FGFR3 Rabbit mAb [1Xs8]

Cat NO. :A60971

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB IHC ICC/IF FC	Human	P22607	88kDa	Rabbit	lgG	50ul,100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application	Dilution	
WB	1:1000-2000	
ІНС	1:100	
ICC/IF	1:100	
The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user		

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Affinity-chromatography

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with A synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR3

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

Expressed in brain, kidney and testis. Very low or no expression in spleen, heart, and muscle. In 20- to 22-week

old fetuses it is expressed at high level in kidney, lung, small intestine and brain,

Subcellular location:

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane, Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Endoplasmic reticulum.

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence F: Flow Cytometry

Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse

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Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis. Plays an essential role in the regulation of chondrocyte differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Regulates both osteogenesis and postnatal bone mineralization by osteoblasts. Promotes apoptosis in chondrocytes, but can also promote cancer cell proliferation. Required for normal development of the inner ear. Phosphorylates PLCG1, CBL 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. Plays a role in the regulation of vitamin D metabolism. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR3 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed or constitutively activated FGFR3 promotes activation of PTPN11/SHP2, STAT1, STAT5A and STAT5B. Secreted isoform 3 retains its capacity to bind FGF1 and FGF2 and hence may interfere with FGF signaling.

Validation Data:

FGFR3 Rabbit mAb [1Xs8] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from HeLa cell lysate. Using FGFR3 Rabbit mAb [1Xs8]at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4° over night.

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IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.