



FGF Receptor 1 (phospho-Tyr653/654) rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-17303
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	FGFR1 BFGFR CEK FGFR FLG FLT2 HBGFR
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho peptide around human FGF Receptor (Tyr653 and 654)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human FGF Receptor (phospho-Tyr653 or 654)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:1000-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Basic fibroblast growth factor receptor 1;bFGF-R-1;BFGFR;CD331;CEK;FGFR;FGFR 1;FGFR-1;FGFR1;FGFR1/PLAG1 fusion;FGFR1_HUMAN;fibroblast growth factor receptor 1;FLG;FLT-2;FLT2;Fms-like gene;Fms-like tyrosine kinase 2;fms-related tyrosine kinase 2;HBGFR;heparin-binding growth factor receptor;HH2;HRTFDS;hydroxyaryl-protein kinase;KAL2;N-SAM;OGD;Proto-oncogene c-Fgr;bacteria-expressed kinase;BBDS;BEK;BEK fibroblast growth factor receptor;BFR1;CD332;CD332 antigen;CEK3;CFD1;Craniofacial dysostosis 1;ECT1;FGF receptor;FGFR 2;FGFR-2;Fgfr2;FGFR2_HUMAN;Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2;Hydroxyaryl protein kinase;Jackson Weiss syndrome;JWS;K SAM;K-sam;Keratinocyte growth factor receptor 2;Keratinocyte growth factor receptor;KGFR;KSAM;protein tyrosine kinase;receptor like 14;soluble FGFR4 variant 4;TK14;TK25;ACH;CD 333;CD333;CD333 antigen;CEK 2;CEK2;FGFR 3;FGFR-3;FGFR3;FGFR3_HUMAN;Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 (achondroplasia thanatophoric dwarfism);Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3;Heparin binding growth factor receptor;HSFGFR3EX;JTK 4;JTK4;MFR 3;SAM 3;Tyrosine kinase JTK 4;Tyrosine kinase JTK4;Z FGFR 3;CD 334;CD334;CD334 antigen;fc13h 1;fc13h1;Fgfr 4;FGFR-4;Fgfr4;FGFR4_HUMAN;Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4;JTK 2;JTK2;MGC2292;TKF;Tyrosine kinase related to fibroblast growth factor receptor;Tyrosylprotein kinase;FGF Receptor 1;FGFR1 BFGFR CEK FGFR FLG FLT2 HBGFR;FGF Receptor (Tyr653/654);Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR-1) (EC 2.7.10.1) (Basic fibroblast growth factor receptor 1) (BFGFR) (bFGF-R-1) (Fms-like tyrosine kinase 2) (FLT-2) (N-sam) (Proto-oncogene c-Fgr) (CD

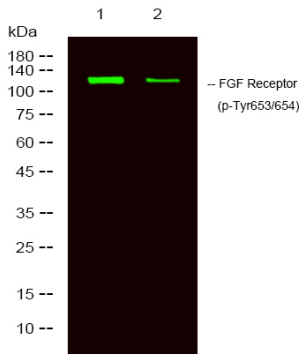


antigen CD331)

Observed Band	full length 120-140kD,FOP-FGFR1 90kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	full length 120-140kD,FOP-FGFR1 90kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasmic vesicle. 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 Specificity	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.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR1 may be a cause of stem cell leukemia lymphoma syndrome (SCLL). Translocation t(8;13)(p11;q12) with ZMYM2. SCLL usually presents as lymphoblastic lymphoma in association with a myeloproliferative disorder, often accompanied by pronounced peripheral eosinophilia and/or prominent eosinophilic infiltrates in the affected bone marrow.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR1 may be a cause of stem cell myeloproliferative disorder (MPD). Translocation t(6;8)(q27;p11) with FGFR1OP. Insertion ins(12;8)(p11;p11p22) with FGFR1OP2. MPD is characterized by myeloid hyperplasia, eosinophilia and T-cell or B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma. In general it progresses to acute myeloid leukemia. The fusion proteins FGFR1OP2-FGFR1, FGFR1OP-FGFR1 or FGFR1-FGFR1OP may
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, where amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members and throughout evolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein consists 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 both acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors and is involved in limb induction. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Pfeiffer syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome,
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.



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Western Blot analysis of 1 HeLa, 2 treated with LPS 100ng/mL 20min, using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000