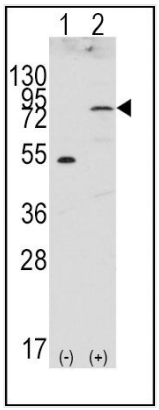
FGFR4 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	FGFR4, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	FGFR4 (Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 4, FGFR-4, CD334 Antigen, FGFR4, JTK2, TKF) (HRP)
Product Gene Name	anti-FGFR4 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 Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP).
Purity/Purification	Purified by Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation.
Specificity	Recognizes human FGFR4.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C if to be used immediately within two weeks. For long-term storage, aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing and store at -20 degree C. Aliquots are stable at -20 degree C for 12 months after receipt. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Note: Sodium azide is a potent inhibitor of peroxidase and should not be added to HRP conjugates.
Molecular Weight	87,954 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 5; NC_000005.9 (176513921..176525127). Location: 5q35.1-qter
OMIM	134935
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P22455
Immunogen	Recombinant human FGFR4 protein.
Conjugate	HRP
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-FGFR4 antibody	Antibodies; Receptors
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-FGFR4 antibody	Western Blot (WB), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-FGFR4 antibody	WB: 1:50-1:100 ELISA: 1:1000 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-FGFR4 antibody	MBS6476536 is an antibody targeting FGFR4. Also known as FGFR4 (Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 4, FGFR-4, CD334 Antigen, FGFR4, JTK2, TKF) (HRP). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.
Product References and Citations for anti-FGFR4 antibody	1. Jezequel, P., et al., Br. J. Cancer 90(1):189-193 (2004). 2. Qian, Z.R., et al., J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 89(4):1904-1911 (2004). 3. Yu, S., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(22):19597-19602 (2003). 4. Becker, N., et al., Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev. 12(6):582-583 (2003). 5. Takenaka, H., et al., Arch. Dermatol. Res. 294(7):331-338 (2002).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-FGFR4 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-FGFR4 antibody
Western blot analysis of FGFR4 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal FGFR4 Antibody.293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the FGFR4 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for FGFR4. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	47524173
NCBI GeneID	2264
NCBI Accession #	NP_002002.3
UniProt Primary Accession #	P22455
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O43785; Q14309; Q71TW8; Q8TDA0
UniProt Related Accession #	P22455; AAB25788
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002011.3
NCBI Official Full Name	fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibroblast growth factor receptor 4
NCBI Official Symbol	FGFR4
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	TKF; JTK2; CD334
UniProt Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4
Protein Family	Fibroblast growth factor receptor
UniProt Gene Name	FGFR4
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	JTK2; TKF; FGFR-4
UniProt Entry Name	FGFR4_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	fibroblast growth factor receptor 4; FGFR-4; tyrosylprotein kinase; protein-tyrosine kinase; hydroxyaryl-protein kinase; tyrosine kinase related to fibroblast growth factor receptor

NCBI Summary for FGFR4	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 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. The genomic organization of this gene, compared to members 1-3, encompasses 18 exons rather than 19 or 20. Although alternative splicing has been observed, there is no evidence that the C-terminal half of the IgIII domain of this protein varies between three alternate forms, as indicated for members 1-3. This particular family member preferentially binds acidic fibroblast growth factor and, although its specific function is unknown, it is overexpressed in gynecological tumor samples, suggesting a role in breast and ovarian tumorigenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for FGFR4	FGFR4: a tyrosine-kinase receptor that acts as cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays a role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation and migration, and in regulation of lipid metabolism, bile acid biosynthesis, glucose uptake, vitamin D metabolism and phosphate homeostasis. Required for normal down-regulation of the expression of CYP7A1, the rate-limiting enzyme in bile acid synthesis, in response to FGF19. Phosphorylates PLCG1 and FRS2. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of the MAP kinase and AKT signaling pathways. Promotes SRC-dependent phosphorylation of the matrix protease MMP14 and its lysosomal degradation. FGFR4 signaling is down-regulated by receptor internalization and degradation; MMP14 promotes internalization and degradation of FGFR4. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR4 inactivation lead to aberrant signaling. Two isoforms of the human protein are formed by alternative splicing. This description may include information from UniProtKB Protein type: Kinase, protein; EC 2.7.10.1; Protein kinase, tyrosine (receptor); Protein kinase, TK; Membrane protein, integral; TK group; FGFR family Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 5q35.2 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; Golgi apparatus; transport vesicle; endoplasmic reticulum; integral to plasma membrane; cytoplasm; plasma membrane; extracellular region; intercellular junction; endosome Molecular Function: heparin binding; protein binding; fibroblast growth factor binding; fibroblast growth factor receptor activity; protein-tyrosine kinase activity; ATP binding Biological Process: epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; cell migration; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; regulation of lipid metabolic process; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of proteolysis; protein amino acid autophosphorylation; positive regulation of metalloenzyme activity; glucose homeostasis; induction of an organ; positive regulation of cell proliferation; insulin receptor signaling pathway; innate immune response; phosphate ion homeostasis
Research Articles on FGFR4	**1.** prognostic significance of FGFR4 in oral and oropharynx carcinomas
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