

**Anti-FGFR1 Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO10796**Specification****Anti-FGFR1 Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Application       | <b>WB, IHC</b>           |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P11362</a>   |
| Host              | <b>Rabbit</b>            |
| Reactivity        | <b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b> |
| Clonality         | <b>Polyclonal</b>        |
| Format            | <b>Lyophilized</b>       |

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1(FGFR1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-FGFR1 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 2260

**Other Names**

Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1, FGFR-1, 2.7.10.1, Basic fibroblast growth factor receptor 1, BFGFR, bFGF-R-1, Fms-like tyrosine kinase 2, FLT-2, N-sam, Proto-oncogene c-Fgr, CD331, FGFR1, BFGFR, CEK, FGFBFR, FLG, FLT2, HBGFR

**Calculated MW**

91868 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasmic vesicle. After ligand binding, both receptor and ligand are rapidly internalized. Can translocate to the nucleus after internalization, or by translocation from the endoplasmic reticulum or Golgi apparatus to the cytosol, and from there to the nucleus.

**Tissue Specificity**

Detected in astrocytoma, neuroblastoma and adrenal cortex cell lines. Some isoforms are detected in foreskin fibroblast cell lines, however isoform 17, isoform 18 and isoform 19 are not detected in these cells. .

**Protein Name**

Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1(FGFR-1/bFGF-R-1)

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

### Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human FGFR1(806-822aa CLPRHPAQLANGLKRR), different from the related mouse sequence by two amino acids and rat sequence by three amino acids.

### Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

### Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

### Storage

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

### Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Fibroblast growth factor receptor subfamily.

## Anti-FGFR1 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** FGFR1

**Synonyms** BFGFR, CEK, FGFBR, FLG, FLT2, HBGFR

### Function

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, differentiation and migration. Required for normal mesoderm patterning and correct axial organization during embryonic development, normal skeletogenesis and normal development of the gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) neuronal system. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2, GAB1 and SHB. 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 phosphorylation of SHC1, STAT1 and PTPN11/SHP2. In the nucleus, enhances RPS6KA1 and CREB1 activity and contributes to the regulation of transcription. FGFR1 signaling is down-regulated by IL17RD/SEF, and by FGFR1 ubiquitination, internalization and degradation.

### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=After ligand binding, both receptor and ligand are rapidly internalized. Can translocate to the nucleus after internalization, or by translocation from the endoplasmic reticulum or Golgi apparatus to the cytosol, and from there to the nucleus

### Tissue Location

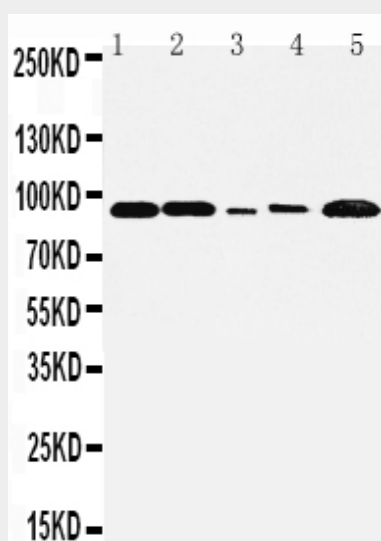
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## Anti-FGFR1 Antibody - Protocols

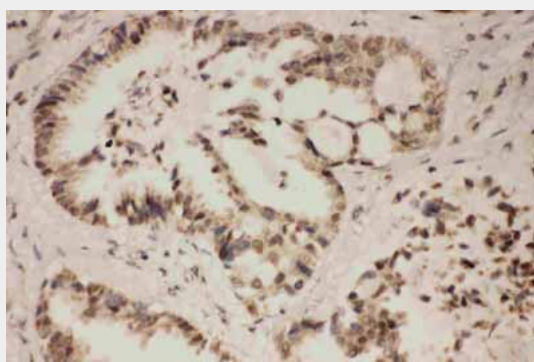
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-FGFR1 Antibody - Images



Anti-FGFR1 antibody, ABO10796, Western blotting  
Lane 1: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate  
Lane 2: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate  
Lane 3: SMMC Cell Lysate  
Lane 4: HT1080 Cell Lysate  
Lane 5: MM231 Cell Lysate



Anti-FGFR1 antibody, ABO10796, IHC(P)  
IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue

## Anti-FGFR1 Antibody - Background

FGFR1, Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1, also known as basic fibroblast growth factor receptor 1, fms-related tyrosine kinase-2/Pfeiffer syndrome, and CD331, is a receptor tyrosine kinase whose ligands are specific members of the fibroblast growth factor family. The FGFR1 gene is localized to 8p12-p11.2 by in situ hybridization. FGFR1 is essential for the normal formation of the organ of Corti

and that phenotype severity observed in FGFR1 mutants is dependent on the dose of FGFR1. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Pfeiffer syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Antley-Bixler syndrome, osteoglophonic dysplasia, squamous cell lung cancer and autosomal dominant Kallmann syndrome 2.