

Mouse Fgr Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21017a**Specification**

Mouse Fgr Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P14234
Reactivity	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	58867

Mouse Fgr Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 14191**Other Names**

Tyrosine-protein kinase Fgr, Proto-oncogene c-Fgr, p55-Fgr, Fgr

Target/Specificity

This Mouse Fgr antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 232-265 amino acids from the Central region of Mouse Fgr.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Mouse Fgr Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Fgr Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**Name** Fgr

Function Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that transmits signals from cell surface receptors devoid of kinase activity and contributes to the regulation of immune responses, including neutrophil, monocyte, macrophage and mast cell functions, cytoskeleton remodeling in response to extracellular stimuli, phagocytosis, cell adhesion and migration. Promotes mast cell

degranulation, release of inflammatory cytokines and IgE-mediated anaphylaxis. Acts downstream of receptors that bind the Fc region of immunoglobulins, such as MS4A2/FCER1B, FCER1G and FCGR2. Acts downstream of ITGB1 and ITGB2, and regulates actin cytoskeleton reorganization, cell spreading and adhesion. Depending on the context, activates or inhibits cellular responses. Functions as a negative regulator of ITGB2 signaling, phagocytosis and SYK activity in monocytes (PubMed:[11672534](#)). Required for normal ITGB1 and ITGB2 signaling, normal cell spreading and adhesion in neutrophils and macrophages (PubMed:[8666673](#), PubMed:[9687507](#)). Functions as a positive regulator of cell migration and regulates cytoskeleton reorganization via RAC1 activation (PubMed:[15561106](#)). Phosphorylates SYK (in vitro) and promotes SYK-dependent activation of AKT1 and MAP kinase signaling (PubMed:[21746961](#)). Phosphorylates PLD2 in antigen-stimulated mast cells, leading to PLD2 activation and the production of the signaling molecules lysophosphatidic acid and diacylglycerol. Promotes activation of PIK3R1. Phosphorylates FASLG, and thereby regulates its ubiquitination and subsequent internalization. Phosphorylates ABL1. Promotes phosphorylation of CBL, CTTN, PIK3R1, PTK2/FAK1, PTK2B/PYK2 and VAV2. Phosphorylates HCLS1 that has already been phosphorylated by SYK, but not unphosphorylated HCLS1. Together with CLNK, it acts as a negative regulator of natural killer cell-activating receptors and inhibits interferon-gamma production (PubMed:[16439675](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Mitochondrion inner membrane. Mitochondrion intermembrane space Note=Detected in mitochondrial intermembrane space and at inner membranes (By similarity). Colocalizes with actin fibers at membrane ruffles. Detected at plasma membrane lipid rafts.

Tissue Location

Expressed in natural killer cells (at protein level).

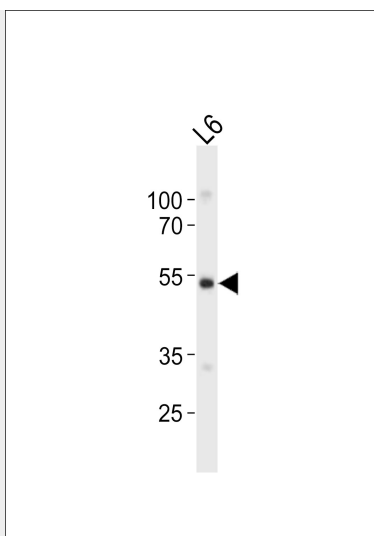
Mouse Fgr Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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](#)

Mouse Fgr Antibody (Center) - Images





Western blot analysis of lysate from rat L6 cell line, using Fgr Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP21017a). AP21017a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.

Mouse Fgr Antibody (Center) - Background

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that transmits signals from cell surface receptors devoid of kinase activity and contributes to the regulation of immune responses, including neutrophil, monocyte, macrophage and mast cell functions, cytoskeleton remodeling in response to extracellular stimuli, phagocytosis, cell adhesion and migration. Promotes mast cell degranulation, release of inflammatory cytokines and IgE-mediated anaphylaxis. Acts downstream of receptors that bind the Fc region of immunoglobulins, such as MS4A2/FCER1B, FCER1G and FCGR2. Acts downstream of ITGB1 and ITGB2, and regulates actin cytoskeleton reorganization, cell spreading and adhesion. Depending on the context, activates or inhibits cellular responses. Functions as negative regulator of ITGB2 signaling, phagocytosis and SYK activity in monocytes (PubMed:11672534). Required for normal ITGB1 and ITGB2 signaling, normal cell spreading and adhesion in neutrophils and macrophages (PubMed:8666673 and PubMed:9687507). Functions as positive regulator of cell migration and regulates cytoskeleton reorganization via RAC1 activation (PubMed:15561106). Phosphorylates SYK (in vitro) and promotes SYK-dependent activation of AKT1 and MAP kinase signaling (PubMed:21746961). Phosphorylates PLD2 in antigen-stimulated mast cells, leading to PLD2 activation and the production of the signaling molecules lysophosphatidic acid and diacylglycerol. Promotes activation of PIK3R1. Phosphorylates FASLG, and thereby regulates its ubiquitination and subsequent internalization. Phosphorylates ABL1. Promotes phosphorylation of CBL, CTTN, PIK3R1, PTK2/FAK1, PTK2B/PYK2 and VAV2. Phosphorylates HCLS1 that has already been phosphorylated by SYK, but not unphosphorylated HCLS1.

Mouse Fgr Antibody (Center) - References

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King F.J.,et al.Oncogene 5:337-344(1990).
Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005).
Church D.M.,et al.PLoS Biol. 7:E1000112-E1000112(2009).
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