

FGFR4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-19391

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

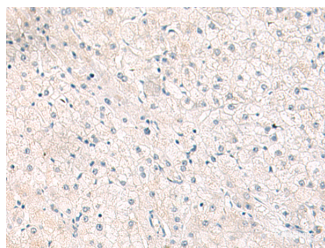
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human FGFR4
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4

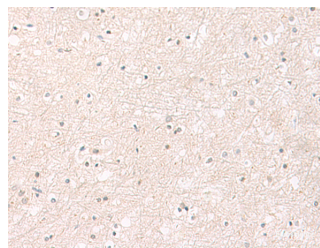
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:10-1:50
ELISA	1:5000-1:10000

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using FGFR4 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using FGFR4 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

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. FGFR4 (Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 4) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with FGFR4 include Prostate Cancer and Neuroma. Among its related pathways are GPCR Pathway and RET signaling. GO annotations related to this gene include transferase activity, transferring phosphorus-containing groups and protein tyrosine kinase activity. An important paralog of this gene is FGFR3.

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