10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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FGR Antibody (clone 6G2)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ALS13161

Specification

FGR Antibody (clone 6G2) - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	P09769
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Calculated MW	**59kDa KDa**

FGR Antibody (clone 6G2) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2268

Other Names
Tyrosine-protein kinase Fgr, 2.7.10.2, Gardner-Rasheed feline sarcoma viral (v-fgr) oncogene homolog, Proto-oncogene c-Fgr, p55-Fgr, p58-Fgr, p58c-Fgr, FGR, SRC2

Target/Specificity
Human FGR

Reconstitution & Storage
Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
FGR Antibody (clone 6G2) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FGR Antibody (clone 6G2) - Protein Information

Name FGR

Synonyms SRC2

Function
Non-receptor tyrosine-protein kinase that transmits signals from cell surface receptors devoid of kinase activity and contributes to the regulation of immune responses, including neutrophil, monocyte, macrophage and mast cell functions, cytoskeleton remodeling in response to extracellular stimuli, phagocytosis, cell adhesion and migration. Promotes mast cell degranulation, release of inflammatory cytokines and IgE-mediated anaphylaxis. Acts downstream of receptors that bind the Fc region of immunoglobulins, such as MS4A2/FCER1B, FCGR2A and/or FCGR2B. Acts downstream of ITGB1 and ITGB2, and regulates actin cytoskeleton reorganization, cell spreading and adhesion. Depending on the context, activates or inhibits cellular responses. Functions as a negative regulator of ITGB2 signaling, phagocytosis and SYK activity in monocytes. Required for normal ITGB1 and ITGB2 signaling, normal cell spreading and adhesion in neutrophils and

macrophages. Functions as a positive regulator of cell migration and regulates cytoskeleton reorganization via RAC1 activation. Phosphorylates SYK (in vitro) and promotes SYK-dependent activation of AKT1 and MAP kinase signaling. Phosphorylates PLD2 in antigen-stimulated mast cells, leading to PLD2 activation and the production of the signaling molecules lysophosphatidic acid and diacylglycerol. Promotes activation of PIK3R1. Phosphorylates FASLG, and thereby regulates its ubiquitination and subsequent internalization. Phosphorylates ABL1. Promotes phosphorylation of CBL, CTTN, PIK3R1, PTK2/FAK1, PTK2B/PYK2 and VAV2. Phosphorylates HCLS1 that has already been phosphorylated by SYK, but not unphosphorylated HCLS1. Together with CLNK, it acts as a negative regulator of natural killer cell-activating receptors and inhibits interferon-gamma production (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Mitochondrion inner membrane. Mitochondrion intermembrane space. Note=Detected in mitochondrial intermembrane space and at inner membranes (By similarity). Colocalizes with actin fibers at membrane ruffles. Detected at plasma membrane lipid rafts

Tissue Location
Detected in neutrophils, monocytes and natural killer cells (at protein level). Detected in monocytes and large lymphocytes.

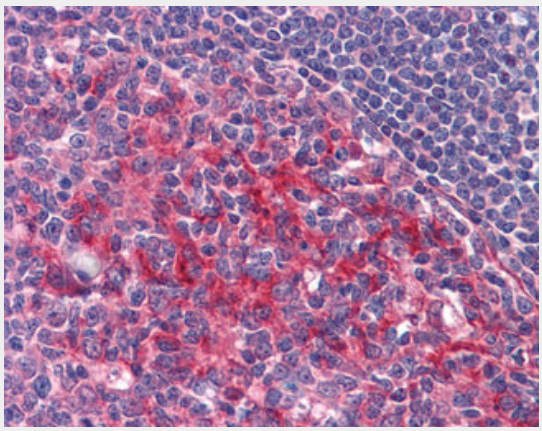
Volume
50 µl

FGR Antibody (clone 6G2) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

FGR Antibody (clone 6G2) - Images



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Anti-FGR antibody IHC of human tonsil.

FGR Antibody (clone 6G2) - Background

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FGR Antibody (clone 6G2) - References

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