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FGFR2 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP91154

Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	P21802
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	FGFR-2; K-sam; KGFR; CD332; FGFR2; BEK; KGFR; KSAM;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	92025

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000 IP 1:50
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR2
Description	Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) produce mitogenic and angiogenic effects in target cells by signaling through cell surface receptor tyrosine kinases. Receptor for acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors.
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

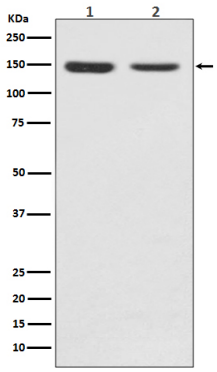
Name	FGFR2
Synonyms	BEK, KGFR, KSAM
Function	Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis, and in the regulation of embryonic development. Required for normal embryonic patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis and skin development. Plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. 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. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=Detected on osteoblast plasma membrane lipid rafts. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded [Isoform 13]: Secreted.

Images



Western blot analysis of FGFR2 expression in (1) MCF-7 cell lysate; (2) Mouse brain lysate.

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