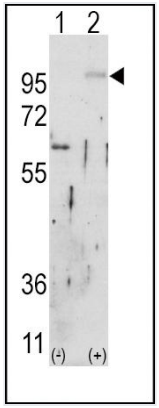
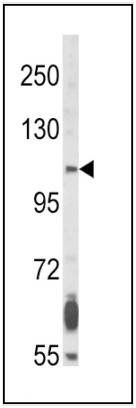
FGFR2 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

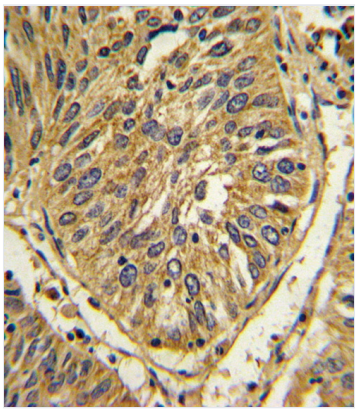
Product Name	FGFR2, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	FGFR2 (Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 2, FGFR-2, Keratinocyte Growth Factor Receptor, K-sam, CD332, BEK, KGFR, KSAM) (MaxLight 405)
Product Gene Name	anti-FGFR2 antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight405.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A/G Affinity Chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes human FGFR2.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: MaxLight405 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	79,833 Da
OMIM	101200
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P21802
Immunogen	His tag recombinant protein corresponding to human FGFR2. UniProt: P21802.
Conjugate	MaxLight405
Positive Control	NCI-H460 cell lysates, 293 cell lysates and U251 cells
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-FGFR2 antibody	Antibodies; Receptors
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-FGFR2 antibody	Immunohistochemistry (IHC) Paraffin, FLISA, Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS), Immunofluorescence (IF), Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-FGFR2 antibody	Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-FGFR2 antibody	MBS6476515 is an antibody targeting FGFR2. Also known as FGFR2 (Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 2, FGFR-2, Keratinocyte Growth Factor Receptor, K-sam, CD332, BEK, KGFR, KSAM) (MaxLight 405). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.
Product References and Citations for anti-FGFR2 antibody	1. Park W.-J., Meyers G.A., Li X.Hum. Mol. Genet. 4:1229-1233(1995). 2. Lajeunie E., Wei M.H., Bonaventure J.Nat. Genet. 9:108-108(1995). 3. Rutland P., Pulleyn L.J., Reardon W., Baraister M.Nat. Genet. 9:173-176(1995). 4. McGillivray G., Savarirayan R., Cox T.C.J. Med. Genet. 42:656-662(2005).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-FGFR2 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.



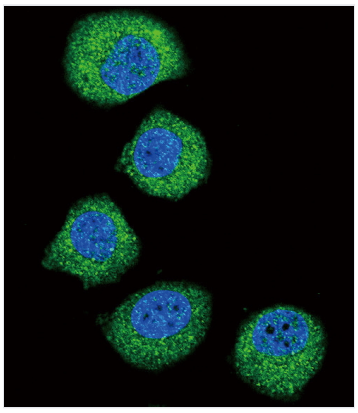
Western Blot (WB) of anti-FGFR2 antibody
Western Blot analysis of FGFR2 (arrow) of 293 cell lysates (2ug/lane) using MBS631317 Lane 1: nontransfected Lane 2: ransiently transfected with the FGFR2 gene (Origene Technologies).



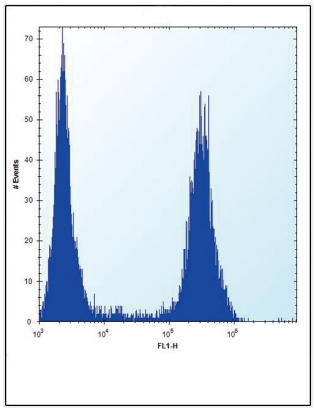
Western Blot (WB) of anti-FGFR2 antibody
Western Blot analysis of NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane) usingMBS631317. SFGFR2 (arrow) was detected usingMBS631317.



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-FGFR2 antibody
Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma usingMBS631317, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.



Immunofluorescence (IF) of anti-FGFR2 antibody
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of U251 cell using MBS631317 followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS) of anti-FGFR2 antibody
Flow Cytometry analysis of U251 cells (right histogram) using MBS631317 compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for FGFR2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	221316639
NCBI GeneID	2263
NCBI Accession #	NP_000132

UniProt Primary Accession #	P21802
UniProt Secondary Accession #	P18443; Q01742; Q12922; Q14300; Q14301; Q14302; Q14303; Q14304; B4DFC2; E7EVR6; E9PCR0
UniProt Related Accession #	P21802
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000141.4
NCBI Official Full Name	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
NCBI Official Symbol	FGFR2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BEK; JWS; BBDS; CEK3; CFD1; ECT1; KGFR; TK14; TK25; BFR-1; CD332; K-SAM
UniProt Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	K-sam; KGFR; Keratinocyte growth factor receptor
Protein Family	Fibroblast growth factor receptor
UniProt Gene Name	FGFR2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BEK; KGFR; KSAM; FGFR-2; KGFR
UniProt Entry Name	FGFR2_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
NCBI Summary for FGFR2	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family, where amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members and throughout evolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein consists 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 is a high-affinity receptor for acidic, basic and/or keratinocyte growth factor, depending on the isoform. Mutations in this gene are associated with Crouzon syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, Craniosynostosis, Apert syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome, Saethre-Chotzen syndrome, and syndromic craniosynostosis. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2009]

UniProt Comments for FGFR2	FGFR2: a receptor tyrosine kinase of the highly-conserved FGFR family that binds fibroblast growth factor (FGF). Mutations are associated with many craniosynostotic syndromes and bone malformations. Mutations cause syndromes with defects in facial and limb development, including Crouzon syndrome, Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, Apert syndrome, and Jackson-Weiss syndrome. Somatic mutations seen in gastric cancer. Amplified in gastric, breast and some B cell cancers, but deleted in glioblastoma Twenty splice-variant isoforms have been described. Protein type: Kinase, protein; EC 2.7.10.1; Protein kinase, tyrosine (receptor); Oncoprotein; Membrane protein, integral; Protein kinase, TK; TK group; FGFR family Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 10q26 Cellular Component: Golgi apparatus; cell surface; intracellular membrane-bound organelle; integral to plasma membrane; cytoplasmic membrane-bound vesicle; integral to membrane; extracellular region; excitatory synapse; cell cortex; nucleoplasm; extracellular matrix; membrane; cytoplasm; plasma membrane; nucleus Molecular Function: heparin binding; protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; fibroblast growth factor binding; fibroblast growth factor receptor activity; protein-tyrosine kinase activity; ATP binding Biological Process: nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; mesodermal cell differentiation; embryonic pattern specification; post-embryonic development; embryonic organ morphogenesis; morphogenesis of embryonic epithelium; cell-cell signaling; embryonic digestive tract morphogenesis; positive regulation of mesenchymal cell proliferation; midbrain development; ventricular cardiac muscle morphogenesis; neuromuscular junction development; positive regulation of cardiac muscle cell proliferation; inner ear morphogenesis; cell fate commitment; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; regulation of osteoblast differentiation; regulation of fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of cell cycle; embryonic cranial skeleton morphogenesis; neuroblast division in the ventricular zone; organ growth; organ morphogenesis; mesenchymal cell differentiation; positive regulation of cell division; negative regulation of mitosis; embryonic organ development; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; gland morphogenesis; alveolus development; positive regulation of epithelial cell proliferation; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; branching morphogenesis of a nerve; apoptosis; positive regulation of smooth muscle cell proliferation; protein amino acid autophosphorylation; pyramidal neuron development; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; orbitofrontal cortex development; bone mineralization; odontogenesis; regulation of osteoblast proliferation; epithelial cell differentiation; positive regulation of MAPKKK cascade; ureteric bud development; epidermis morphogenesis; regulation of smooth muscle cell differentiation; positive regulation of cell proliferation; lacrimal gland development; angiogenesis; otic vesicle formation; positive regulation of Wnt receptor signaling pathway; negative regulation of epithelial cell proliferation; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; hair follicle morphogenesis; in utero embryonic development; multicellular organism growth; synaptic vesicle transport; regulation of multicellular organism growth; limb bud formation; gut development; axonogenesis; skeletal morphogenesis; regulation of cell fate commitment; insulin receptor signaling pathway; epithelial to mesenchymal transition; innate immune response; reproductive structure development; lung development; regulation of smoothened signaling pathway Disease: Pfeiffer Syndrome; Lacrimoauriculodentodigital Syndrome; Scaphocephaly, Maxillary Retrusion, And Mental Retardation; Apert Syndrome; Gastric Cancer; Jackson-weiss Syndrome; Beare-stevenson Cutis Gyrata Syndrome; Crouzon Syndrome; Antley-bixler Syndrome Without Genital Anomalies Or Disordered Steroidogenesis; Bent Bone Dysplasia Syndrome; Saethre-chotzen Syndrome
Research Articles on FGFR2	**1.** Activating FGFR2-RAS-BRAF mutations play a critical role in the pathogenesis of most cases of ameloblastoma.
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