

Goat Anti-FGR Antibody
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF1413a

Specification

Goat Anti-FGR Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P09769
Other Accession	NP_005239 , 2268
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Human, Rat, Dog
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	100ug/200ul
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	59479

Goat Anti-FGR Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2268

Other Names

Tyrosine-protein kinase Fgr, 2.7.10.2, Gardner-Rasheed feline sarcoma viral (v-fgr) oncogene homolog, Proto-oncogene c-Fgr, p55-Fgr, p58-Fgr, p58c-Fgr, FGR, SRC2

Format

0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Goat Anti-FGR Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-FGR Antibody - Protein Information

Name FGR

Synonyms SRC2

Function

Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that transmits signals from cell surface receptors devoid of kinase activity and contributes to the regulation of immune responses, including neutrophil, monocyte, macrophage and mast cell functions, cytoskeleton remodeling in response to

extracellular stimuli, phagocytosis, cell adhesion and migration. Promotes mast cell degranulation, release of inflammatory cytokines and IgE-mediated anaphylaxis. Acts downstream of receptors that bind the Fc region of immunoglobulins, such as MS4A2/FCER1B, FCGR2A and/or FCGR2B. Acts downstream of ITGB1 and ITGB2, and regulates actin cytoskeleton reorganization, cell spreading and adhesion. Depending on the context, activates or inhibits cellular responses. Functions as a negative regulator of ITGB2 signaling, phagocytosis and SYK activity in monocytes. Required for normal ITGB1 and ITGB2 signaling, normal cell spreading and adhesion in neutrophils and macrophages. Functions as a positive regulator of cell migration and regulates cytoskeleton reorganization via RAC1 activation. Phosphorylates SYK (in vitro) and promotes SYK-dependent activation of AKT1 and MAP kinase signaling. Phosphorylates PLD2 in antigen-stimulated mast cells, leading to PLD2 activation and the production of the signaling molecules lysophosphatidic acid and diacylglycerol. Promotes activation of PIK3R1. Phosphorylates FASLG, and thereby regulates its ubiquitination and subsequent internalization. Phosphorylates ABL1. Promotes phosphorylation of CBL, CTTN, PIK3R1, PTK2/FAK1, PTK2B/PYK2 and VAV2. Phosphorylates HCLS1 that has already been phosphorylated by SYK, but not unphosphorylated HCLS1. Together with CLNK, it acts as a negative regulator of natural killer cell-activating receptors and inhibits interferon-gamma production (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Mitochondrion inner membrane. Mitochondrion intermembrane space. Note=Detected in mitochondrial intermembrane space and at inner membranes (By similarity). Colocalizes with actin fibers at membrane ruffles. Detected at plasma membrane lipid rafts

Tissue Location

Detected in neutrophils, monocytes and natural killer cells (at protein level). Detected in monocytes and large lymphocytes.

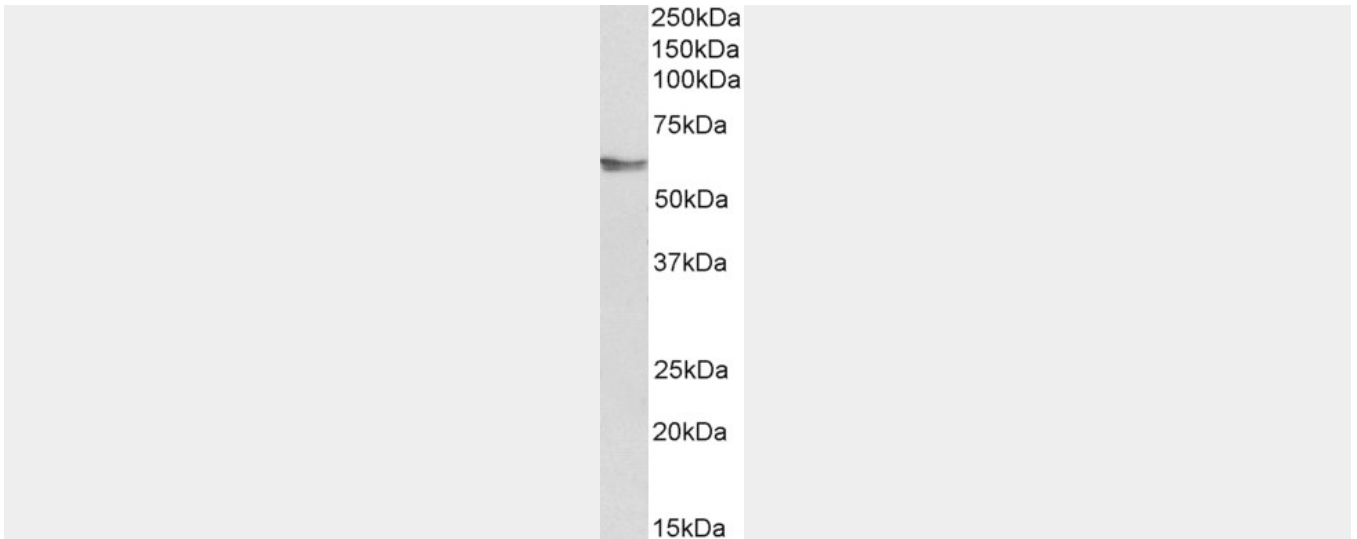
Goat Anti-FGR Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Goat Anti-FGR Antibody - Images





AF1413a (0.3 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) staining of Human peripheral blood lymphocytes lysate (35 μg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-FGR Antibody - Background

This gene is a member of the Src family of protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs). The encoded protein contains N-terminal sites for myristylation and palmitylation, a PTK domain, and SH2 and SH3 domains which are involved in mediating protein-protein interactions with phosphotyrosine-containing and proline-rich motifs, respectively. The protein localizes to plasma membrane ruffles, and functions as a negative regulator of cell migration and adhesion triggered by the beta-2 integrin signal transduction pathway. Infection with Epstein-Barr virus results in the overexpression of this gene. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified.

Goat Anti-FGR Antibody - References

Polymorphisms in innate immunity genes and patients response to dendritic cell-based HIV immuno-treatment. Segat L, et al. Vaccine, 2010 Mar 2. PMID 20056178.
Coactivator assembly at the promoter: efficient recruitment of SRC2 is coupled to cooperative DNA binding by the progesterone receptor. Heneghan AF, et al. Biochemistry, 2007 Oct 2. PMID 17845055.
Sorting of Fas ligand to secretory lysosomes is regulated by mono-ubiquitylation and phosphorylation. Zuccato E, et al. J Cell Sci, 2007 Jan 1. PMID 17164290.
The DNA sequence and biological annotation of human chromosome 1. Gregory SG, et al. Nature, 2006 May 18. PMID 16710414.
Diversification of transcriptional modulation: large-scale identification and characterization of putative alternative promoters of human genes. Kimura K, et al. Genome Res, 2006 Jan. PMID 16344560.