

FGFR1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E92073
Amount: 100ul

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 PLC γ (4,5).

Species: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Storage/Stability: Store at -20oC or -80oC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,

50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonyms: BFGFR; CD331; CEK; FGFBR; FLG; FLJ99988; FLT2; HBGFR; KAL2; N-SAM; OGD; FGF

Receptor 1;

Immunogen: Recombinant proteinof human FGFR1

Purification: Affinity purification

Reactivity: H M R
Applications: WB IHC
Molecular Weight: 91kDa
Swiss-Prot No.: P11362
Gene ID: 2260

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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

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