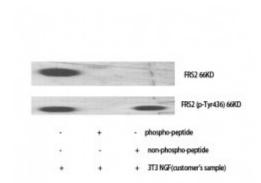


Anti-FRS2 antibody





Description Rabbit polyclonal to FRS2.

Model STJ93156

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human, Mouse

Applications ELISA, WB

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human FRS2 around the non-

phosphorylation site of Y196.

Immunogen Region 140-220 aa

Gene ID <u>10818</u>

Gene Symbol FRS2

Dilution range WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:40000

Specificity FRS2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FRS2 protein.

Tissue Specificity Highly expressed in heart, brain, spleen, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney

and testis.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Fibroblast growth factor receptor substrate 2 FGFR substrate 2 FGFR-

signaling adaptor SNT Suc1-associated neurotrophic factor target 1 SNT-1

Molecular Weight 65 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:169710MIM:607743

Alternative Names Fibroblast growth factor receptor substrate 2 FGFR substrate 2 FGFR-

signaling adaptor SNT Suc1-associated neurotrophic factor target 1 SNT-1

Function Adapter protein that links activated FGR and NGF receptors to downstream

signaling pathways. Plays an important role in the activation of MAP kinases

and in the phosphorylation of PIK3R1, the regulatory subunit of

phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, in response to ligand-mediated activation of FGFR1. Modulates signaling via SHC1 by competing for a common binding

site on NTRK1.

Cellular Localization Endomembrane system. Cytoplasmic, membrane-bound.

Post-translational Phosphorylated by ULK2 in vitro . Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon stimulation by NGF or FGF2. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by

stimulation by NGF or FGF2. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by activated ALK and FGFR1. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon activation of FGFR2 and FGFR3. Phosphorylated on threonine residues by MAP kinases; this inhibits tyrosine phosphorylation, and thereby down-regulates FRS2-mediated activation of MAP kinases. Ubiquitinated when tyrosine phosphorylated and in a complex with GRB2. The unphosphorylated

form is not subject to ubiquitination.

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