

**Anti-FGFR2 / CD332 Reference Antibody (aprutumab)
Recombinant Antibody
Catalog # APR10254****Specification**

Anti-FGFR2 / CD332 Reference Antibody (aprutumab) - Product Information

Application	FC, E, FTA
Primary Accession	P21802
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	150 KDa

Anti-FGFR2 / CD332 Reference Antibody (aprutumab) - Additional Information**Target/Specificity**
FGFR2 / CD332**Endotoxin**
< 0.001EU/ µg, determined by LAL method.**Conjugation**
Unconjugated**Expression system**
CHO Cell**Format**
Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS, pH6.0, without preservative. This antibody is purified through a protein A column.**Storage**
-80°C for 2 years under sterile conditions □ -20°C for 1 year under sterile conditions □ Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**Anti-FGFR2 / CD332 Reference Antibody (aprutumab) - 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

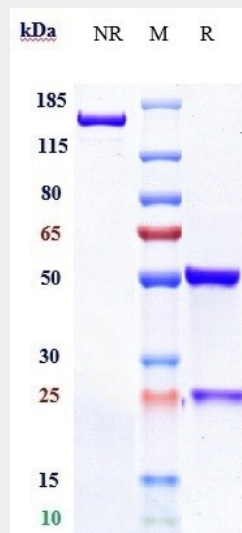
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=Detected on osteoblast plasma membrane lipid rafts. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=After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

Anti-FGFR2 / CD332 Reference Antibody (aprutumab) - Protocols

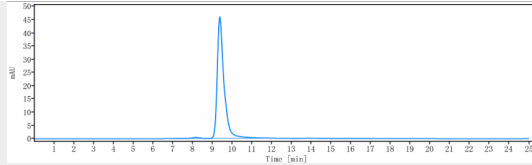
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

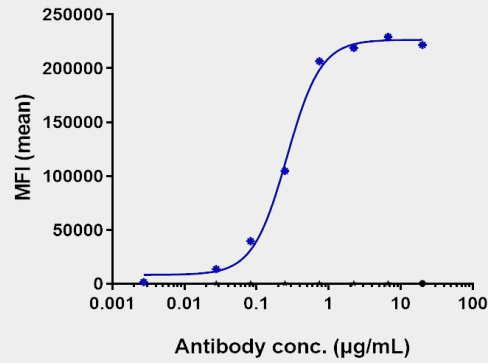
Anti-FGFR2 / CD332 Reference Antibody (aprutumab) - Images



Anti-FGFR2 / CD332 Reference Antibody (aprutumab) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%



The purity of Anti-FGFR2 / CD332 Reference Antibody (aprutumab) is more than 98.69% ,determined by SEC-HPLC.



Human FGFR2-β-IIIc (A13) CHOS cells were stained with Anti-FGFR2 / CD332 Reference Antibody (aprutumab) and negative control protein respectively, washed and then followed by PE and analyzed with FACS, EC50=0.2623 µg/mL