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FGFR2

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat Monkey

Tested applications:WB IHC IF FC

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:200 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200 FC 1:20 - 1:50

Calculated MW:79kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

A synthetic peptide of human FGFR2

Storage Buffer:

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

FGFR2;BEK;BFR-1;CD332;CEK3;CFD1;ECT1;FLJ98662;JWS;K-SAM; KGFR;TK14;TK25

Catalog #:A0044

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:2263

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P21802

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) produce mitogenic and angiogenic effects in target cells by signaling through cell surface receptor tyrosine kinases. There are four members of the FGF receptor family: FGFR-1 (flg), FGFR-2 (bek, KGFR), FGFR-3, and FGFR-4. Each receptor contains an extracellular ligand binding domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic kinase domain (1). Following ligand binding and dimerization, the receptors are phosphorylated at specific tyrosine residues (2). Seven tyrosine residues in the cytoplasmic tail of FGFR-1 can be phosphorylated: Tyr463, 583, 585, 653, 654, 730, and 766. Tyr653 and Tyr654 are important for catalytic activity of activated FGFR and are essential for signaling (3). The other phosphorylated tyrosine residues may provide docking sites for downstream signaling components such as Crk and PLC (4,5).

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