

Anti-FGFR1 (phospho Y653) antibody [EPR843(N)] ab173305

重组 RabMAb

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概述

| | |
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| 产品名称 | Anti-FGFR1 (phospho Y653)抗体[EPR843(N)] |
| 描述 | 兔单克隆抗体[EPR843(N)] to FGFR1 (phospho Y653) |
| 宿主 | Rabbit |
| 特异性 | This antibody recognizes FGFR1 (phospho Y653), FGFR2 (phospho Y656), FGFR3 (phospho Y647) and FGFR4 (phospho Y642). Furthermore, ab173305 also reacts with FGFR1 (phospho Y654) and FGFR4 (phospho Y643). |
| 经测试应用 | 适用于: WB, Dot blot, Indirect ELISA 不适用于: Flow Cyt, ICC/IF, IHC-P or IP |
| 种属反应性 | 与反应: Human |
| 免疫原 | Synthetic peptide within Human FGFR1 aa 600-700 (phospho Y653) (Cysteine residue). The exact sequence is proprietary. Database link: P11362 (Peptide available as ab205614) |
| 阳性对照 | Constitutively active FGFR1. |
| 常规说明 | <p>This antibody was developed as part of a collaboration between Epitomics and Ira Daar at the National Cancer Institute, NIH.</p> <p>This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility- Improved sensitivity and specificity- Long-term security of supply- Animal-free production <p>For more information see here.</p> <p>Our RabMAb[®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb[®] patents.</p> |

性能

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 形式 | Liquid |
| 存放说明 | Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. |

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| 存储溶液 | pH: 7.20 Constituents: 0.35% Sodium citrate, 0.17% Sodium chloride, 0.03% EDTA, 59% PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA |
| 纯度 | Protein A purified |
| 克隆 | 单克隆 |
| 克隆编号 | EPR843(N) |
| 同种型 | IgG |

The Abpromise guarantee

“应用说明”部分下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用说明 Is unsuitable for Flow Cyt, ICC/IF, IHC-P or IP.

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 功能 | Receptor for basic fibroblast growth factor. Receptor for FGF23 in the presence of KL (By similarity). A shorter form of the receptor could be a receptor for FGF1 (aFGF). |
| 组织特异性 | 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. |
| 疾病相关 | <p>Defects in FGFR1 are a cause of Pfeiffer syndrome (PS) [MIM:101600]; also known as acrocephalosyndactyly type V (ACS5). PS is characterized by craniosynostosis (premature fusion of the skull sutures) with deviation and enlargement of the thumbs and great toes, brachymesophalangy, with phalangeal ankylosis and a varying degree of soft tissue syndactyly. Defects in FGFR1 are a cause of idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (IHH) [MIM:146110]. IHH is defined as a deficiency of the pituitary secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone, which results in the impairment of pubertal maturation and of reproductive function.</p> <p>Defects in FGFR1 are the cause of Kallmann syndrome type 2 (KAL2) [MIM:147950]; also known as hypogonadotropic hypogonadism and anosmia. Anosmia or hyposmia is related to the absence or hypoplasia of the olfactory bulbs and tracts. Hypogonadism is due to deficiency in gonadotropin-releasing hormone and probably results from a failure of embryonic migration of gonadotropin-releasing hormone-synthesizing neurons. In some cases, midline cranial anomalies (cleft lip/palate and imperfect fusion) are present and anosmia may be absent or inconspicuous. Defects in FGFR1 are the cause of osteoglophonic dysplasia (OGD) [MIM:166250]; also known as osteoglophonic dwarfism. OGD is characterized by craniosynostosis, prominent supraorbital ridge, and depressed nasal bridge, as well as by rhizomelic dwarfism and nonossifying bone lesions. Inheritance is autosomal dominant.</p> |

Defects in FGFR1 are the cause of trigonocephaly non-syndromic (TRICEPH) [MIM:190440]; also known as metopic craniosynostosis. The term trigonocephaly describes the typical keel-shaped deformation of the forehead resulting from premature fusion of the frontal suture. Trigonocephaly may occur also as a part of a syndrome.

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR1 may be a cause of stem cell leukemia lymphoma syndrome (SCLL). Translocation t(8;13)(p11;q12) with ZMYM2. SCLL usually presents as lymphoblastic lymphoma in association with a myeloproliferative disorder, often accompanied by pronounced peripheral eosinophilia and/or prominent eosinophilic infiltrates in the affected bone marrow.

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR1 may be a cause of stem cell myeloproliferative disorder (MPD). Translocation t(6;8)(q27;p11) with FGFR1OP. Insertion ins(12;8)(p11;p11p22) with FGFR1OP2. MPD is characterized by myeloid hyperplasia, eosinophilia and T-cell or B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma. In general it progresses to acute myeloid leukemia. The fusion proteins FGFR1OP2-FGFR1, FGFR1OP-FGFR1 or FGFR1-FGFR1OP may exhibit constitutive kinase activity and be responsible for the transforming activity.

Note=A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR1 may be a cause of stem cell myeloproliferative disorder (MPD). Translocation t(8;9)(p12;q33) with CEP110. MPD is characterized by myeloid hyperplasia, eosinophilia and T-cell or B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma. In general it progresses to acute myeloid leukemia. The fusion protein CEP110-FGFR1 is found in the cytoplasm, exhibits constitutive kinase activity and may be responsible for the transforming activity.

序列相似性

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

Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

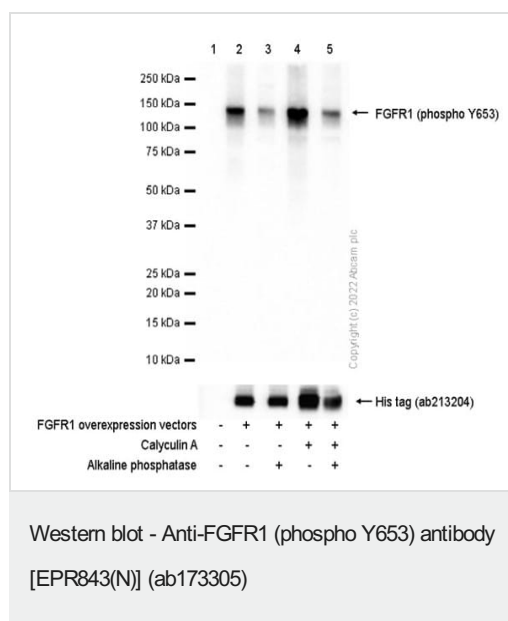
翻译后修饰

Binding of FGF1 and heparin promotes autophosphorylation on tyrosine residues and activation of the receptor.

细胞定位

Membrane. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasmic vesicle

图片



Western blot - Anti-FGFR1 (phospho Y653) antibody [EPR843(N)] (ab173305)

All lanes : Anti-FGFR1 (phospho Y653) antibody [EPR843(N)] (ab173305) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1 : HEK-293 (human epithelial cell from embryonic kidney transformed with large T antigen) transfected with an empty expression vector, whole cell lysate

Lane 2 : HEK-293 (human epithelial cell from embryonic kidney transformed with large T antigen) transfected with FGFR1 expression vector, whole cell lysate

Lane 3 : HEK-293 (human epithelial cell from embryonic kidney transformed with large T antigen) transfected with FGFR1 expression vector, then the membrane was incubated with alkaline phosphatase for an hour, whole cell lysate

Lane 4 : HEK-293 (human epithelial cell from embryonic kidney transformed with large T antigen) transfected with FGFR1 expression vector and 100 nM Calyculin A for an hour, whole cell

lysate

Lane 5 : HEK-293 (human epithelial cell from embryonic kidney transformed with large T antigen) transfected with FGFR1 expression vector and 100 nM Calyculin A for an hour, then the membrane was incubated with alkaline phosphatase for an hour, whole cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 15 µg per lane.

Secondary

All lanes : Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) ([ab97051](#)) at 1/20000 dilution

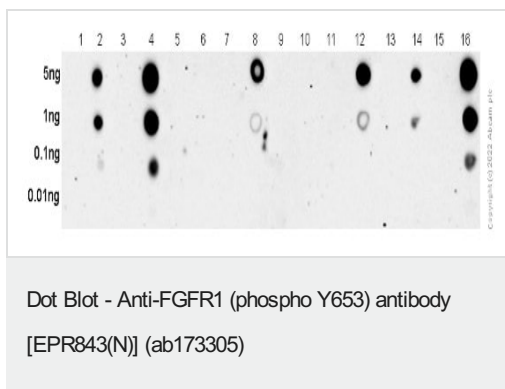
Developed using the ECL technique.

Predicted band size: 92 kDa

Observed band size: 130 kDa

Exposure time: 5 seconds

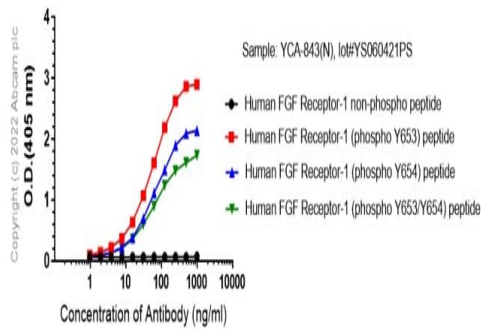
Blocking and diluting buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Dot blot analysis of ab173305 at 1/1000 dilution. The secondary antibody used was Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) ([ab97051](#)) at 1/100000 dilution.

- Lane 1: FGFR1 non-phospho peptide
- Lane 2: FGFR1 Y653 phospho peptide
- Lane 3: FGFR1 Y654 phospho peptide
- Lane 4: FGFR1 Y653 + Y654 phospho peptide
- Lane 5: FGFR2 non-phospho peptide
- Lane 6: FGFR2 Y656 phospho peptide
- Lane 7: FGFR2 Y657 phospho peptide
- Lane 8: FGFR2 Y656 + Y657 phospho peptide
- Lane 9: FGFR3 non-phospho peptide
- Lane 10: FGFR3 Y647 phospho peptide
- Lane 11: FGFR3 Y648 phospho peptide
- Lane 12: FGFR3 Y647 + Y648 phospho peptide
- Lane 13: FGFR4 non-phospho peptide
- Lane 14: FGFR4 Y642 phospho peptide
- Lane 15: FGFR4 Y643 phospho peptide
- Lane 16: FGFR4 Y642 + Y643 phospho peptide

Indirect ELISA antibody dose-response curve
antigen at 100 ng/ml

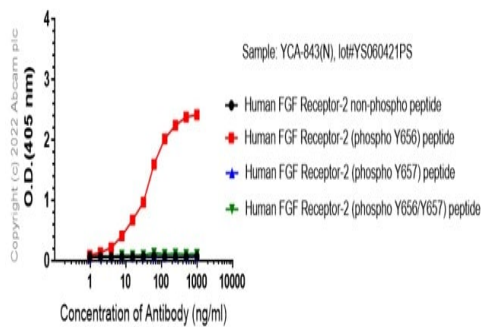


Indirect ELISA - Anti-FGFR1 (phospho Y653)
antibody [EPR843(N)] (ab173305)

Indirect ELISA analysis of ab173305 at 1/1000 ng/ml. The secondary antibody used was Alkaline Phosphatase-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1/2500 dilution.

Substrate solution: p-nitrophenyl phosphate(PNPP).

Indirect ELISA antibody dose-response curve
antigen at 100 ng/ml

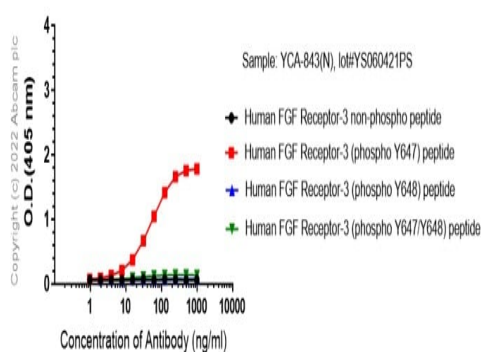


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antigen at 100 ng/ml

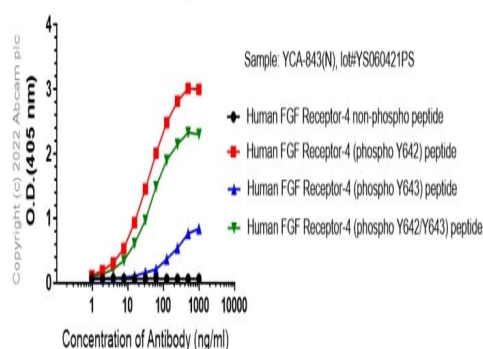


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Why choose a
recombinant antibody?



Research with confidence
Consistent and reproducible results



Long-term and scalable supply
Recombinant technology



Success from the first experiment
Confirmed specificity



Ethical standards compliant
Animal-free production

Anti-FGFR1 (phospho Y653) antibody [EPR843(N)]
(ab173305)

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