

Anti-FGFR2 Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to FGFR2
Catalog # AP59555**Specification**

Anti-FGFR2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P21802
Other Accession	P21803
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	92025

Anti-FGFR2 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2263**Other Names**

BEK; KGFR; KSAM; Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2; FGFR-2; K-sam; KGFR; Keratinocyte growth factor receptor; CD332

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of FGFR2 protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200)

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-FGFR2 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** FGFR2**Synonyms** BEK, KGFR, KSAM**Function**

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis, and in the regulation of embryonic development. Required for normal embryonic patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis and skin development. Plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell proliferation in

keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. 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. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1.

Cellular Location

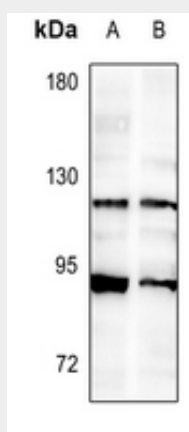
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=Detected on osteoblast plasma membrane lipid rafts. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded [Isoform 13]: Secreted.

Anti-FGFR2 Antibody - Protocols

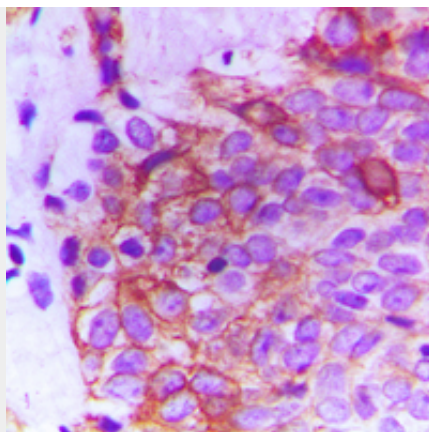
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-FGFR2 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of FGFR2 expression in HEK293T (A), PC3 (B) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of FGFR2 staining in human breast cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Anti-FGFR2 Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human FGFR2. The exact sequence is proprietary.