Recombinant FGFRL1/FGFR5 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300489P

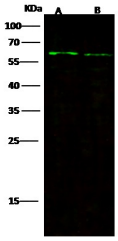
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse FGFRL1/FGFR5 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	7C4
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IP	4-6 μL/mg of lysate

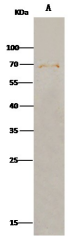
Data



Western Blot with FGFRL1 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 FGFRL1 Monoclonal Antibody and 15 μl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using FGFRL1 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

Storage	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.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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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 Fgfrl1 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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