

FGFR4 Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20781a

Specification

FGFR4 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P22455
Other Accession	Q03142
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	87954

FGFR4 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2264

Other Names

Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4, FGFR-4, CD334, FGFR4, JTK2, TKF

Target/Specificity

This FGFR4 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 143-178 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human FGFR4.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

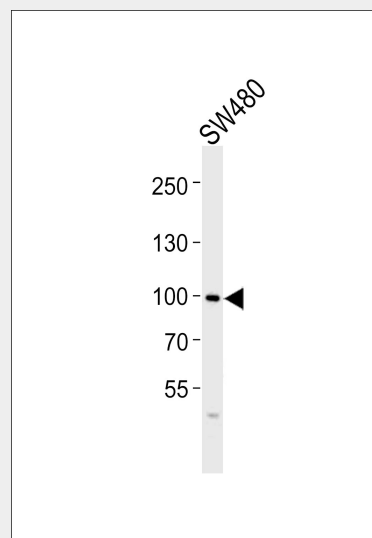
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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

FGFR4 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



Western blot analysis of lysate from SW480 cell line, using FGFR4 Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP20781a). AP20781a was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.

FGFR4 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays a role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation and migration, and in regulation of lipid metabolism, bile acid biosynthesis, glucose uptake, vitamin D metabolism and phosphate homeostasis. Required for normal down-regulation of the expression of CYP7A1, the rate-limiting enzyme in bile acid synthesis, in response to FGF19. Phosphorylates PLCG1 and FRS2. 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

FGFR4 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** FGFR4**Synonyms** JTK2, TKF**Function**

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays a role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation and migration, and in regulation of lipid metabolism, bile acid biosynthesis, glucose uptake, vitamin D metabolism and phosphate homeostasis. Required for normal down-regulation of the expression of CYP7A1, the rate-limiting enzyme in bile acid synthesis, in response to FGF19. Phosphorylates PLCG1 and FRS2. 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. Promotes SRC-dependent phosphorylation of the matrix protease MMP14 and its lysosomal degradation. FGFR4 signaling is down-regulated by receptor internalization and degradation; MMP14 promotes internalization and degradation of FGFR4. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR4 inactivation lead to aberrant signaling.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome. Endoplasmic reticulum. Note=Internalized from the cell membrane to recycling endosomes, and from there back to the cell membrane [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm

Tissue Location

Expressed in gastrointestinal epithelial cells, pancreas, and gastric and pancreatic cancer cell lines

signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. Promotes SRC-dependent phosphorylation of the matrix protease MMP14 and its lysosomal degradation. FGFR4 signaling is down-regulated by receptor internalization and degradation; MMP14 promotes internalization and degradation of FGFR4. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR4 inactivation lead to aberrant signaling.

FGFR4 Antibody (N-term) - References

Partanen J.M., et al. EMBO J. 10:1347-1354(1991).
Ron D., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 268:5388-5394(1993).
Takaishi S., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 267:658-662(2000).
Kostrzewa M., et al. Mamm. Genome 9:131-135(1998).
Ezzat S., et al. J. Clin. Invest. 109:69-78(2002).

FGFR4 Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)