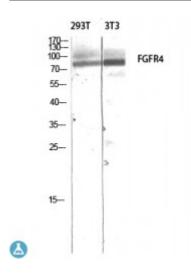


Anti-FGFR-4 antibody



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

IgG Isotype

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles. **Storage Instruction**

Database Links HGNC:3691OMIM:134935

Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 FGFR-4 CD antigen CD334 **Alternative Names**

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth **Function**

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 N-glycosylated. Full maturation of the glycan chains in the Golgi is essential **Modifications**

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.