FGFRL1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-11234**

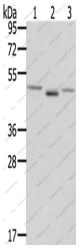
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human FGFRL1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

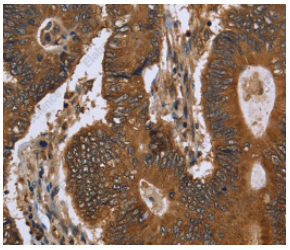
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:200-1:1000
IHC	1:100-1:300

Data

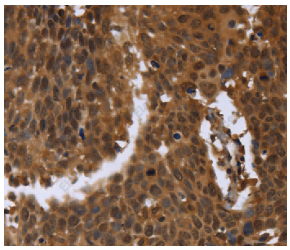


Western Blot analysis of NIH/3T3 cell and Human placenta tissue, lovo cell using FGFRL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400

Calculated-MW:55 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using FGFRL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer using FGFRL1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Web: www.elabscience.com
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The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) 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. A marked difference between this gene product and the other family members is its lack of a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The result is a transmembrane receptor that could interact with other family members and potentially inhibit signaling. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same isoform have been found for this gene.

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