

Mouse Fgr Blocking Peptide (Center)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP21017a**Specification**

Mouse Fgr Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P14234](#)**Mouse Fgr Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 14191**Other Names**

Tyrosine-protein kinase Fgr, Proto-oncogene c-Fgr, p55-Fgr, Fgr

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 232-245 of HUMAN Fgr

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.

Mouse Fgr Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information**Name** Fgr**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, FCER1G and FCGR2. 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 (PubMed:11672534). Required for normal ITGB1 and ITGB2 signaling, normal cell spreading and adhesion in neutrophils and macrophages (PubMed:8666673, PubMed:9687507). Functions as a positive regulator of cell migration and regulates cytoskeleton reorganization via RAC1 activation (PubMed:15561106). Phosphorylates SYK (in vitro) and promotes SYK-dependent activation of AKT1 and MAP kinase signaling (PubMed:21746961). 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 (PubMed:16439675).

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

Expressed in natural killer cells (at protein level).

Mouse Fgr Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Mouse Fgr Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images

Mouse Fgr Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background

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