

FGF Receptor 2 (D4L2V) Rabbit mAb



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: W, IP, IHC-Bond, IHC-P, IF-IC, FC-FP, FC-L	Reactivity: H M	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 92,145	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P21802	Entrez-Gene Id: 2263
Product Usage		Application			Dilution	
Information		Western Blotting			1:1000	
		Immunoprecipitation			1:50	
		IHC Leica Bond			1:200 - 1:800	
		Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)			1:100 - 1:400	
		Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)			1:200 - 1:800	
		Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)			1:100 - 1:400	
		Flow Cytometry (Live)			1:100 - 1:400	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
		For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #83546.				
Specificity/Sens	itivity	FGF Receptor 2 (D4L2V) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total FGFR2 protein and does not cross-react with FGFR1 or FGFR4.				
Source / Purifica	ation	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with recombinant protein specific to the amino terminus of human FGFR2 protein.				
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:				

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: FGFR1 (flg), FGFR2 (bek, KGFR), FGFR3, and FGFR4. 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 FGFR1 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 PLCy (4,5).

FGFR2 has several splicing isoforms, with ligand specificity largely determined by alternative splicing of exons 8 (IIIb) and 9 (IIIc). Alternative splicing is cell type specific, resulting in isoforms showing various tissue distribution and biological activities (6,7). Research studies have shown that mutations in the corresponding FGFR2 gene cause syndromes characterized by facial and limb defects, including LADD Syndrome, Crouzon Syndrome, Beare-Stevenson Cutis Gyrata Syndrome, Pfeiffer Syndrome, Apert Syndrome, and Jackson-Weiss Syndrome (8-10). Investigators have also observed mutations and altered expression of FGFR2 in cases of gastric, endometrial, and breast cancer (11).

Background References

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- 3. Mohammadi, M. et al. (1996) *Mol Cell Biol* 16, 977-89.
- 4. Mohammadi, M. et al. (1991) Mol Cell Biol 11, 5068-78.
- 5. Larsson, H. et al. (1999) *J Biol Chem* 274, 25726-34.
- 6. Muh, S.J. et al. (2002) *J Biol Chem* 277, 50143-54.
- 7. Coutts, J.C. and Gallagher, J.T. (1995) Immunol Cell Biol 73, 584-9.
- 8. Jeftha, A. et al. (2004) *J Clin Pediatr Dent* 28, 173-6. 9. Wilkinson, C.C. et al. (2012) *Childs Nerv Syst* 28, 1221-6.
- 10. Slavotinek, A. et al. (2009) *Am J Med Genet A* 149A, 1814-7.
- 11. Katoh, M. (2009) J Invest Dermatol 129, 1861-7.

Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X

TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC-Bond: IHC Leica Bond IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry

(Paraffin) IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) FC-FP: Flow Cytometry

(Fixed/Permeabilized) FC-L: Flow Cytometry (Live)

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human M: Mouse

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