FGFR1 (phospho Y653/654) polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: PAB0471

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic phosphopeptide of FGFR1.

Immunogen: Synthetic phosphopeptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to residues surrounding Y653/654 of human FGFR1.

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

Applications: IHC-P, WB-Ti, WB-Tr
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Purification: Protein G purification

Recommend Usage: Western Blot (1:1000)
Immunohistochemistry (1:50-100)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 2260

Gene Symbol: FGFR1

Gene Alias: BFGFR, CD331, CEG, FGFR, FLG, FLJ99988, FLT2, HBGFR, KAL2, N-SAM

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) 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 binds both acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors and is involved in limb induction. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Pfeiffer syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Antley-Bixler syndrome, osteoglophonic dysplasia, and autosomal dominant Kallmann syndrome.

2. Chromosomal aberrations involving this gene are associated with stem cell myeloproliferative disorder and stem cell leukemia lymphoma syndrome. Alternatively spliced variants which encode different protein isoforms have been described; however, not all variants have been fully characterized. [provided by RefSeq]

References: