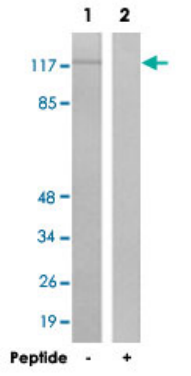
FGFR1 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB18174 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of extracts from HepG2 cells, using FGFR1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18174).
Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of FGFR1.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human FGFR1.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	This antibody is specific to FGFR1.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100) ELISA (1:20000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis of extracts from HepG2 cells, using FGFR1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18174).
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- Immunohistochemistry

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — FGFR1

Entrez GeneID	2260
Protein Accession#	P11362
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

Publication Reference

- Human plasma N-glycoproteome analysis by immunoaffinity subtraction, hydrazide chemistry, and mass spectrometry.

  Liu T, Qian WJ, Gritsenko MA, Camp DG 2nd, Monroe ME, Moore RJ, Smith RD.

  Journal of Proteome Research 2005 Nov; 4(6):2070.

Pathway

- Adherens junction
- MAPK signaling pathway
- Melanoma
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

Disease

- Abnormalities
- Acrocephalosyndactylia
- Alzheimer disease
- Amenorrhea
- Anodontia
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Bronchial Hyperreactivity
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Chromosome Disorders
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Craniofacial Dysostosis
- Craniosynostoses
- Diabetes Complications
- Fractures
- Genetic Diseases
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypersensitivity
- Hypogonadism
- Kallmann Syndrome
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Neoplasms
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian Failure

- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Puberty
- Schizophrenia
- Sleep Apnea
- Thrombophilia
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Tooth Abnormalities