Product Datasheet

FGFR2 Antibody

Catalog No: #33372

Package Size: #33372-1 50ul #33372-2 100ul

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

Description

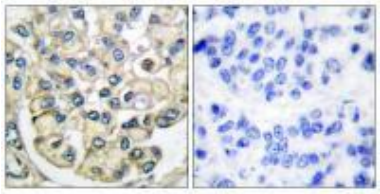
Product Name	FGFR2 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total FGFR2 protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR2.
Target Name	FGFR2
Other Names	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2; EC 2.7.10.1; FGFR-2; Keratinocyte growth factor receptor 2;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P21802NCBI Gene ID: 2263
Uniprot	P21802
GeneID	2263;
SDS-PAGE MW	92kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG 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

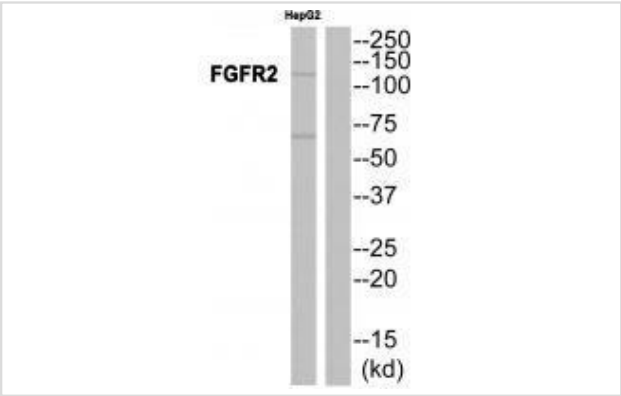
Western blotting: 1:500~1:3000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

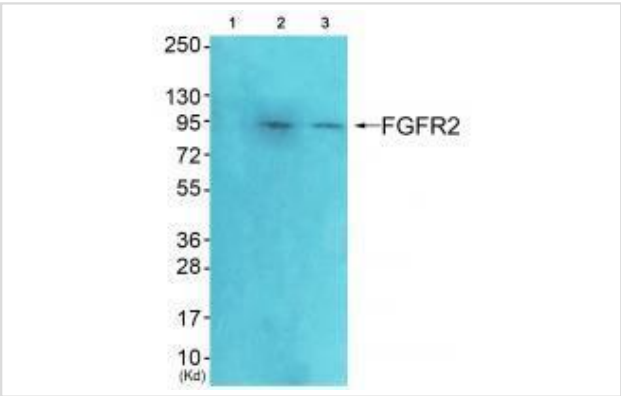
Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using FGFR2 antibody #33372.



Western blot analysis of extracts from A549 cells, using FGFR2 antibody #33372.



Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa cells (Lane 2) and A549 cells (Lane 3), using FGFR2 antiobdy #33372. The lane on the left is treated with systhesized peptide.

Background

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis, and in the regulation of embryonic development. Required for normal embryonic patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis and skin development. Plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1.

Xavier Coumoul, Nucleic Acids Res., Jun 2005; 33: e102.
Nan E. Hatch, J. Biol. Chem., Sep 2006; 281: 27292 - 27305.
Sheri L. Kuslak, Development, Feb 2007; 134: 557 - 565.
Anita Petiot, Development, May 2005; 132: 2441 - 2450.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only