10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

FGFR1 Antibody (Center Y583/Y585) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19258c

Specification

FGFR1 Antibody (Center Y583/Y585) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P11362

FGFR1 Antibody (Center Y583/Y585) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2260

Other Names
Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1, FGFR-1, Basic fibroblast growth factor receptor 1, BFGFR, bFGF-R-1, Fms-like tyrosine kinase 2, FLT-2, N-sam, Proto-oncogene c-Fgr, CD331, FGFR1, BFGFR, CEK, FGFBR, FLG, FLT2, HBGFR

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FGFR1 Antibody (Center Y583/Y585) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name FGFR1

Synonyms BFGFR, CEK, FGFBR, FLG, FLT2, HBGFR

Function
Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays an essential role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, differentiation and migration. Required for normal mesoderm patterning and correct axial organization during embryonic development, normal skeletogenesis and normal development of the gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) neuronal system. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2, GAB1 and SHB. 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 RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. Promotes phosphorylation of SHC1, STAT1 and PTPN11/SHP2. In the nucleus, enhances RPS6KA1 and CREB1 activity and contributes to the regulation of transcription. FGFR1 signaling is down-regulated by IL17RD/SEF, and by FGFR1 ubiquitination, internalization and degradation.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Note=After ligand binding, both receptor and ligand are rapidly internalized. Can translocate to the nucleus after internalization, or by translocation from the endoplasmic reticulum or Golgi apparatus to the cytosol, and from there to the nucleus

Tissue Location
Detected in astrocytoma, neuroblastoma and adrenal cortex cell lines. Some isoforms are detected in foreskin fibroblast cell lines, however isoform 17, isoform 18 and isoform 19 are not detected in these cells.

FGFR1 Antibody (Center Y583/Y585) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

FGFR1 Antibody (Center Y583/Y585) Blocking Peptide - Images

FGFR1 Antibody (Center Y583/Y585) Blocking Peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of thefibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, where amino acidsequence is highly conserved between members and throughoutevolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in theirligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-lengthrepresentative protein consists of an extracellular region,composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobicmembrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain.The extracellular portion of the protein interacts with fibroblastgrowth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals,ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. Thisparticular family member binds both acidic and basic fibroblastgrowth factors and is involved in limb induction. Mutations in thisgene have been associated with Pfeiffer syndrome, Jackson-Weisssyndrome, Antley-Bixler syndrome, osteoglophonic dysplasia, andautosomal dominant Kallmann syndrome 2. Chromosomal aberrationsinvolving this gene are associated with stem cellmyeloproliferative disorder and stem cell leukemia lymphomasyndrome. Alternatively spliced variants which encode differentprotein isoforms have been described; however, not all variantshave been fully characterized.

FGFR1 Antibody (Center Y583/Y585) Blocking Peptide - References

Kaess, B.M., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18(12):1344-1348(2010)Browaeys-Poly, E., et al. FEBS Lett. 584(21):4383-4388(2010)Nikopensius, T., et al. Birth Defects Res. Part A Clin. Mol. Teratol. 88(9):748-756(2010)Kamura, S., et al. Br. J. Cancer 103(3):370-381(2010)Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :