

Rabbit FGFR2 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-FGFR2 antibody

FGFR2 Antibody

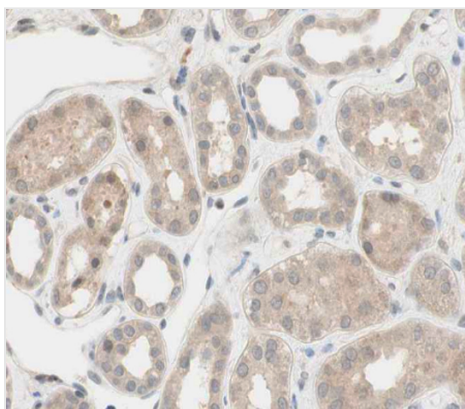
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA320805	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

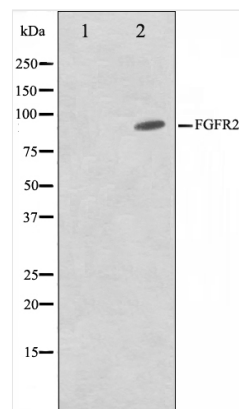
FGFR2; Polyclonal Antibody; FGFR2 Antibody; bacteria-expressed kinase; BBDS; BEK; BEK fibroblast growth factor receptor; BFR1; CD332; CD332 antigen; CEK3; CFD1; Craniofacial dysostosis 1; ECT1; FGF receptor; FGFR 2; FGFR-2; Fgfr2; FGFR2_HUMAN; Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2; Hydroxyaryl protein kinase; Jackson Weiss syndrome; JWS; K SAM; K-sam; Keratinocyte growth factor receptor 2; Keratinocyte growth factor receptor; KGFR; KSAM; protein tyrosine kinase; receptor like 14; soluble FGFR4 variant 4; TK14; TK25; anti-FGFR2 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	FGFR2 antibody detects endogenous levels of total FGFR2
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	821
Applicable Applications for anti-FGFR2 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR2
Subcellular Location	Secreted and Cell Membrane.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

**IHC (Immunohistochemistry)**

AAA320805 at 1/100 staining human kidney tissue sections by IHC-P. The tissue was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The tissue was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.

**WB (Western Blot)**

Western blot analysis on A549 cell lysate using FGFR2 Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**Related Product Information for anti-FGFR2 antibody**

Description: FGFR2 a receptor tyrosine kinase of the highly-conserved FGFR family that binds fibroblast growth factor (FGF). Mutations are associated with many craniosynostotic syndromes and bone malformations. Mutations cause syndromes with defects in facial and limb development, including Crouzon syndrome, Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, Apert syndrome, and Jackson-Weiss syndrome. Somatic mutations seen in gastric cancer. Amplified in gastric, breast and some B cell cancers, but deleted in glioblastoma. Twenty splice-variant isoforms have been described. Note: This description may include information from UniProtKB.

Function: Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis, and in the regulation of embryonic development. Required for normal embryonic patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis and skin development. Plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1, 4, 5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1.

Subunit Structure: Monomer. Homodimer after ligand binding. Interacts predominantly with FGF1 and FGF2, but can also interact with FGF3, FGF4, FGF6, FGF7, FGF8, FGF9, FGF10, FGF17, FGF18 and FGF22 (in vitro). Ligand specificity is determined by tissue-specific expression of isoforms, and differences in the third Ig-like domain are crucial for ligand specificity. Isoform 1 has high affinity for FGF1 and FGF2, but low affinity for FGF7. Isoform 3 has high affinity for FGF1 and FGF7, and has much higher affinity for FGF7 than isoform 1 (in vitro). Affinity for fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) is increased by heparan sulfate glycosaminoglycans that function as coreceptors. Likewise, KLB increases the affinity for FGF19 and FGF21. Interacts with PLCG1, GRB2 and PAK4. Interacts with FLRT2 (By similarity).

Post-translational Modifications: Autophosphorylated. Binding of FGF family members together with heparan sulfate proteoglycan or heparin promotes receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation on several tyrosine residues. Autophosphorylation occurs in trans between the two FGFR molecules present in the dimer. Phosphorylation at Tyr-769 is essential for interaction with PLCG1. N-glycosylated in the endoplasmic reticulum. The N-glycan chains undergo further maturation to an Endo H-resistant form in the Golgi apparatus. Ubiquitinated. FGFR2 is rapidly ubiquitinated after autophosphorylation, leading to internalization and degradation. Subject to degradation both in lysosomes and by the proteasome.

Similarity: The second and third Ig-like domains directly interact with fibroblast growth factors (FGF) and heparan sulfate proteoglycans. Alternative splicing events affecting the third Ig-like domain are crucial for ligand selectivity. Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Fibroblast growth factor receptor subfamily.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	221316639
NCBI GeneID	2263
NCBI Accession #	NP_000132.3
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000141.4
UniProt Accession #	P21802; P18443; Q01742; Q12922; Q14300; Q14301; Q14302; Q14303; Q14304; B4DFC2; E7EVR6; E9PCR0
Molecular Weight	Observed: 92 kDa Predicted: 93 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
NCBI Official Symbol	FGFR2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BEK; JWS; BBDS; CEK3; CFD1; ECT1; KGFR; TK14; TK25; BFR-1; CD332; K-SAM
NCBI Protein Information	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
UniProt Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
UniProt Gene Name	FGFR2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BEK; KGFR; KSAM; FGFR-2; KGFR

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/fgfr2-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/320805>