abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-FGFR1 antibody ab58516

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概述

产品名称	Anti-FGFR1抗体
描述	**兔多克隆抗体**to FGFR1
宿主	Rabbit
特异性	The immunogen sequence has 85% and 77% homology with FGFR2 and FGFR3, respectively. Due to this high homology and being a polyclonal antibody, the antibody may cross react with these two family members. We welcome feedback from researchers using this antibody regarding its cross reactivity.
经测试应用	**适用于:** WB, ICC/IF
种属反应性	**与反应:** Human **预测可用于:** Mouse, Rat
免疫原	Synthetic non phosphopeptide derived from human FGFR1 around the phosphorylation site of tyrosine 654 (D-Y-Y^{P}-K-K).
阳性对照	WB: Extracts from 293 cells. IF/ICC: SKNSH and HUVEC cells.
常规说明	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
存储溶液	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.87% Sodium chloride
纯度	Immunogen affinity purified
纯化说明	The antibody was affinity purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity chromatography using epitope specific immunogen.

克隆	**多克隆**
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab58516于以下的经测试应用**

"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	Ab评论	说明
WB	★★★★☆ (3)	1/500 - 1/1000. Detects a band of approximately 118 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 92 kDa).
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

靶标

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 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.
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.
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

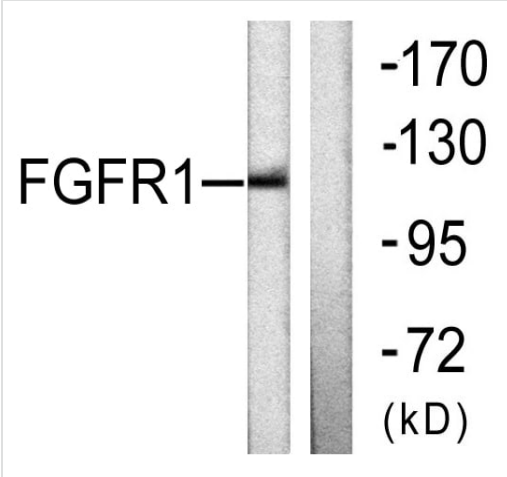
bone marrow.
Note=A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR1 may be a cause of stem cell myeloproliferative disorder (MPD). Translocation t(6;8)(q27;p11) with FGFR1OP. Insertion ins(12;8)(p11;p11p22) with FGFR1OP2. MPD is characterized by myeloid hyperplasia, eosinophilia and T-cell or B-cell lymphoblastic 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

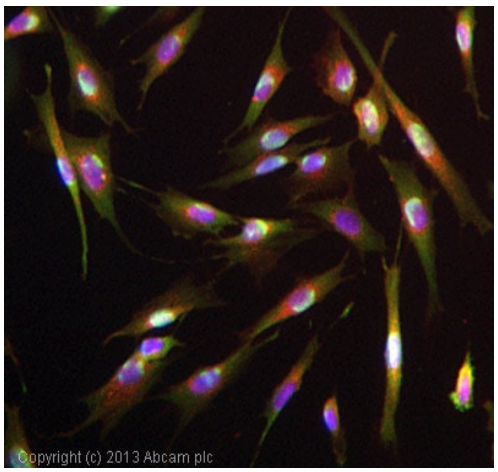


Western blot - Anti-FGFR1 antibody (ab58516)

All lanes : Anti-FGFR1 antibody (ab58516) at 1/500 dilution

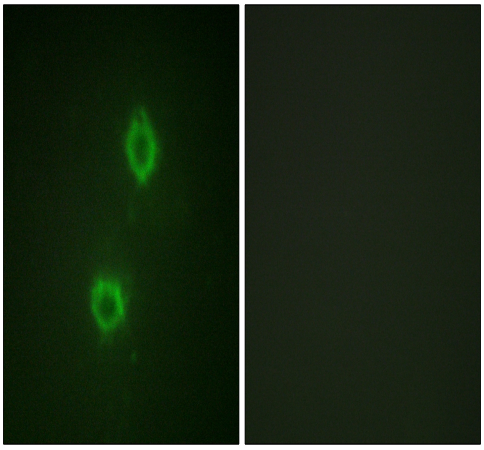
Lane 1 : 293 cell extract, untreated
Lane 2 : 293 cell extract, treated with the immunising peptide

Predicted band size: 92 kDa
Observed band size: 118 kDa



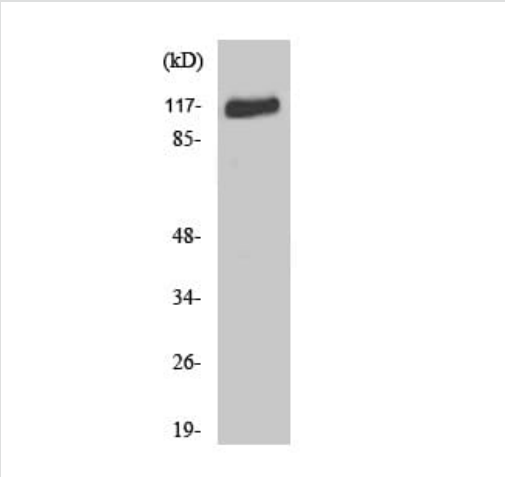
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-FGFR1 antibody (ab58516)

ICC/IF image of ab58516 stained SKNSH cells. The cells were 4% formaldehyde fixed (10 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab58516, 10µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was **ab96899**, DyLight® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) used at a 1/250 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-FGFR1 antibody (ab58516)

Immunofluorescent analysis of HUVEC cells labeling FGFR1 with ab58516. The image on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide prior to immunofluorescent labeling.



Western blot - Anti-FGFR1 antibody (ab58516)

Anti-FGFR1 antibody (ab58516) at 1/1000 dilution + 293 cell lysate

Predicted band size: 92 kDa

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