

FGF Receptor / FGFR2 Antibody (aa471-520)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS14293**Specification**

FGF Receptor / FGFR2 Antibody (aa471-520) - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P21802
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	92kDa KDa

FGF Receptor / FGFR2 Antibody (aa471-520) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2263**Other Names**

Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2, FGFR-2, 2.7.10.1, K-sam, KGFR, Keratinocyte growth factor receptor, CD332, FGFR2, BEK, KGFR, KSAM

Target/Specificity

FGFR2 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total FGFR2 protein.

Reconstitution & Storage

Store at -20°C.

Precautions

FGF Receptor / FGFR2 Antibody (aa471-520) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FGF Receptor / FGFR2 Antibody (aa471-520) - Protein Information**Name** FGFR2**Synonyms** BEK, KGFR, KSAM**Function**

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis, and in the regulation of embryonic development. Required for normal embryonic patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis and skin development. Plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of

GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=Detected on osteoblast plasma membrane lipid rafts. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded [Isoform 13]: Secreted.

Volume

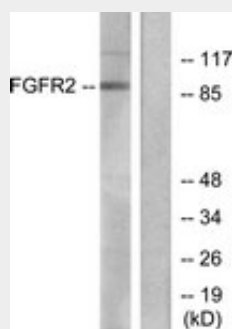
50 µl

FGF Receptor / FGFR2 Antibody (aa471-520) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

FGF Receptor / FGFR2 Antibody (aa471-520) - Images



Western blot of extracts from A549 cells, using FGFR2 Antibody.

FGF Receptor / FGFR2 Antibody (aa471-520) - Background

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FGF Receptor / FGFR2 Antibody (aa471-520) - References

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