abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-FGFR2 antibody [EPR5180] - BSA and Azide free ab239970



ועלטעבעו RabMAb

画像数3

製品の概要

ポジティブ・コントロール

特記事項

製品名 Anti-FGFR2 antibody [EPR5180] - BSA and Azide free

製品の詳細 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR5180] to FGFR2 - BSA and Azide free

由来種 Rabbit

アプリケーション **適用あり:** IP, WB

適用なし: Flow Cyt,ICC/IF or IHC-P

種交差性 交差種: Human

交差が予測される動物種: Mouse, Rat 4

免疫原 Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

IP: T-47D whole cell lysate. WB: Wild-type HAP1 cell lysate. HeLa and Jurkat cell lysate.

ab239970 is the carrier-free version of ab109372.

Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. The carrier-free buffer and high concentration allow for increased conjugation efficiency.

This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cellbased assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our **conjugation kits** for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with <1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar[®] is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**® **patents**.

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製品の特性

製品の状態 Liquid

保存方法 Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze.

バッファー pH: 7.2

Constituent: PBS

キャリア・フリー はい

精製度 Protein A purified

ポリ/モノ モノクローナル **クローン名** EPR5180

アイソタイプ lgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee <u>Abpromise保証は、</u>次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab239970の使用に適用されます アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Detects a band of approximately 145 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 92 kDa).

追加情報 Is unsuitable for Flow Cyt,ICC/IF or IHC-P.

ターゲット情報

機能

関連疾患

Receptor for acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors.

Defects in FGFR2 are the cause of Crouzon syndrome (CS) [MIM:123500]; also called craniofacial dysostosis type I (CFD1). CS is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by craniosynostosis (premature fusion of the skull sutures), hypertelorism, exophthalmos and external strabismus, parrot-beaked nose, short upper lip, hypoplastic maxilla, and a relative mandibular prognathism.

Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of Jackson-Weiss syndrome (JWS) [MIM:123150]. JWS is an autosomal dominant craniosynostosis syndrome characterized by craniofacial abnormalities and abnormality of the feet: broad great toes with medial deviation and tarsal-metatarsal coalescence. Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of Apert syndrome (APRS) [MIM:101200]; also known as acrocephalosyndactyly type 1 (ACS1). APRS is a syndrome characterized by facio-cranio-synostosis, osseous and membranous syndactyly of the four extremities, and midface hypoplasia. The craniosynostosis is bicoronal and results in acrocephaly of brachysphenocephalic type. Syndactyly of the fingers and toes may be total (mitten hands and sock feet) or partial affecting the second, third, and fourth digits. Intellectual deficit is frequent and often severe, usually being associated with cerebral malformations.

Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of Pfeiffer syndrome (PS) [MIM:101600]; also known as acrocephalosyndactyly type V (ACS5). PS is characterized by craniosynostosis (premature fusion of the skull sutures) with deviation and enlargement of the thumbs and great toes,

brachymesophalangy, with phalangeal ankylosis and a varying degree of soft tissue syndactyly. Three subtypes of Pfeiffer syndrome have been described: mild autosomal dominant form (type 1); cloverleaf skull, elbow ankylosis, early death, sporadic (type 2); craniosynostosis, early demise, sporadic (type 3).

Defects in FGFR2 are the cause of Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome (BSCGS) [MIM:123790]. BSCGS is an autosomal dominant condition is characterized by the furrowed skin disorder of cutis gyrata, acanthosis nigricans, craniosynostosis, craniofacial dysmorphism, digital anomalies, umbilical and anogenital abnormalities and early death.

Defects in FGFR2 are the cause of familial scaphocephaly syndrome (FSPC) [MIM:609579]; also known as scaphocephaly with maxillary retrusion and mental retardation. FSPC is an autosomal dominant craniosynostosis syndrome characterized by scaphocephaly, macrocephaly, hypertelorism, maxillary retrusion, and mild intellectual disability. Scaphocephaly is the most common of the craniosynostosis conditions and is characterized by a long, narrow head. It is due to premature fusion of the sagittal suture or from external deformation.

Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of lacrimo-auriculo-dento-digital syndrome (LADDS)

[MIM:149730]; also known as Levy-Hollister syndrome. LADDS is a form of ectodermal dysplasia, a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. LADDS is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by aplastic/hypoplastic lacrimal and salivary glands and ducts, cup-shaped ears, hearing loss, hypodontia and enamel hypoplasia, and distal limb segments anomalies. In addition to these cardinal features, facial dysmorphism, malformations of the kidney and respiratory system and abnormal genitalia have been reported. Craniosynostosis and severe syndactyly are not observed.

Defects in FGFR2 are the cause of Antley-Bixler syndrome (ABS) [MIM:207410]. ABS is a multiple congenital anomaly syndrome characterized by craniosynostosis, radiohumeral synostosis, midface hypoplasia, malformed ears, arachnodactyly and multiple joint contractures. ABS is a heterogeneous disorder and occurs with and without abnormal genitalia in both sexes.

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Fibroblast growth factor receptor subfamily.

Contains 3 lg-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

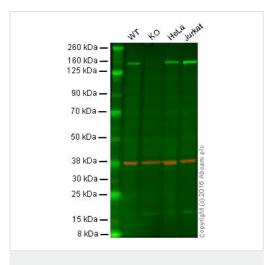
Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

細胞内局在

Secreted and Cell membrane.

画像

配列類似性



Western blot - Anti-FGFR2 antibody [EPR5180] - BSA and Azide free (ab239970)

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab109372).

Lane 1: Wild-type HAP1 cell lysate (20 µg)

Lane 2: FGFR2 knockout HAP1 cell lysate (20 µg)

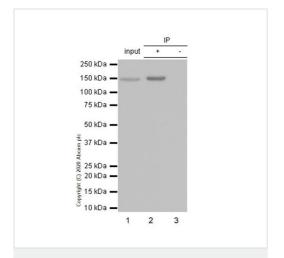
Lane 3: HeLa cell lysate (20 µg)

Lane 4: Jurkat cell lysate (20 µg)

Lanes 1 - 4: Merged signal (red and green). Green - <u>ab109372</u> observed at 160 kDa. Red - loading control, <u>ab8245</u>, observed at 37 kDa.

ab109372 was shown to specifically react with FGFR2 when FGFR2 knockout samples were used. Wild-type and FGFR2 knockout samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE.

Ab109372 and ab8245 (loading control to GAPDH) were diluted at 1/1000 and 1/10,000 dilution respectively and incubated overnight at 4C. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit lgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse lgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed (ab216776) secondary antibodies at 1/10,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-FGFR2 antibody
[EPR5180] - BSA and Azide free (ab239970)

Purified <u>ab109372</u> at 1/40 dilution ($2\mu g$) immunoprecipitating FGFR2 in T-47D whole cell lysate.

Lane 1 (input): T-47D (Human ductal breast epithelial tumor epithelial cell) whole cell lysate 10µg

Lane 2 (+): ab109372 + T-47D whole cell lysate.

Lane 3 (-): Rabbit monoclonal IgG (<u>ab172730</u>) instead of <u>ab109372</u> in T-47D whole cell lysate.

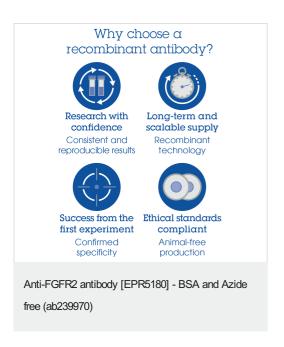
VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (<u>ab131366</u>) (1/1000 dilution) was used for Western blotting.

Blocking Buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Observed band size: 145 kDa

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab109372).



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