

FGFR1 Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP90613

Product Information

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|--------------------------|---|
| Application | WB, IF, ICC |
| Primary Accession | P11362 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Other Names | BFGFR; CD331; CEK; FGFBR; FLG; FLJ99988; FLT2; HBGFR; KAL2; N-SAM; OGD; FGF Receptor 1; |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Calculated MW | 91868 |

Additional Information

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| Dilution | WB 1:500~1:1000 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 |
| Purification | Affinity-chromatography |
| Immunogen | A synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR1 |
| Description | Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) produce mitogenic and angiogenic effects in target cells by signaling through cell surface receptor tyrosine kinases. Each receptor contains an extracellular ligand binding domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic kinase domain. Following ligand binding and dimerization, the receptors are phosphorylated at specific tyrosine residues. Seven tyrosine residues in the cytoplasmic tail of FGFR1 can be phosphorylated: Tyr463, 583, 585, 653, 654, 730, and 766. |
| Storage Condition and Buffer | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. |

Protein Information

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|-----------------|---|
| Name | FGFR1 |
| Synonyms | BFGFR, CEK, FGFBR, FLG, FLT2, HBGFR |
| Function | Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, differentiation and migration. Required for normal mesoderm patterning and correct axial organization during embryonic development, normal skeletogenesis and normal development of the gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) neuronal system. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2, GAB1 and SHB. 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 phosphorylation of SHC1, STAT1 and PTPN11/SHP2. In the nucleus, enhances RPS6KA1 and CREB1 activity and contributes to the regulation of transcription. FGFR1 signaling is down-regulated by IL17RD/SEF, and by FGFR1 ubiquitination, internalization and degradation.

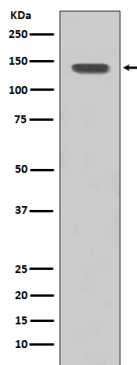
Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=After ligand binding, both receptor and ligand are rapidly internalized. Can translocate to the nucleus after internalization, or by translocation from the endoplasmic reticulum or Golgi apparatus to the cytosol, and from there to the nucleus

Tissue Location

Detected in astrocytoma, neuroblastoma and adrenal cortex cell lines. Some isoforms are detected in foreskin fibroblast cell lines, however isoform 17, isoform 18 and isoform 19 are not detected in these cells.

Images



Western blot analysis of FGFR1 expression in SH-SY5Y cell lysate.

Image not found : 202311/AP90613-IF.jpg

Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells, using FGFR1 Antibody.

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