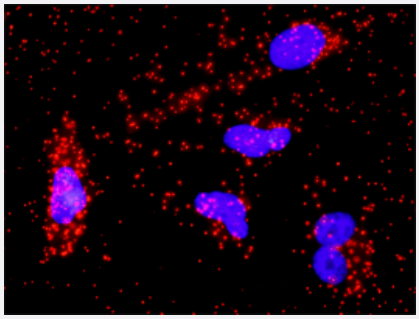
FGFR1 & CTNNB1 Protein Protein Interaction Antibody Pair

Catalog # DI0122 Size 1 Set

Applications



Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein-protein interactions between FGFR1 and CTNNB1. HeLa cells were stained with anti-FGFR1 rabbit purified polyclonal antibody 1:1200 and anti-CTNNB1 mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex. The images were analyzed using an optimized freeware (BlobFinder) download from The Centre for Image Analysis at Uppsala University.

Specification

Product Description	This protein protein interaction antibody pair set comes with two antibodies to detect the protein-protein interaction, one against the FGFR1 protein, and the other against the CTNNB1 protein for use in *in situ* Proximity Ligation Assay. See Publication Reference below.
Reactivity	Human
Quality Control Testing	Protein protein interaction immunofluorescence result. Representative image of Proximity Ligation Assay of protein-protein interactions between FGFR1 and CTNNB1. HeLa cells were stained with anti-FGFR1 rabbit purified polyclonal antibody 1:1200 and anti-CTNNB1 mouse monoclonal antibody 1:50. Each red dot represents the detection of protein-protein interaction complex. The images were analyzed using an optimized freeware (BlobFinder) download from The Centre for Image Analysis at Uppsala University.
Supplied Product	Antibody pair set content: 1. FGFR1 rabbit purified polyclonal antibody (100 ug) 2. CTNNB1 mouse monoclonal antibody (40 ug) *Reagents are sufficient for at least 30-50 assays using recommended protocols.
Storage Instruction	Store reagents of the antibody pair set at -20°C or lower. Please aliquot to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycle. Reagents should be returned to -20°C storage immediately after use.

Applications

- *In situ* Proximity Ligation Assay (Cell)

Gene Info — CTNNB1

Entrez GeneID	1499
Gene Name	CTNNB1
Gene Alias	CTNNB, DKFZp686D02253, FLJ25606, FLJ37923
Gene Description	catenin (cadherin-associated protein), beta 1, 88kDa
Omim ID	114550 116806 132600 155255
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Beta-catenin is an adherens junction protein. Adherens junctions (AJs; also called the zonula adherens) are critical for the establishment and maintenance of epithelial layers, such as those lining organ surfaces. AJs mediate adhesion between cells, communicate a signal that neighboring cells are present, and anchor the actin cytoskeleton. In serving these roles, AJs regulate normal cell growth and behavior. At several stages of embryogenesis, wound healing, and tumor cell metastasis, cells form and leave epithelia. This process, which involves the disruption and reestablishment of epithelial cell-cell contacts, may be regulated by the disassembly and assembly of AJs. AJs may also function in the transmission of the 'contact inhibition' signal, which instructs cells to stop dividing once an epithelial sheet is complete.[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000165222|OTTHUMP00000165223|catenin (cadherin-associated protein), beta 1 (88kD)|catenin beta-1

Gene Info — FGFR1

Entrez GeneID	2260
Gene Name	FGFR1
Gene Alias	BFGFR, CD331, CEK, FGFBR, FLG, FLJ99988, FLT2, HBGFR, KAL2, N-SAM
Gene Description	fibroblast growth factor receptor 1
Omim ID	101600 123150 136350 147950
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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
Other Designations	FMS-like tyrosine kinase 2|OTTHUMP00000190874|OTTHUMP00000190878|OTTHUMP00000190879|OTTHUMP00000190881|basic fibroblast growth factor receptor 1|fms-related tyrosine kinase 2|fms-related tyrosine kinase-2|heparin-binding growth factor receptor|hydroxyaryl

Pathway

- Adherens junction
- Adherens junction
- Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC)
- Basal cell carcinoma
- Colorectal cancer
- Endometrial cancer
- Focal adhesion
- Leukocyte transendothelial migration
- MAPK signaling pathway
- Melanogenesis
- Melanoma
- Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection - EHEC
- Pathways in cancer
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer

- Prostate cancer
- Regulation of actin cytoskeleton
- Thyroid cancer
- Tight junction
- Wnt signaling pathway

Disease

- Abnormalities
- Acrocephalosyndactylia
- Adenoma
- Adrenal Cortex Neoplasms
- Alzheimer disease
- Alzheimer disease
- Amenorrhea
- Anodontia
- Birth Weight
- Breast cancer
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Breast Neoplasms
- Bronchial Hyperreactivity
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cell Transformation
- Chromosome Aberrations

- Chromosome Aberrations
- Chromosome Deletion
- Chromosome Disorders
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Cleft Palate
- Cognition
- Colon cancer
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Craniofacial Dysostosis
- Craniosynostoses
- Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Ependymoma
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Fibroma
- Fibromatosis
- Fractures
- Fractures
- Genetic Diseases
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glioblastoma

- Glioma
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Hypersensitivity
- Hypogonadism
- Kallmann Syndrome
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Neoplasms
- Laryngeal Neoplasms
- Leukemia
- Liver Neoplasms
- Lung Neoplasms
- Meningeal Neoplasms
- Meningioma
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Microsatellite Instability
- Mouth Neoplasms
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neoplasms
- Neoplasms
- Obesity
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Failure
- Ovarian Neoplasms

- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Pharyngeal Neoplasms
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Puberty
- Pulmonary Disease
- Recurrence
- Schizophrenia
- Sleep Apnea
- Spinal Fractures
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Thrombophilia
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Tooth Abnormalities
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Werner syndrome
- Wilms Tumor