FGF Receptor 2 (Phospho-Tyr769) rabbit pAb

Catalog No	BYab-10473
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	FGFR2 BEK KGFR KSAM
Protein Name	FGFR2 (Phospho-Tyr769)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR2 (Phospho-Tyr769)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of FGFR2 (Phospho-Tyr769) at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.128% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (FGFR-2) (EC 2.7.10.1) (K-sam) (KGFR) (Keratinocyte growth factor receptor) (CD antigen CD332)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Detected on osteoblast plasma membrane lipid rafts. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded.; [Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded.; [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded.; [Isoform 8]: Secreted.; [Isoform 13]: Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	Blood,Brain,Cerebellum,Cornea,Mammary gland,Neonatal brain stem,Pla
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of Apert syndrome (APRS) [MIM:101200]; also known as acrocephalosyndactyly type 1 (ACS1). APRS is a syndrome characterized by facio-cranio-synostosis, osseous and membranous syndactyly of the four extremities, and midface hypoplasia. The craniosynostosis

	is bicoronal and results in acrocephaly of brachysphenocephalic type. Syndactyly of the fingers and toes may be total (mitten hands and sock feet) or partial affecting the second, third, and fourth digits. Intellectual deficit is frequent and often severe, usually being associated with cerebral malformations.,disease:Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of Jackson-Weiss syndrome (JWS) [MIM:123150]. JWS is an autosomal dominant craniosynostosis syndrome characterized by craniofacial abnormalities and abnormality of the fe
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family, where amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members and throughout evolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein consists of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion of the protein interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. This particular family member is a high-affinity receptor for acidic, basic and/or keratinocyte growth factor, depending on the isoform. Mutations in this gene are associated with Crouzon syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, C
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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