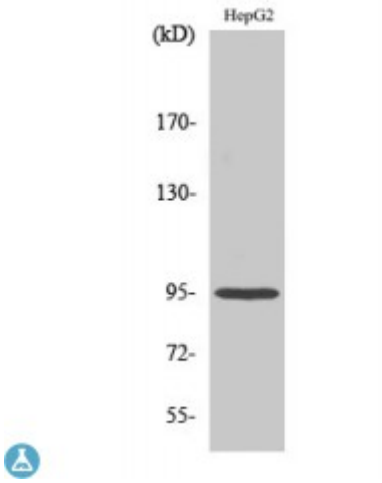
Anti-Fer antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Fer.

Model	STJ93055
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Fer
Immunogen Region	740-820 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	2241
Gene Symbol	FER
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	Fer Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Fer protein.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1 is detected in normal colon and in fibroblasts (at protein level). Isoform 3 is detected in normal testis, in colon carcinoma-derived metastases in lung, liver and ovary, and in colon carcinoma and hepato carcinoma cell lines (at protein level). Isoform 3 is not detected in normal colon or in normal fibroblasts (at protein level). Widely expressed.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tyrosine-protein kinase Fer Feline encephalitis virus-related kinase FER Fujinami poultry sarcoma/Feline sarcoma-related protein Fer Proto-oncogene

	c-Fer Tyrosine kinase 3 p94-Fer
Molecular Weight	95 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3655OMIM:176942
Alternative Names	Tyrosine-protein kinase Fer Feline encephalitis virus-related kinase FER Fujinami poultry sarcoma/Feline sarcoma-related protein Fer Proto-oncogene c-Fer Tyrosine kinase 3 p94-Fer
Function	Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts downstream of cell surface receptors for growth factors and plays a role in the regulation of the actin cytoskeleton, microtubule assembly, lamellipodia formation, cell adhesion, cell migration and chemotaxis. Acts downstream of EGFR, KIT, PDGFRA and PDGFRB. Acts downstream of EGFR to promote activation of NF-kappa-B and cell proliferation. May play a role in the regulation of the mitotic cell cycle. Plays a role in the insulin receptor signaling pathway and in activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase. Acts downstream of the activated FCER1 receptor and plays a role in FCER1 (high affinity immunoglobulin epsilon receptor)-mediated signaling in mast cells. Plays a role in the regulation of mast cell degranulation. Plays a role in leukocyte recruitment and diapedesis in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS). Plays a role in synapse organization, trafficking of synaptic vesicles, the generation of excitatory postsynaptic currents and neuron-neuron synaptic transmission. Plays a role in neuronal cell death after brain damage. Phosphorylates CTTN, CTNND1, PTK2/FAK1, GAB1, PECAM1 and PTPN11. May phosphorylate JUP and PTPN1. Can phosphorylate STAT3, but the biological relevance of this depends on cell type and stimulus.
Sequence and Domain Family	The coiled coil domains mediate homooligomerization and are required for location at microtubules.; The N-terminal region including the first coiled coil domain mediates interaction with phosphoinositide-containing membranes.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell membrane. Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic side. Cell projection. Cell junction. Membrane. Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasmic side. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Associated with the chromatin. Detected on microtubules in polarized and motile vascular endothelial cells. Colocalizes with F-actin at the cell cortex. Colocalizes with PECAM1 and CTNND1 at nascent cell-cell contacts.
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylated. Polyubiquitinated; this leads to proteasomal degradation.