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FGFR4 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM7936b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P22455
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1 κ
Clone Names	53CT32.19.3
Calculated MW	87954

Additional Information

Gene ID	2264
Other Names	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4, FGFR-4, CD334, FGFR4, JTK2, TKF
Target/Specificity	Purified recombinant FGFR4 fusion protein was used to produced this monoclonal antibody.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	FGFR4 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	FGFR4
Synonyms	JTK2, TKF
Function	Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays a role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation and migration, and in regulation of lipid metabolism, bile acid biosynthesis, glucose uptake, vitamin D metabolism and phosphate

	homeostasis. Required for normal down- regulation of the expression of CYP7A1, the rate-limiting enzyme in bile acid synthesis, in response to FGF19. Phosphorylates PLCG1 and FRS2. 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. Promotes SRC-dependent phosphorylation of the matrix protease MMP14 and its lysosomal degradation. FGFR4 signaling is down-regulated by receptor internalization and degradation; MMP14 promotes internalization and degradation of FGFR4. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR4 inactivation lead to aberrant signaling.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome. Endoplasmic reticulum. Note=Internalized from the cell membrane to recycling endosomes, and from there back to the cell membrane
Tissue Location	Expressed in gastrointestinal epithelial cells, pancreas, and gastric and pancreatic cancer cell lines

Background

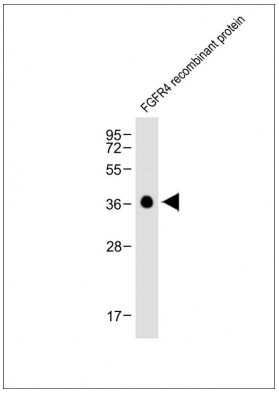
The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family, where amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members and throughout evolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein would consist 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. The genomic organization of this gene, compared to members 1-3, encompasses 18 exons rather than 19 or 20. Although alternative splicing has been observed, there is no evidence that the C-terminal half of the IgIII domain of this protein varies between three alternate forms, as indicated for members 1-3. This particular family member preferentially binds acidic fibroblast growth factor and, although its specific function is unknown, it is overexpressed in gynecological tumor samples, suggesting a role in breast and ovarian tumorigenesis.

References

Chenodeoxycholate in Females With Irritable Bowel Syndrome-Constipation: A Pharmacodynamic and Pharmacogenetic Analysis. Rao AS, et al. Gastroenterology, 2010 Aug 4. PMID 20691689.
Influence of the Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 4 Expression and the G388R Functional Polymorphism on Cushing's Disease Outcome. Brito LP, et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 2010 Jul 21. PMID 20660043.
A large-scale candidate gene approach identifies SNPs in SOD2 and IL13 as predictive markers of response to preoperative chemoradiation in rectal cancer. Ho-Pun-Cheung A, et al. Pharmacogenomics J, 2010 Jul 20. PMID 20644561.
FGFR4 transmembrane domain polymorphism and cancer risk: A meta-analysis including 8555 subjects. Xu W, et al. Eur J Cancer, 2010 Jul 16. PMID 20638838.
Maternal genes and facial clefts in offspring: a comprehensive search for genetic associations in two population-based cleft studies from Scandinavia. Jugessur A, et al. PLoS One, 2010 Jul 9. PMID 20634891.

Images

Anti-FGFR4 at 1:4000 dilution + FGFR4 recombinant protein Lysates/proteins at 20ng per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 36 kDa



Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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