

FER Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8452b

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P16591
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone Names	1457CT181.12.17
Calculated MW	94638

Additional Information

Gene ID	2241
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	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:2000
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

Name	FER
Synonyms	TYK3
Function	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.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cell projection. Cell junction. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Note=Associated with the chromatin. Detected on microtubules in polarized and motile vascular endothelial cells. Colocalizes with F-actin at the cell cortex. Colocalizes with PECAM1 and CTNND1 at nascent cell-cell contacts

Tissue Location

Isoform 1 is detected in normal colon and in fibroblasts (at protein level). Isoform 3 is detected in normal testis, in colon carcinoma-derived metastases in lung, liver and ovary, and in colon carcinoma and hepato carcinoma cell lines (at protein level) Isoform 3 is not detected in normal colon or in normal fibroblasts (at protein level). Widely expressed.

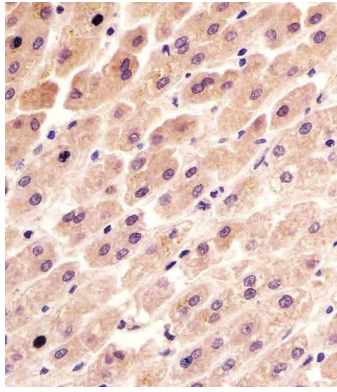
Background

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.

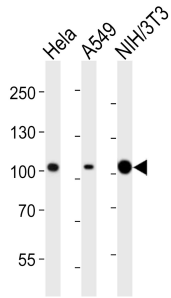
References

- 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.](#)