FGF Receptor(Phospho Tyr653/654) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

产品详情

产品货号	产品名称	储存条件	保质期
IM59481	FGF Receptor(Phospho Tyr653/654)Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody	-20℃	1 年

产品概述：

产品货号	IM59481
别名	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1(FGFR-1)(EC 2.7.10.1)(Basic fibroblast growth factor receptor 1)(BFGFR)(bFGF-R-1)(Fms-like tyrosine kinase 2)(FLT-2)(N-sam)(Proto-oncogene c-Fgr)(CD antigen CD331);BFGFR;CEK;FGFBR;FLG;FLT2;HBGFR.
产品名称	FGF Receptor(Phospho Tyr653/654)Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
类别	抗体产品
基因名称	FGFR1
蛋白名称	FGF Receptor(Tyr653/654)
Clonality	Polyclonal
推荐应用	WB
反应种属	Human,Rat,Mouse
浓度	1mg/ml
存储缓冲液	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol,0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Human Gene ID	2260

Human Swissprot No.	P11362
Mouse Gene ID	14182
Mouse Swissprot No.	P16092
Rat Gene ID	79114
Rat Swissprot No.	Q04589
免疫原	Synthesized phosho peptide around human FGF Receptor(Tyr653 and 654)
特异性	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human FGF Receptor (phospho-Tyr653 or 654)
稀释度	WB 1:1000-2000
参考分子量	120kDa
预测分子量	full length 120-140kDa,FOP-FGFR1 90kDa
运输及保存条件	-20℃/1 year(Do not lower than -25℃)
宿主	Rabbit
同种型	Rabbit,IgG
背景介绍	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

背景介绍	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,
组织表达	Detected in astrocytoma,neuroblastoma and adrenal cortex cell lines.Some isoforms are detected in foreskin fibroblast cell lines,however isoform 17,isoform 18 and isoform 19 are not detected in these cells.
细胞定位	Cell membrane;Single-pass type I membrane protein.Nucleus.Cytoplasm,cytosol.Cytoplasmic vesicle.After ligand binding,both receptor and ligand are rapidly internalized.Can translocate to the nucleus after internalization,or by translocation from the endoplasmic reticulum or Golgi apparatus to the cytosol,and from there to the nucleus.
信号通路	MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Adherens_Junction;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;Pathways in cancer;Prostate cancer;Melanoma.
功能	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

功能	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

功能	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 from premature fusion of the frontal suture.Trigonocephaly 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.
纯化	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

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相关产品：

品牌	货号	名称
英普特	IM20002	HRP*Goat Anti Rabbit IgG(H+L)
英普特	IM10180	彩色预染标准分子量蛋白 Marker(10-180KD)(三色)
英普特	IM35371	DDX58(15B14)Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
英普特	IM34126	Caveolin-1(16G7)Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
英普特	IM36924	AER61(11Q1)Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
英普特	IM38639	GLS Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody(C-Term)
英普特	IM54582	NET-5 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
英普特	IM33108	Ubiquitin K63(17N13)Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

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