



FGF Receptor 2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-17316
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	FGFR2 BEK KGFR KSAM
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR2. AA range:471-520
Specificity	Bek Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bek 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	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;FGF Receptor 2;FGFR2 BEK KGFR KSAM;CD antigen CD332
Observed Band	120kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	120kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Detected on osteoblast plasma membrane lipid rafts. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded.; [Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded.; [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded.; [Isoform 8]: Secreted.; [Isoform 13]: Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	Blood,Brain,Cerebellum,Cornea,Mammary gland,Neonatal brain stem,Pla



Function

catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of Apert syndrome (APRS) [MIM:101200]; also known as acrocephalosyndactyly type 1 (ACS1). APRS is a syndrome characterized by facio-cranio-synostosis, osseous and membranous syndactyly of the four extremities, and midface hypoplasia. The craniosynostosis is bicoronal and results in acrocephaly of brachysphenocephalic type. Syndactyly of the fingers and toes may be total (mitten hands and sock feet) or partial affecting the second, third, and fourth digits. Intellectual deficit is frequent and often severe, usually being associated with cerebral malformations., disease:Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of Jackson-Weiss syndrome (JWS) [MIM:123150]. JWS is an autosomal dominant craniosynostosis syndrome characterized by craniofacial abnormalities and abnormality of the fe

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor 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 is a high-affinity receptor for acidic, basic and/or keratinocyte growth factor, depending on the isoform. Mutations in this gene are associated with Crouzon syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, C

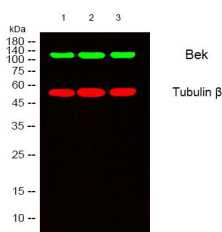
matters needing attention

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 FGF Receptor 2 Monoclonal Antibody