



FGFR-3 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-13242
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	FGFR3
Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR3. AA range:131-180
Specificity	FGFR-3 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FGFR-3 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	FGFR3; JTK4; Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; FGFR-3; CD antigen CD333
Observed Band	95-130kD
Cell Pathway	[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Endoplasmic reticulum. The activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded. Detected in intracellular vesicles after internalization of the autophosphorylated receptor.; [Isoform 2]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .; [Isoform 3]: Secreted.; [Isoform 4]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in brain, kidney and testis. Very low or no expression in spleen, heart, and muscle. In 20- to 22-week old fetuses it is expressed at high level in kidney, lung, small intestine and brain, and to a lower degree in spleen, liver, and muscle. Isoform 2 is detected in epithelial cells. Isoform 1 is not detected in epithelial cells. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are detected in fibroblastic cells.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.;disease:A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR3 may be a cause of multiple myeloma (MM) [MIM:254500]. Translocation t(4;14)(p16.3;q32.3) with the IgH locus.;disease:Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of bladder cancer [MIM:109800]. Somatic mutations can constitutively activate FGFR3.;disease:Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of cervical cancer [MIM:603956].;disease:Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of hypochondroplasia (HCH) [MIM:146000]. HCH is an autosomal dominant disease and is



characterized by disproportionate short stature. It resembles achondroplasia, but with a less severe phenotype. disease: Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of keratinocytic non-epidermolytic nevus [MIM:162900]; also called pigmented moles. Epidermal nevi of the common, non-organoid and non-epidermolytic type are benign skin lesions and may vary

Background

This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, with its amino acid sequence being highly conserved between members and among divergent species. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein would consist of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion of the protein interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. This particular family member binds acidic and basic fibroblast growth hormone and plays a role in bone development and maintenance. Mutations in this gene lead to craniosynostosis and multiple types of skeletal dys

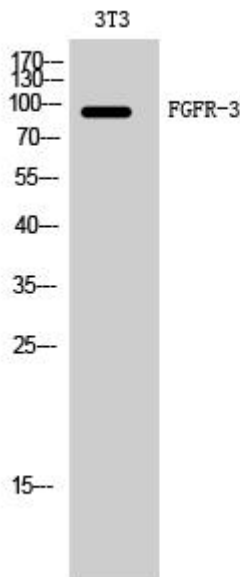
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using FGFR-3 Monoclonal Antibody