FGFR1/2 (Phospho-Tyr463/466) Antibody

Catalog No: #11772

Package Size: #11772-1 50ul #11772-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

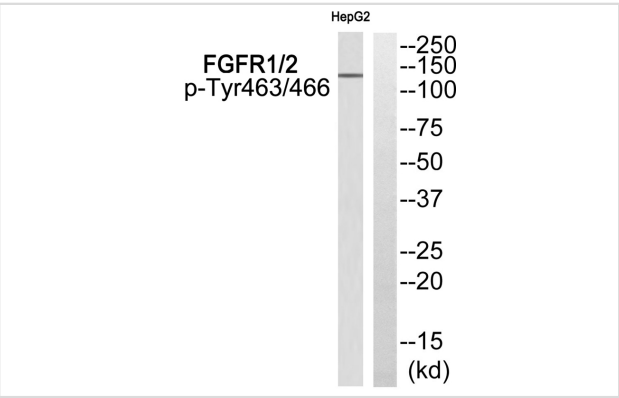
Description

Product Name	FGFR1/2 (Phospho-Tyr463/466) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of FGFR1/2 only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 463/466.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 463/466(S-E-Y(p)-E-L) derived from Human FGFR1/2.
Target Name	FGFR1/2
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	BFGFR; CEK; FLG; CD331; FLT2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P11362/P21802; NCBI Gene#: 2260/2263; NCBI Protein#: NP_075598.2.
SDS-PAGE MW	91kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HepG2 cells using FGFR1/2 (Phospho-Tyr463/466) Antibody #11772.The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

Background

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.

Itoh N., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 169:680-685(1990).

Dionne C.A., EMBO J. 9:2685-2692(1990).

Johnson D.E., Mol. Cell. Biol. 10:4728-4736(1990).