

Anti-FGFR2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13758**Specification**

Anti-FGFR2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	P21802
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-FGFR2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-FGFR2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2263

Other Names

Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2, FGFR-2, 2.7.10.1, K-sam, KGFR, Keratinocyte growth factor receptor, CD332, FGFR2, BEK, KGFR, KSAM

Calculated MW

92025 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000
IP 1:50

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Detected on osteoblast plasma membrane lipid rafts. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded.

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR2

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-FGFR2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name FGFR2

Synonyms BEK, KGFR, KSAM

Function

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a 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.

Cellular Location

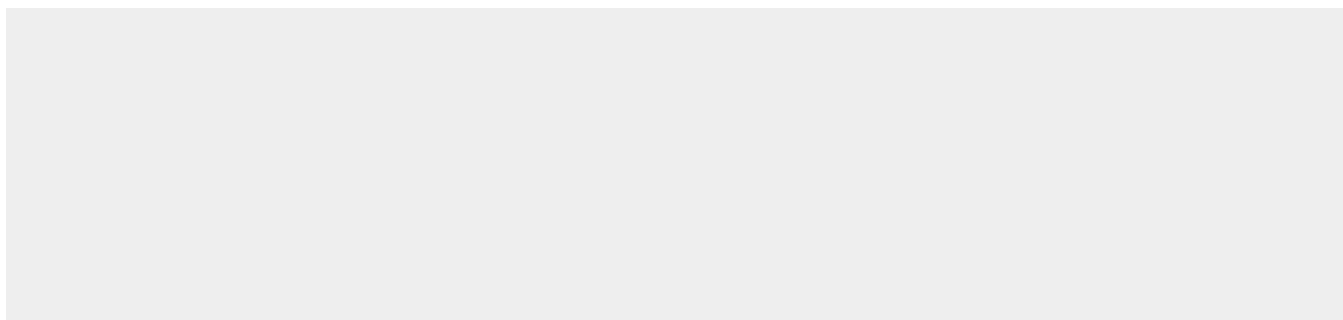
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=Detected on osteoblast plasma membrane lipid rafts. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded [Isoform 13]: Secreted.

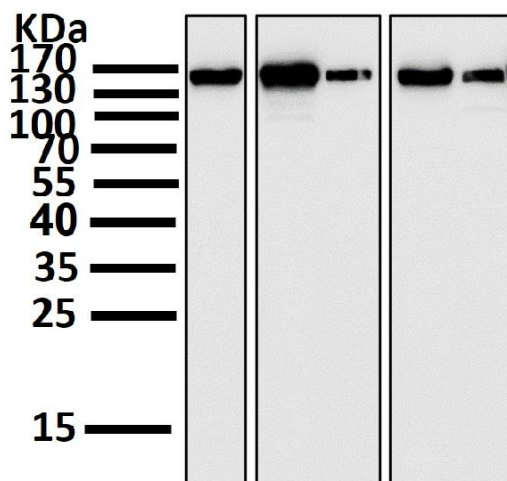
Anti-FGFR2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

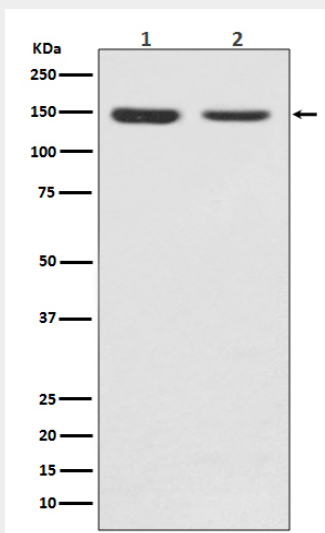
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-FGFR2 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images





All lanes use the Antibody at 1:2K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Western blot analysis of FGFR2 expression in (1) MCF-7 cell lysate; (2) Mouse brain lysate.