FGFR2 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002263-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human FGFR2 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human FGFR2 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human FGFR2 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by W estern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — FGFR2

Entrez GeneID	2263
GeneBank Accession#	FGFR2
Gene Name	FGFR2
Gene Alias	BEK, BFR-1, CD332, CEK3, CFD1, ECT1, FLJ98662, JWS, K-SAM, KGFR, TK14, TK25
Gene Description	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
Omim ID	101200 101400 101600 123150 123500 123790 137215 149730 176943 207410
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family, where amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members and throughout evolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein consists of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion of the protein interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. This particular family member is a high-affinity receptor for acidic, basic and/or keratinocyte growth factor, depending on the isoform. Mutations in this gene are associated with Crouzon syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, Craniosynostosis, Apert syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome, Saethre-Chotzen syndrome, and syndromic craniosynostosis. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	BEK fibroblast growth factor receptor|FGF receptor|OTTHUMP00000020621|OTTHUMP00000020629|bacteria-expressed kinase|hydroxyaryl-protein kinase|keratinocyte growth factor receptor|protein tyrosine kinase, receptor like 14|soluble FGFR4 variant 4

Pathway

- Endocytosis
- MAPK signaling pathway
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

Disease

- Acrocephalosyndactylia
- Adenocarcinoma
- Alzheimer disease
- Birth Weight
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Bronchial Hyperreactivity
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Craniofacial Dysostosis
- Craniosynostoses
- Cystadenocarcinoma
- Depressive Disorder
- Diabetes Complications
- Disease Susceptibility
- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Endometriosis
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypersensitivity
- Hypospadias
- Lymphatic Metastasis
- Malignant melanoma

- Melanoma
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasms
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Schizophrenia
- Skin Neoplasms
- Sleep Apnea
- Tobacco Use Disorder