

FGFR3 (Phospho Tyr760) rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YP1677
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB
Target :	FGFR3
Fields :	>>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>Endocytosis;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Signaling pathways regulating pluripotency of stem cells;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Pathways in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Bladder cancer;>>Central carbon metabolism in cancer
Gene Name :	FGFR3 JTK4
Protein Name :	FGFR3 (Phospho-Tyr760)
Human Gene Id :	2261
Human Swiss Prot No :	P22607
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q61851
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR3 (Phospho-Tyr760)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of FGFR3 (Phospho-Tyr760) at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 95kD

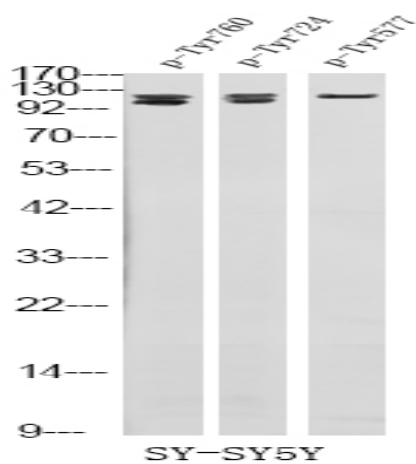
Background : This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, with its amino acid sequence being highly conserved between members and among divergent species. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein would consist of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion of the protein interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. This particular family member binds acidic and basic fibroblast growth hormone and plays a role in bone development and maintenance. Mutations in this gene lead to craniosynostosis and multiple types of skeletal dys

Function : catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR3 may be a cause of multiple myeloma (MM) [MIM:254500]. Translocation t(4;14)(p16.3;q32.3) with the IgH locus.,disease:Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of bladder cancer [MIM:109800]. Somatic mutations can constitutively activate FGFR3.,disease:Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of cervical cancer [MIM:603956].,disease: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.,disease:Defects in FGFR3 are a cause of keratinocytic non-epidermolytic nevus [MIM:162900]; also called pigmented moles. Epidermal nevi of the common, non-organoid and non-epidermolytic type are benign skin lesions and may var

Subcellular Location : [Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Endoplasmic reticulum. The activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded. Detected in intracellular vesicles after internalization of the autophosphorylated receptor.; [Isoform 2]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .; [Isoform 3]: Secreted.; [Isoform 4]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .

Expression : 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.

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Western Blot analysis of SY-SY5Y using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution 4°C, overnight. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000 25°C 1.5hours