

## Recombinant FGFR1/FGFR5 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300489P

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

### Description

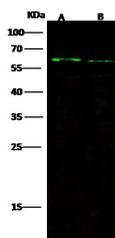
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse FGFR1/FGFR5 protein
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clone</b>	B419
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IP</b>	4-6 µL/mg of lysate

### Data



Western Blot with FGFR1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: 293T Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

**Observed-MW:62 kDa**  
**Calculated-MW:55 kDa**



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 2 µL anti-Mouse FGFR1 Monoclonal Antibody and 15 µl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using FGFR1 Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lane A:0.5 mg Hela Whole Cell Lysate

**Observed-MW:62 kDa**  
**Calculated-MW:55 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

Fibroblast growth factor receptor-like 1 (FGFRL1) also known as Fibroblast growth factor receptor 5 (FGFR5), is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, where amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members and throughout evolution. 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 unique feature of FGFRL1/FGFR5 is that it does not contain an intracellular tyrosine kinase domain. Some muscle types, including the muscles of the tongue and the diaphragm, express FGFRL1/FGFR5 at relatively high level. In contrast, the heart and the skeletal muscles of the limbs, as well as many other organs (brain, lung, liver, kidney, gut) express Fgfr1 only at basal level. It is conceivable that FGFRL1/FGFR5 interacts with other Fgfrs, which are expressed in cartilage and muscle, to modulate FGF signaling.

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