Revision 1

Store at -20C

#2544

Phospho-FGF Receptor 1 (Tyr766) (1E5) Rabbit mAb

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W	H	Transfected Only	120, 145	Rabbit IgG	#P11362	2260

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

Specificity/Sensitivity

Phospho-FGF Receptor 1 (Tyr766) (1E5) Rabbit mAb detects transfected levels of FGFR-1 only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 766. The antibody may cross-react with other FGFR family members and some activated protein tyrosine kinases including EGFR and insulin/IGF-I receptors.

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr766 of human FGF receptor-1.

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: 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 PLCγ (4,5).

Autophosphorylation of Tyr766 of FGFR1 is critical for phospholipase C (PLC) binding and activation and also plays a role in the negative regulation of FGFR1 activity in vivo (6).

Background References

1. Powers, C.J. et al. (2000) *Endocr Relat Cancer* 7, 165-97.
2. Reilly, J.F. et al. (2000) *J Biol Chem* 275, 7771-8.
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. Partanen, J. et al. (1998) *Genes Dev* 12, 2332-44.

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

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human

Trademarks and Patents

Limited Uses

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