FLG Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	FLG, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Phospho-FLG (Tyr766) Polyclonal Antibody Bio Conjugated
Product Gene Name	anti-FLG antibody
Product Synonym Names	Phospho-FLG (Tyr766)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Purity/Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Shipped at 4 degree C.
Molecular Weight	91,868 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 8; NC_000008.10 (38268656..38326352, complement). Location: 8p12
OMIM	101600
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P11362
Conjugation	Biotin
Immunogen Type	QE(p-Y)LD
Product Categories/Family for anti-FLG antibody	Conjugated Primary Antibodies
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-FLG antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF)
Application Notes for anti-FLG antibody	WB: 1:50-200 IHC-P: 1:50-200 IHC-F: 1:50-200 IF: 1:50-200
Related Product Information for anti-FLG antibody	MBS9463553 is an antibody targeting FLG. Also known as Phospho-FLG (Tyr766) Polyclonal Antibody Bio Conjugated. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-FLG 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.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	291327489
NCBI GeneID	2260
NCBI Accession #	NP_001167534.1

UniProt Primary Accession #	P11362
UniProt Secondary Accession #	P17049; Q02063; Q02065; Q14306; Q14307; Q53H63; Q59H40; Q5BJG2; A8K6T9; A8K8V5; C1KBH8
UniProt Related Accession #	P11362
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001174063.1
NCBI Official Full Name	fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 isoform 10
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibroblast growth factor receptor 1
NCBI Official Symbol	FGFR1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CEK; FLG; HH2; OGD; FLT2; KAL2; BFGFR; CD331; FGFBR; FLT-2; HBGFR; N-SAM; FGFR-1; bFGF-R-1
UniProt Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Basic fibroblast growth factor receptor 1; BFGFR; bFGF-R-1; Fms-like tyrosine kinase 2; FLT-2; N-sam; Proto-oncogene c-Fgr
Protein Family	Filaggrin
UniProt Gene Name	FGFR1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BFGFR; CEK; FGFBR; FLG; FLT2; HBGFR; FGFR-1; BFGFR; bFGF-R-1; FLT-2
UniProt Entry Name	FGFR1_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	fibroblast growth factor receptor 1; FGFR1/PLAG1 fusion; proto-oncogene c-Fgr; FMS-like tyrosine kinase 2; hydroxyaryl-protein kinase; fms-related tyrosine kinase 2; heparin-binding growth factor receptor; basic fibroblast growth factor receptor 1
NCBI Summary for FLG	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) 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 binds both acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors and is involved in limb induction. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Pfeiffer syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Antley-Bixler syndrome, osteoglophonic dysplasia, and autosomal dominant Kallmann syndrome 2. Chromosomal aberrations involving this gene are associated with stem cell myeloproliferative disorder and stem cell leukemia lymphoma syndrome. Alternatively spliced variants which encode different protein isoforms have been described; however, not all variants have been fully characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for FLG	FGFR1: a receptor tyrosine kinase of the highly-conserved fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR). Binds both acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors and is involved in limb induction. Point mutations cause Pfeffer syndrome (finger and toe malformations and other skeletal errors) and dominant Kallmann syndrome 2. Stem cell leukemia lymphoma syndrome (SCLL) may be caused by a t(8;13)(p12;q12) translocation that fuses a zinc finger gene, ZNF198, to FGFR1. Various myeloproliferative disorders have been linked to translocations that fuse FGFR1 to FOP, FIM, CEP1 or the atypical kinase, Bcr. Inhibitor: SU5402. 20 isoforms of the human protein produced by alternative splicing have been described. Protein type: EC 2.7.10.1; Kinase, protein; Oncoprotein; Membrane protein, integral; Protein kinase, tyrosine (receptor); Protein kinase, TK; TK group; FGFR family Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 8p11.23-p11.22 Cellular Component: integral to plasma membrane; cytoplasmic membrane-bound vesicle; plasma membrane; integral to membrane; extracellular region; cytosol; nucleus; receptor complex Molecular Function: heparin binding; identical protein binding; protein binding; fibroblast growth factor binding; protein homodimerization activity; fibroblast growth factor receptor activity; protein-tyrosine kinase activity; ATP binding Biological Process: paraxial mesoderm development; axon guidance; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; protein amino acid autophosphorylation; cell maturation; neuron migration; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; middle ear morphogenesis; protein amino acid phosphorylation; positive regulation of MAP kinase activity; sensory perception of sound; positive regulation of MAPKKK cascade; ureteric bud development; induction of an organ; regulation of cell differentiation; midbrain development; positive regulation of cell proliferation; positive regulation of mesenchymal cell proliferation; chondrocyte differentiation; angiogenesis; skeletal development; embryonic limb morphogenesis; positive regulation of cardiac muscle cell proliferation; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; inner ear morphogenesis; cell migration; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; chordate embryonic development; transcription, DNA-dependent; in utero embryonic development; outer ear morphogenesis; MAPKKK cascade; positive regulation of cell cycle; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase cascade; neuroblast division in the ventricular zone; mesenchymal cell differentiation; skeletal morphogenesis; insulin receptor signaling pathway; innate immune response; auditory receptor cell development; positive regulation of neuron differentiation; regulation of lateral mesodermal cell fate specification Disease: Pfeiffer Syndrome; Hypogonadotropic Hypogonadism 2 With Or Without Anosmia; Jackson-weiss Syndrome; Trigonocephaly 1; Osteoglophonic Dysplasia
Research Articles on FLG	**1.** Report recycling/degradation pathways of FRG receptor 1 in human glioma cell line.
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