

产品名称: Flg (phospho Tyr766) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: AP Rab04675

产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	Flg (phospho Tyr766) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Phosphorylated
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	FGFR1 BFGFR CEK FGFBR FLG FLT2 HBGFR FGFR1; BFGFR; CEK; FGFBR; FLG; FLT2; HBGFR; Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1; FGFR-1; Basic fibroblast growth factor receptor 1; BFGFR; bFGF-R-1;
别名 (Alternative Names)	Fms-like tyrosine kinase 2; FLT-2; N-sam; Proto-oncogene c-Fgr; CD antigen CD331
基因 ID (Gene ID)	2260.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P11362.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR1 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr766. AA range:736-785

产品应用 (Application)

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稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)

WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)

full length 120-140kDa,FOP-FGFR1 90kDa

研究背景 (Background)

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, catalytic activity: ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate., disease: A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR1 may be a cause of stem cell leukemia lymphoma syndrome (SCLL). Translocation t(8;13)(p11;q12) with ZMYM2. SCLL usually presents as lymphoblastic lymphoma in association with a myeloproliferative disorder, often accompanied by pronounced peripheral eosinophilia and/or prominent eosinophilic infiltrates in the affected bone marrow., disease: A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR1 may be a cause of stem cell myeloproliferative disorder (MPD). Translocation t(6;8)(q27;p11) with FGFR1OP. Insertion ins(12;8)(p11;p11p22) with FGFR1OP2. MPD is characterized by myeloid hyperplasia, eosinophilia and T-cell or B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma. In general it progresses to acute myeloid leukemia. The fusion proteins FGFR1OP2-FGFR1, FGFR1OP-FGFR1 or FGFR1-FGFR1OP may exhibit constitutive kinase activity and be responsible for the transforming activity., disease: A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR1 may be a cause of stem cell myeloproliferative disorder (MPD). Translocation t(8;9)(p12;q33) with CEP110. MPD is characterized by myeloid hyperplasia, eosinophilia and T-cell or B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma. In general it progresses to acute myeloid leukemia. The fusion protein CEP110-FGFR1 is found in the cytoplasm, exhibits constitutive kinase activity and may be responsible for the transforming activity., disease: Defects in FGFR1 are a cause of idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (IHH) [MIM:146110]. IHH is defined as a deficiency of the pituitary secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone, which results in the impairment of pubertal maturation and of reproductive function., disease: Defects in FGFR1 are a cause of Pfeiffer syndrome (PS) [MIM:101600]; also known as acrocephalosyndactyly type V (ACS5). PS is characterized by craniosynostosis (premature fusion of the skull sutures) with deviation and enlargement of the thumbs and great toes, brachymesophalangy, with phalangeal ankylosis and a varying degree of soft tissue syndactyly., disease: Defects in FGFR1 are the cause of Kallmann syndrome type 2 (KAL2) [MIM:147950]; also known as hypogonadotropic hypogonadism and anosmia. Anosmia or hyposmia is related to the absence or hypoplasia of the olfactory bulbs and tracts. Hypogonadism is due to deficiency in gonadotropin-releasing hormone and probably results from a failure of embryonic migration of gonadotropin-releasing hormone-synthesizing neurons. In some cases, midline cranial anomalies (cleft lip/palate and imperfect fusion) are present and anosmia may be absent or inconspicuous., disease: Defects in FGFR1 are the cause of non-syndromic trigonocephaly [MIM:190440]; also known as metopic craniosynostosis. The term trigonocephaly describes the typical keel-shaped deformation of the forehead resulting

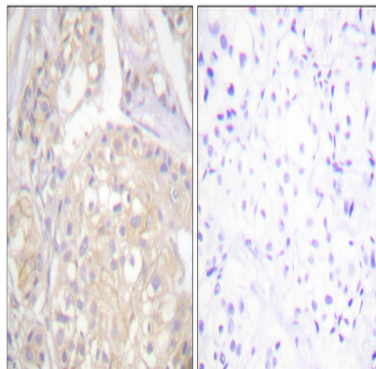
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from premature fusion of the frontal suture. Trigenocephaly may occur also as a part of a syndrome.,disease:Defects in FGFR1 are the cause of osteoglophonic dysplasia (OGD) [MIM:166250]; also known as osteoglophonic dwarfism. OGD is characterized by craniosynostosis, prominent supraorbital ridge, and depressed nasal bridge, as well as by rhizomelic dwarfism and nonossifying bone lesions. Inheritance is autosomal dominant.,function:Receptor for basic fibroblast growth factor. A shorter form of the receptor could be a receptor for FGF1 (aFGF).,PTM:Binding of FGF1 and heparin promotes autophosphorylation on tyrosine residues and activation of the receptor.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Fibroblast growth factor receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Interacts with SHB. Interacts with KLB.,

研究领域 (Research Area)

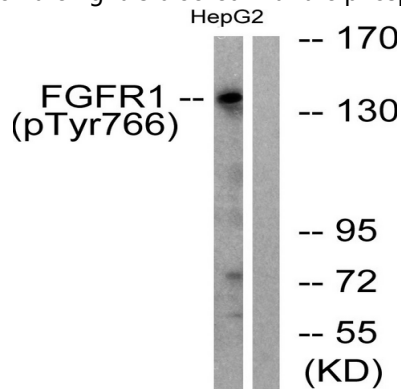
MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Adherens_Junction;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;Pathways in cancer;Prostate cancer;Melanoma;

图片 (Image Data)



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using FGFR1 (Phospho-Tyr766) Antibody.

The picture on the right is blocked with the phosphopeptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells treated with EGF 200ng/ml 30 ' , using FGFR1 (Phospho-Tyr766) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phosphopeptide.

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注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .