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# FGFR2

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat Monkey

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF FC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:200 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200 FC 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:**79kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human FGFR2

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

FGFR2;BEK;BFR-1;CD332;CEK3;CFD1;ECT1;FLJ98662;JWS;K-SAM; KGFR;TK14;TK25

**Catalog #:**A0044

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**2263

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P21802

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) produce mitogenic and angiogenic effects in target cells by signaling through cell surface receptor tyrosine kinases. There are four members of the FGF receptor family: FGFR-1 (flg), FGFR-2 (bek, KGFR), FGFR-3, and FGFR-4. Each receptor contains an extracellular ligand binding domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic kinase domain (1). Following ligand binding and dimerization, the receptors are phosphorylated at specific tyrosine residues (2). Seven tyrosine residues in the cytoplasmic tail of FGFR-1 can be phosphorylated: Tyr463, 583, 585, 653, 654, 730, and 766. Tyr653 and Tyr654 are important for catalytic activity of activated FGFR and are essential for signaling (3). The other phosphorylated tyrosine residues may provide docking sites for downstream signaling components such as Crk and PLC (4,5).

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