9F, No. 108, Jhouzih St.,Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: + 886-2-8751-1888 Fax: + 886-2-6602-1218
E-mail: sales@abnova.com

Datasheet

FGFR1 (phospho Y154) polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: PAB16969

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic phosphopeptide of FGFR1.

Immunogen: Synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Y154 of human FGFR1.

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications: ELISA, IHC-P, WB
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of FGFR1 only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 154.

Form: Liquid

Recommend Usage: Western Blot (1:500-1:1000)
Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100)
ELISA (1:4000)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In 20 mM PBS, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.2 (0.01% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C for three months. For long term storage store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 2260

Gene Symbol: FGFR1

Gene Alias: BFGFR, CD331, CEK, FGFBR, FLG, FLJ99988, FLT2, HBGFR, KAL2, N-SAM

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]

References:

1. Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 gene amplification in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. Lehnen NC, von Massenhausen A, Kalthoff H, Zhou H, Glowka T, Schutte U, Holler T, Riesner K, Boehm D, Merkelbach-Bruse S, Kirfel J, Perner S, Gutgemann I. Histopathology Volume 63, Issue 2, pages 157-166, Aug 2013

2. Signaling initiated by overexpression of the fibroblast growth factor receptor-1 investigated by mass spectrometry. Hinsby AM, Olsen JV, Bennett KL, Mann M. Mol Cell Proteomics. 2003 Jan;2(1):29-36.

3. The Shb adaptor protein binds to tyrosine 766 in the FGFR-1 and regulates the Ras/MEK/MAPK pathway via FRS2 phosphorylation in endothelial cells. Cross MJ, Lu L, Magnusson P, Nyqvist D, Holmqvist K, Welsh M, Claesson-Welsh L. Mol Biol Cell. 2002 Aug;13(8):2881-93.