

Anti-FGR Antibody (clone 3G10)

Mouse Anti Human Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ALS18150

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P09769
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a,k
Clone Names	3G10
Calculated MW	59479
Concentration (mg/ml)	0.5 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	2268
Alias Symbol	FGR
Other Names	FGR, C-fgr protooncogene, C-src2, C-fgr, Fgr kinase, Fgr oncogene, p55-Fgr, p58-Fgr, p58c-fgr, Proto-oncogene c-Fgr, Tyrosine-protein kinase Fgr, p55c-fgr, SRC2, C-src-2 proto-oncogene, Fgr proto oncogene, p55-c-fgr protein
Target/Specificity	Human FGR
Reconstitution & Storage	Protein A purified
Precautions	Anti-FGR Antibody (clone 3G10) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	FGR
Synonyms	SRC2
Function	Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that transmits signals from cell surface receptors devoid of kinase activity and contributes to the regulation of immune responses, including neutrophil, monocyte, macrophage and mast cell functions, cytoskeleton remodeling in response to extracellular stimuli, phagocytosis, cell adhesion and migration. Promotes mast cell degranulation, release of inflammatory cytokines and IgE-mediated anaphylaxis. Acts downstream of receptors that bind the Fc region of immunoglobulins, such as MS4A2/FCER1B, FCGR2A and/or FCGR2B. Acts downstream of ITGB1 and ITGB2, and regulates actin cytoskeleton reorganization, cell spreading and

adhesion. Depending on the context, activates or inhibits cellular responses. Functions as a negative regulator of ITGB2 signaling, phagocytosis and SYK activity in monocytes. Required for normal ITGB1 and ITGB2 signaling, normal cell spreading and adhesion in neutrophils and macrophages. Functions as a positive regulator of cell migration and regulates cytoskeleton reorganization via RAC1 activation. Phosphorylates SYK (in vitro) and promotes SYK-dependent activation of AKT1 and MAP kinase signaling. Phosphorylates PLD2 in antigen-stimulated mast cells, leading to PLD2 activation and the production of the signaling molecules lysophosphatidic acid and diacylglycerol. Promotes activation of PIK3R1. Phosphorylates FASLG, and thereby regulates its ubiquitination and subsequent internalization. Phosphorylates ABL1. Promotes phosphorylation of CBL, CTTN, PIK3R1, PTK2/FAK1, PTK2B/PYK2 and VAV2. Phosphorylates HCLS1 that has already been phosphorylated by SYK, but not unphosphorylated HCLS1. Together with CLNK, it acts as a negative regulator of natural killer cell-activating receptors and inhibits interferon-gamma production (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Mitochondrion inner membrane. Mitochondrion intermembrane space. Note=Detected in mitochondrial intermembrane space and at inner membranes (By similarity). Colocalizes with actin fibers at membrane ruffles. Detected at plasma membrane lipid rafts

Tissue Location

Detected in neutrophils, monocytes and natural killer cells (at protein level). Detected in monocytes and large lymphocytes.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.