody does not recognize the human IgG Fc fragment (data not shown).

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- Blocking

  Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 (Cat # RAB09596) blocks Cetuximab binding with EGFR protein. Coating antigen: EGFR, 0.5 ug/mL. Cetuximab final concentration: 20 ng/mL. Anti-Cetuximab monoclonal antibody, clone 90G3 dilutions start from 10 ug/mL. $IC_{50}$ = 15.32 ng/mL.

## Gene Info — EGFR

| | |
|---|---|
| **Entrez GeneID** | 1956 |
| **Gene Name** | EGFR |
| **Gene Alias** | ERBB, ERBB1, HER1, PIG61, mENA |
| **Gene Description** | epidermal growth factor receptor (erythroblastic leukemia viral (v-erb-b) oncogene homolog, avian ) |
| **Omim ID** | 131550 211980 |
| **Gene Ontology** | Hyperlink |
| **Gene Summary** | The protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of the protei n kinase superfamily. This protein is a receptor for members of the epidermal growth factor family. EGFR is a cell surface protein that binds to epidermal growth factor. Binding of the protein to a lig and induces receptor dimerization and tyrosine autophosphorylation and leads to cell proliferation . Mutations in this gene are associated with lung cancer. [provided by RefSeq |
| **Other Designations** | avian erythroblastic leukemia viral (v-erb-b) oncogene homolog\|cell growth inhibiting protein 40\|ce ll proliferation-inducing protein 61\|epidermal growth factor receptor |

## Pathway

- Adherens junction
- Bladder cancer
- Calcium signaling pathway
- Colorectal cancer
- Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction
- Dorso-ventral axis formation
- Endocytosis
- Endometrial cancer

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- Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection
- ErbB signaling pathway
- Focal adhesion
- Gap junction
- Glioma
- GnRH signaling pathway
- MAPK signaling pathway
- Melanoma
- Non-small cell lung cancer
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

## Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Anus Neoplasms
- Asthma
- Astrocytoma
- Atherosclerosis
- Barrett Esophagus
- Bile Duct Neoplasms
- Biliary Tract Neoplasms
- Bipolar Disorder
- Brain Neoplasms
- Breast cancer

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- Breast Neoplasms
- Bronchial Hyperreactivity
- Carcinoma
- Cardiomyopathy
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cell Transformation
- Central Nervous System Neoplasms
- Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia
- Cholangiocarcinoma
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Chromosome Deletion
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Cocarcinogenesis
- Colon cancer
- Colonic Neoplasms
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Cystadenocarcinoma
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diarrhea
- Disease Progression
- Disease Susceptibility
- DNA Damage
- Drug Eruptions
- Drug Toxicity
- Edema

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- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Endometriosis
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Exanthema
- Genetic Diseases
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glioblastoma
- Glioma
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Hepatitis C
- HIV Infections
- Hyperparathyroidism
- Hypersensitivity
- Hypopharyngeal Neoplasms
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Neoplasms
- Liver Diseases
- Liver Neoplasms
- Lung carcinoma
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lupus Erythematosus
- Lymphatic Metastasis
- Mental Disorders
- Mouth Neoplasms
- Myoma
- Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms

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- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasm Metastasis
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neoplasms
- Osteosarcoma
- Otorhinolaryngologic Neoplasms
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Papillomavirus Infections
- Polycystic Kidney
- Polycystic kidney disease
- Precancerous Conditions
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Hyperplasia
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Pulmonary Disease
- Ras oncogene
- Rectal Neoplasms
- Recurrence
- Skin Neoplasms
- Small Cell Lung Carcinoma
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Tongue Neoplasms

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- Tonsillar Neoplasms
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Urinary Calculi
- Uterine Cervical Neoplasms
- Uterine Neoplasms
- Viremia
- Werner syndrome

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