

## ARG41534 anti-FGFR3 antibody

Package: 100 µl  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes FGFR3
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	FGFR3
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human FGFR3.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CEK2; CD antigen CD333; FGFR-3; ACH; JTK4; Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; CD333; EC 2.7.10.1; HSFGR3EX

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:50
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HeLa	

### Properties

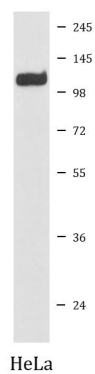
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

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Gene Symbol	FGFR3
Gene Full Name	fibroblast growth factor receptor 3
Background	<p>This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, with its amino acid sequence being highly conserved between members and among divergent species. 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. This particular family member binds acidic and basic fibroblast growth hormone and plays a role in bone development and maintenance. Mutations in this gene lead to craniosynostosis and multiple types of skeletal dysplasia. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2009]</p>
Function	<p>Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis. Plays an essential role in the regulation of chondrocyte differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Regulates both osteogenesis and postnatal bone mineralization by osteoblasts. Promotes apoptosis in chondrocytes, but can also promote cancer cell proliferation. Required for normal development of the inner ear. Phosphorylates PLCG1, CBL and FRS2. 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. Plays a role in the regulation of vitamin D metabolism. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR3 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed or constitutively activated FGFR3 promotes activation of PTPN11/SHP2, STAT1, STAT5A and STAT5B. Secreted isoform 3 retains its capacity to bind FGF1 and FGF2 and hence may interfere with FGF signaling. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	88 kDa
PTM	<p>Autophosphorylated. Binding of FGF family members together with heparan sulfate proteoglycan or heparin promotes receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation on tyrosine residues. Autophosphorylation occurs in trans between the two FGFR molecules present in the dimer. Phosphorylation at Tyr-724 is essential for stimulation of cell proliferation and activation of PIK3R1, STAT1 and MAP kinase signaling. Phosphorylation at Tyr-760 is required for interaction with PIK3R1 and PLCG1.</p> <p>Ubiquitinated. Is rapidly ubiquitinated after ligand binding and autophosphorylation, leading to receptor internalization and degradation. Subject to both proteasomal and lysosomal degradation.</p> <p>N-glycosylated in the endoplasmic reticulum. The N-glycan chains undergo further maturation to an Endo H-resistant form in the Golgi apparatus. [UniProt]</p>
Cellular Localization	<p>Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Endoplasmic reticulum. Note=The activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded. Detected in intracellular vesicles after internalization of the autophosphorylated receptor. Isoform 2: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Isoform 3: Secreted. Isoform 4: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. [UniProt]</p>



ARG41534 anti-FGFR3 antibody WB image

Western blot: HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG41534 anti-FGFR3 antibody.