



FGFR-3 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18432
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
Gene Name	FGFR3 JTK4
Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1:500; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15 ° C to -25 ° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 ° C)
Synonyms	FGFR3;Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3;FGFR3 ; JTK4 ; Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 ; FGFR-3 ; CD antigen CD333;FGFR3 JTK4
Observed Band	125kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	88kD
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 in their extent from a single (usually linear) lesion to widespread and systematized involvement. They may be present at birth or develop early during childhood. Disease: Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of lacrimo-auriculo-dento-digital syndrome (LADDs) [MIM:149730]; also known as Levy-Hollister syndrome. LADDs is a form of ectodermal dysplasia, a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. LADDs is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by aplastic/hypoplastic lacrimal and salivary glands and ducts, cup-shaped ears, hearing loss, hypodontia and enamel hypoplasia, and distal limb segments anomalies. In addition to these cardinal features, facial dysmorphism, malformations of the kidney and respiratory system and abnormal genitalia have been reported. Craniosynostosis and severe syndactyly are not observed. Disease: Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of Muenke syndrome (MNKS) [MIM:602849]; also known as Muenke non-syndromic coronal craniosynostosis. MNKS is a condition characterized by premature closure of coronal suture of skull during development (coronal craniosynostosis), which affects the shape of the head and face. It may be uni- or bilateral. When bilateral, it is characterized by a skull with a small antero-posterior diameter (brachycephaly), often with a decrease in the depth of the orbits and hypoplasia of the maxillae. Unilateral closure of the coronal sutures leads to flattening of the orbit on the involved side (plagiocephaly). The intellect is normal. In addition to coronal craniosynostosis some affected individuals show skeletal abnormalities of hands and feet, sensorineural hearing loss, mental retardation and respiratory insufficiency. Disease: Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of thanatophoric dysplasia (TD) [MIM:187600, 187601]; also known as thanatophoric dwarfism. TD is the most common neonatal lethal skeletal dysplasia. Affected individuals display features similar to those seen in homozygous achondroplasia. It causes severe shortening of the limbs with macrocephaly, narrow thorax and short ribs. In the most common subtype, TD1, femur are curved, while in TD2, straight femurs are associated with cloverleaf skull. Mutations affecting different functional domains of FGFR3 cause different forms of this lethal disorder. Disease: Defects in FGFR3 are the cause of achondroplasia (ACH) [MIM:100800]. ACH is an autosomal dominant disease and is the most frequent form of short-limb dwarfism. It is characterized by a long, narrow trunk, short extremities, particularly in the proximal (rhizomelic) segments, a large head with frontal bossing, hypoplasia of the midface and a trident configuration of the hands. Disease: Defects in FGFR3 are the cause of camptodactyly tall stature and hearing loss syndrome (CATSHL syndrome) [MIM:610474]. CATSHL syndrome is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by permanent and irreducible flexion of one or more fingers of the hand and/or feet, tall stature, scoliosis and/or a pectus excavatum, and hearing loss. Affected individuals have developmental delay and/or mental retardation, and several of these have microcephaly. Radiographic findings included tall vertebral bodies with irregular borders and broad femoral metaphyses with long tubular shafts. On audiological exam, each tested member have bilateral sensorineural hearing loss and absent otoacoustic emissions. The hearing loss was congenital or developed in early infancy, progressed variably in early childhood, and range from mild to severe. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging reveal that the brain, middle ear, and inner ear are structurally normal. Disease: Defects in FGFR3 are the cause of Crouzon syndrome with acanthosis nigricans (CAN) [MIM:612247]. Classic Crouzon disease which is caused by mutations in the FGFR2 gene is characterized by craniosynostosis (premature fusion of the skull sutures), and facial hypoplasia. Crouzon syndrome with acanthosis nigricans (a skin disorder characterized by pigmentation anomalies), CAN, is considered to be an independent disorder from classic Crouzon syndrome. CAN is characterized by additional more severe physical manifestation, such as Chiari malformation, hydrocephalus, and atresia or stenosis of the choanas, and is caused by a specific mutation (Ala-391 to Glu) in the transmembrane domain of FGFR3. It is proposed to have an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance. Disease: Defects in FGFR3 are the cause of platyspondylic lethal skeletal dysplasia San Diego type (PLSD-SD) [MIM:270230]. Platyspondylic lethal skeletal dysplasias (PLSDs) are a heterogeneous group of chondrodysplasias characterized by severe





platyspondyly and limb shortening. PLSD-SD is characterized by postnatal growth deficiency, mild developmental delay, short trunk, craniofacial abnormalities, platyspondyly, delayed ossification, generalized osteoporosis and thin ribs.,Function:Receptor for acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors.

Preferentially binds FGF1.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Fibroblast growth factor receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,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. Epithelial cells show exclusively isoform 2 transcripts while fibroblastic cells show a mixture of isoform 1 and isoform 2.,

Background

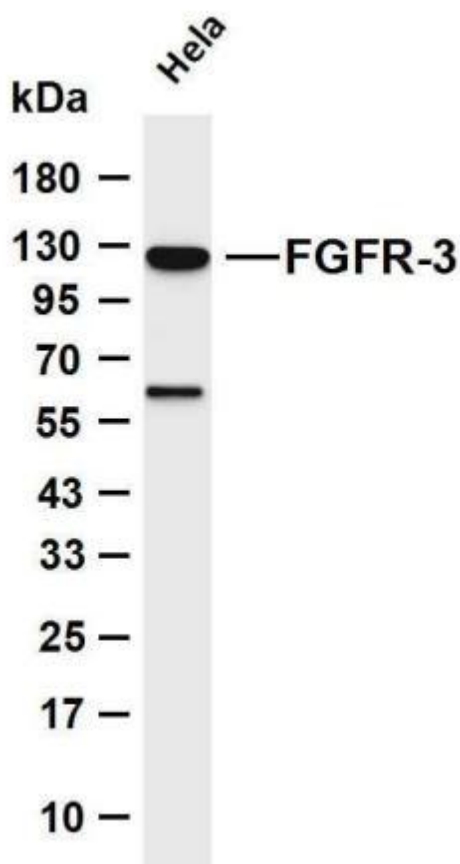
This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, with its amino acid sequence being highly conserved between members and among divergent species. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative 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!

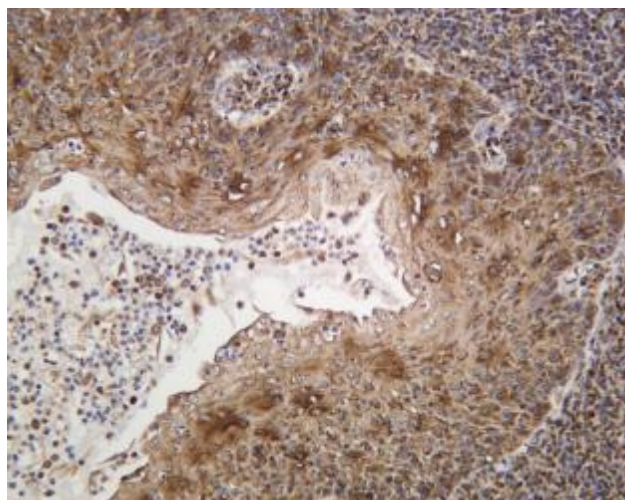
Usage suggestions

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



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-FGFR-3 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HeLa Predicted band size: 88kDa Observed band size: 125kDa





Human tonsil was stained with anti-FGFR-3 Rabbit antibody

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