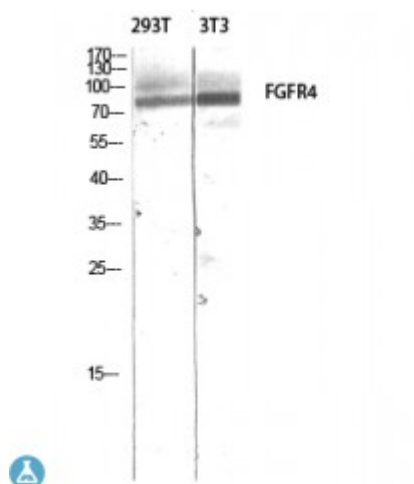


Anti-FGFR-4 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to FGFR-4.
Model	STJ97668
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR-4.
Immunogen Region	91-140 aa, Internal
Gene ID	2264
Gene Symbol	FGFR4
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	FGFR-4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FGFR-4 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in gastrointestinal epithelial cells, pancreas, and gastric and pancreatic cancer cell lines.
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 4 FGFR-4 CD antigen CD334
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:3691OMIM:134935
Alternative Names	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 FGFR-4 CD antigen CD334
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 Localization	Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome. Endoplasmic reticulum. Internalized from the cell membrane to recycling endosomes, and from there back to the cell membrane.. Isoform 2: Secreted.. Isoform 3: Cytoplasm
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated. Full maturation of the glycan chains in the Golgi is essential for high affinity interaction with FGF19.; Ubiquitinated. Subject to proteasomal degradation when not fully glycosylated. Autophosphorylated. Binding of FGF family members together with heparan sulfate proteoglycan or heparin promotes receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation on tyrosine residues. Autophosphorylation occurs in trans between the two FGFR molecules present in the dimer.