

Anti-human CD340 (ErbB2/HER-2) Antibody

Catalog Number:	112501, 112502
Size:	25 ug, 100 ug
Target Name:	HER2, CD340, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, Receptor tyrosine-protein kinase ErbB-2 (ERBB2)
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	Her2AM1
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Human
Format:	Purified
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide
Protein Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Storage&Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored between 2°C and 8°C
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use less than 0.2 ug of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application
Isotype Control:	301401

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CD340, more commonly known as HER2 (human epidermal growth factor receptor 2) or ErbB2, is a member of the ErbB family of receptor tyrosine kinases. It plays a critical role in regulating cell growth, survival, differentiation, and repair. Unlike other members of its family, CD340 does not have a known direct ligand; instead, it functions primarily through heterodimerization with other ErbB receptors such as EGFR (ErbB1), HER3 (ErbB3), or HER4 (ErbB4). This dimerization activates intracellular signaling pathways, including the PI3K/AKT and MAPK pathways, which promote cell proliferation and inhibit apoptosis.

Structurally, CD340 is a transmembrane glycoprotein composed of three main domains: an extracellular ligand-binding domain, a single hydrophobic transmembrane region, and an intracellular tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular region contains four subdomains responsible for receptor dimerization, while the intracellular domain mediates downstream signaling through autophosphorylation of tyrosine residues.

Although CD340 lacks a direct ligand, its activity is tightly regulated through interactions with other ErbB receptors and their ligands, such as epidermal growth factor (EGF) and neuregulins. Overexpression or amplification of the CD340 gene leads to constitutive activation of signaling pathways, which is strongly associated with oncogenesis.

CD340 is most notably implicated in breast cancer, where HER2 overexpression occurs in approximately 15–20% of cases and is

associated with aggressive tumor growth and poor prognosis. It is also involved in other cancers, including gastric and ovarian cancers.

Therapeutically, CD340 is a major target in oncology. Monoclonal antibodies such as trastuzumab and pertuzumab, as well as small molecule inhibitors like lapatinib, have been developed to inhibit HER2 signaling. These targeted therapies have significantly improved outcomes in HER2-positive cancers, making CD340 a cornerstone of precision medicine.