abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-FGFR3 (phospho Y724) antibody [EPR2281(3)] - Low endotoxin, Azide free ab215385

重组 RabMAb

6 图像

概述

产品名称	Anti-FGFR3 (phospho Y724)抗体[EPR2281(3)] - Low endotoxin, Azide free
描述	兔单克隆抗体[EPR2281(3)] to FGFR3 (phospho Y724) - Low endotoxin, Azide free
宿主	Rabbit
特异性	**ab155960** only detects FGFR3 when phosphorylated at tyrosine 724.
经测试应用	**适用于:** Flow Cyt (Intra), WB, ICC/IF, IP, Dot blot
种属反应性	**与反应:** Human **预测可用于:** Mouse
免疫原	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
阳性对照	WB: MCF-7 lysate treated with pervanadate. ICC/IF: MCF-7 cells treated with pervanadate. IP: MCF-7 cells treated with pervanadate.
常规说明	ab215385 is the carrier-free version of **ab155960**. Our **carrier-free** antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. The carrier-free buffer and high concentration allow for increased conjugation efficiency. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications. Use our **conjugation kits** for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with <1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold. This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including: - High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility - Improved sensitivity and specificity - Long-term security of supply - Animal-free production For more information **see here**. Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb® patents**.

Our **Low endotoxin, azide-free formats** have low endotoxin level (≤ 1 EU/ml, determined by the LAL assay) and are free from azide, to achieve consistent experimental results in functional assays.

Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with this species. Please contact us for more information.

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze.
存储溶液	pH: 7.2 Constituent: PBS
无载体	**是**
纯度	Protein A purified
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	EPR2281(3)
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab215385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
Flow Cyt (Intra)		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Dot blot		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

靶标

功能	Receptor for acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors. Preferentially binds FGF1.
组织特异性	Expressed in brain, kidney and testis. Very low or no expression in spleen, heart, and muscle. In 20- to 22-week old fetuses it is expressed at high level in kidney, lung, small intestine and brain, and to a lower degree in spleen, liver, and muscle. Isoform 2 is detected in epithelial cells. Isoform 1 is not detected in epithelial cells. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are detected in fibroblastic cells.
疾病相关	Defects in FGFR3 are the cause of achondroplasia (ACH) [MIM:100800]. ACH is an autosomal dominant disease and is the most frequent form of short-limb dwarfism. It is characterized by a

long, narrow trunk, short extremities, particularly in the proximal (rhizomelic) segments, a large head with frontal bossing, hypoplasia of the midface and a trident configuration of the hands. Defects in FGFR3 are the cause of Crouzon syndrome with acanthosis nigricans (CAN) [MIM:612247]. Classic Crouzon disease which is caused by mutations in the FGFR2 gene is characterized by craniosynostosis (premature fusion of the skull sutures), and facial hypoplasia. Crouzon syndrome with acanthosis nigricans (a skin disorder characterized by pigmentation anomalies), CAN, is considered to be an independent disorder from classic Crouzon syndrome. CAN is characterized by additional more severe physical manifestation, such as Chiari malformation, hydrocephalus, and atresia or stenosis of the choanas, and is caused by a specific mutation (Ala-391 to Glu) in the transmembrane domain of FGFR3. It is proposed to have an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance.
Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of thanatophoric dysplasia type (TD) [MIM:187600, 187601]; also known as thanatophoric dwarfism or platyspondylic lethal skeletal dysplasia Sand Diego type (PLSD-SD). TD is the most common neonatal lethal skeletal dysplasia. Affected individuals display features similar to those seen in homozygous achondroplasia. It causes severe shortening of the limbs with macrocephaly, narrow thorax and short ribs. In the most common subtype, TD1, femur are curved, while in TD2, straight femurs are associated with cloverleaf skull. Mutations affecting different functional domains of FGFR3 cause different forms of this lethal disorder.
Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of hypochondroplasia (HCH) [MIM:146000]. HCH is an autosomal dominant disease and is characterized by disproportionate short stature. It resembles achondroplasia, but with a less severe phenotype.
Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of susceptibility to bladder cancer (BLC) [MIM:109800]. A malignancy originating in tissues of the urinary bladder. It often presents with multiple tumors appearing at different times and at different sites in the bladder. Most bladder cancers are transitional cell carcinomas. They begin in cells that normally make up the inner lining of the bladder. Other types of bladder cancer include squamous cell carcinoma (cancer that begins in thin, flat cells) and adenocarcinoma (cancer that begins in cells that make and release mucus and other fluids). Bladder cancer is a complex disorder with both genetic and environmental influences. Note=Somatic mutations can constitutively activate FGFR3.
Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of cervical cancer (CERCA) [MIM:603956]. A malignant neoplasm of the cervix, typically originating from a dysplastic or premalignant lesion previously present at the active squamocolumnar junction. The transformation from mild dysplastic to invasive carcinoma generally occurs slowly within several years, although the rate of this process varies widely. Carcinoma in situ is particularly known to precede invasive cervical cancer in most cases. Cervical cancer is strongly associated with infection by oncogenic types of human papillomavirus.
Defects in FGFR3 are the cause of camptodactyly tall stature and hearing loss syndrome (CATSHL syndrome) [MIM:610474]. CATSHL syndrome is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by permanent and irreducible flexion of one or more fingers of the hand and/or feet, tall stature, scoliosis and/or a pectus excavatum, and hearing loss. Affected individuals have developmental delay and/or mental retardation, and several of these have microcephaly. Radiographic findings included tall vertebral bodies with irregular borders and broad femoral metaphyses with long tubular shafts. On audiological exam, each tested member have bilateral sensorineural hearing loss and absent otoacoustic emissions. The hearing loss was congenital or developed in early infancy, progressed variably in early childhood, and range from mild to severe. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging reveal that the brain, middle ear, and inner ear are structurally normal.
Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of multiple myeloma (MM) [MIM:254500]. MM is a malignant tumor of plasma cells usually arising in the bone marrow and characterized by diffuse involvement of the skeletal system, hyperglobulinemia, Bence-Jones proteinuria and anemia. Complications of multiple myeloma are bone pain, hypercalcemia, renal failure and spinal cord compression. The aberrant antibodies that are produced lead to impaired humoral immunity and patients have a high prevalence of infection. Amyloidosis may develop in some patients. Multiple myeloma is part

of a spectrum of diseases ranging from monoclonal gammopathy of unknown significance (MGUS) to plasma cell leukemia. Note=A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR3 is found in multiple myeloma. Translocation t(4;14)(p16.3;q32.3) with the IgH locus.
Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of lacrimo-auriculo-dento-digital syndrome (LADDS) [MIM:149730]; also known as Levy-Hollister syndrome. LADDS is a form of ectodermal dysplasia, a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. LADDS is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by aplastic/hypoplastic lacrimal and salivary glands and ducts, cup-shaped ears, hearing loss, hypodontia and enamel hypoplasia, and distal limb segments anomalies. In addition to these cardinal features, facial dysmorphism, malformations of the kidney and respiratory system and abnormal genitalia have been reported. Craniosynostosis and severe syndactyly are not observed.
Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of keratinocytic non-epidermolytic nevus (KNEN) [MIM:162900]; also known as pigmented moles. Epidermal nevi of the common, non-organoid and non-epidermolytic type are benign skin lesions and may vary in their extent from a single (usually linear) lesion to widespread and systematized involvement. They may be present at birth or develop early during childhood.
Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of Muenke syndrome (MNKS) [MIM:602849]; also known as Muenke non-syndromic coronal craniosynostosis. MNKS is a condition characterized by premature closure of coronal suture of skull during development (coronal craniosynostosis), which affects the shape of the head and face. It may be uni- or bilateral. When bilateral, it is characterized by a skull with a small antero-posterior diameter (brachycephaly), often with a decrease in the depth of the orbits and hypoplasia of the maxillae. Unilateral closure of the coronal sutures leads to flattening of the orbit on the involved side (plagiocephaly). The intellect is normal. In addition to coronal craniosynostosis some affected individuals show skeletal abnormalities of hands and feet, sensorineural hearing loss, mental retardation and respiratory insufficiency.
Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of keratosis seborrheic (KERSEB) [MIM:182000]. A common benign skin tumor. Seborrheic keratoses usually begin with the appearance of one or more sharply defined, light brown, flat macules. The lesions may be sparse or numerous. As they initially grow, they develop a velvety to finely verrucous surface, followed by an uneven warty surface with multiple plugged follicles and a dull or lackluster appearance.

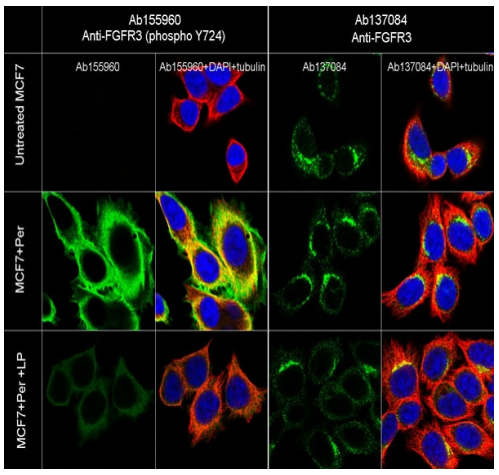
序列相似性

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.

细胞定位

Membrane.

图片



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-FGFR3 (phospho Y724) antibody [EPR2281(3)] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab215385)

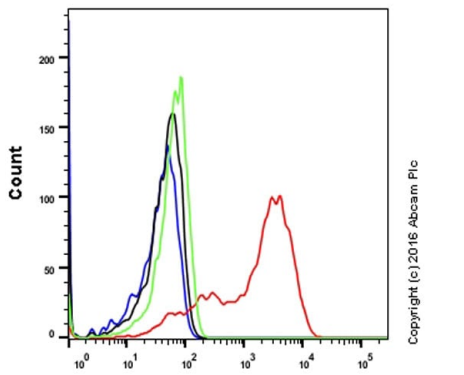
Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of untreated, Per treated and Per + LP treated MCF-7 cells labelling FGFR3 (phospho Y724) with **ab155960** (left) and FGFR3 with **ab137084** (right) both at a dilution of 1/200.

Cells were fixed with 100% methanol. **ab150077**, an Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1/1000) was used as the secondary antibody. DAPI (blue) was used as the nuclear counterstain. **ab7291**, a mouse anti-tubulin (1/1000) and **ab150120**, an Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (1/1000) were also used.

The image shows increased cytoplasmic staining after Pervanadate (1 mM, 30 min) treatment on MCF7 cells. The LP treatment decreased the cytoplasmic staining caused by Pervanadate.

ab137084 was used as a Pan control for **ab155960**. The results showed cytoplasmic staining on untreated, Per treated and Per + LP treated MCF7 cells.

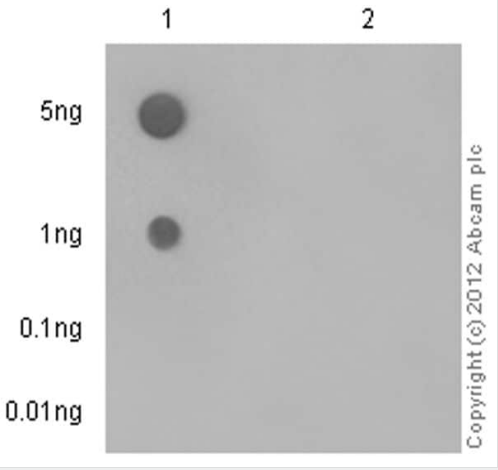
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (**ab155960**).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-FGFR3 (phospho Y724) antibody [EPR2281(3)] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab215385)

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of MCF-7 (human breast carcinoma) treated with 1 mM pervanadate for 30 minutes cells labeling FGFR3 (phospho Y724) with purified **ab155960** at 1/50 dilution (red). The secondary antibody was Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/2000 dilution. Green shows untreated MCF-7 (human breast carcinoma) cells. A Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Black) was used as the isotype control and cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue) were used as unlabeled control.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (**ab155960**).



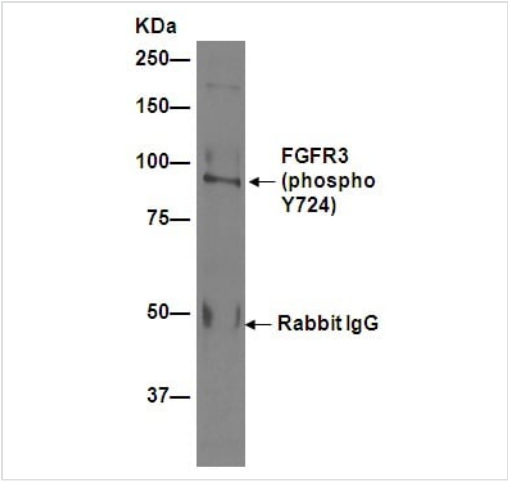
Dot Blot - Anti-FGFR3 (phospho Y724) antibody [EPR2281(3)] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab215385)

Dot blot analysis of FGFR3 (pY724) phospho peptide (lane 1) and FGFR3 non-phospho peptide (lane 2) labelling FGFR2 (phospho Y724) with **ab155960** at a dilution of 1/1000. A peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) was used as the secondary antibody (1/2500).

Blocking and dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Exposure time: 10 seconds.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (**ab155960**).



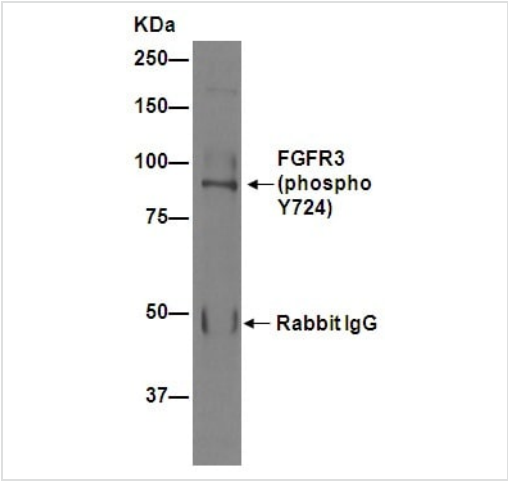
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-FGFR3 (phospho Y724) antibody [EPR2281(3)] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab215385)

ab155960 (unpurified) at 1/15 immunoprecipitating FGFR3 (phospho Y724) in MCF-7 cells treated with pervanadate. For western blotting, a peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) was used as the secondary antibody (1/1000).

Blocking buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM /TBST.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (**ab155960**).



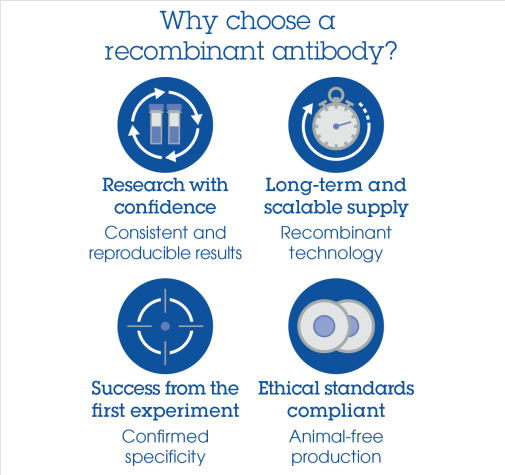
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-FGFR3 (phospho Y724) antibody [EPR2281(3)] - Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab215385)

ab155960 (purified) at 1/50 immunoprecipitating FGFR3 (phospho Y724) in MCF-7 cells treated with pervanadate. For western blotting, a peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) was used as the secondary antibody (1/1000).

Blocking buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM /TBST.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (**ab155960**).



Anti-FGFR3 (phospho Y724) antibody [EPR2281(3)]

- Low endotoxin, Azide free (ab215385)

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