

FER Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8452b

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P16591
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone Names	1457CT181.12.17
Antigen Region	1-300

Additional Information

Other Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase Fer, Feline encephalitis virus-related kinase FER, Fujinami poultry sarcoma/Feline sarcoma-related protein Fer, Proto-oncogene c-Fer, Tyrosine kinase 3, p94-Fer, FER, TYK3
Target/Specificity	This FER antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 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	FER Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Background

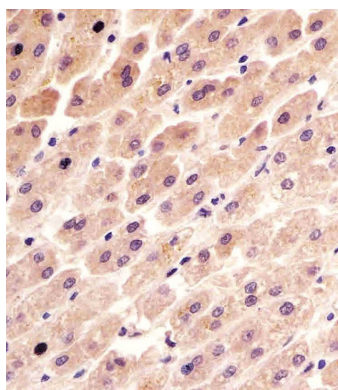
Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts downstream of cell surface receptors for growth factors and plays a role in the regulation of the actin cytoskeleton, microtubule assembly, lamellipodia formation, cell adhesion, cell migration and chemotaxis. Acts downstream of EGFR, KIT, PDGFRA and PDGFRB. Acts downstream of EGFR to promote activation of NF-kappa-B and cell proliferation. May play a role in the regulation of the mitotic cell cycle. Plays a role in the insulin receptor signaling pathway and in activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. Acts downstream of the activated FCER1 receptor and plays a role in FCER1 (high affinity

immunoglobulin epsilon receptor)-mediated signaling in mast cells. Plays a role in the regulation of mast cell degranulation. Plays a role in leukocyte recruitment and diapedesis in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Plays a role in synapse organization, trafficking of synaptic vesicles, the generation of excitatory postsynaptic currents and neuron-neuron synaptic transmission. Plays a role in neuronal cell death after brain damage. Phosphorylates CTTN, CTNND1, PTK2/FAK1, GAB1, PECAM1 and PTPN11. May phosphorylate JUP and PTPN1. Can phosphorylate STAT3, but the biological relevance of this depends on cell type and stimulus.

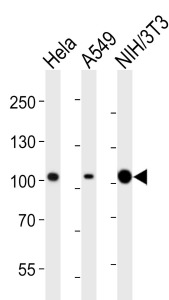
References

Hao Q.-L., et al. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 9:1587-1593(1989).
Makovski A., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 287:6100-6112(2012).
Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).
Schmutz J., et al. *Nature* 431:268-274(2004).
Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



AM8452b staining FER in human liver tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, A549, mouse NIH/3T3 cell line (from left to right), using FER Antibody (Cat. #AM8452b). AM8452b was diluted at 1:2000 at each lane. A goat anti-mouse IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:3000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20µg per lane.

Citations

- [Intracellular Insulin and Impaired Autophagy in a Zebrafish model and a Cell Model of Type 2 diabetes.](#)

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