

#2755 Store at -20C

## Fgr Antibody



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<b>Applications:</b> WB, IP, FC-FP	<b>Reactivity:</b> H	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 56	<b>Source:</b> Rabbit	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #P09769	<b>Entrez-Gene Id:</b> 2268
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<b>Product Usage Information</b>	<b>Application</b> Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:50 1:50
<b>Storage</b>	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.	
<b>Specificity / Sensitivity</b>	Fgr Antibody detects endogenous levels of total Fgr proteins. This antibody does not cross-react with other proteins.	
<b>Source / Purification</b>	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues close to the amino terminus of human Fgr. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.	
<b>Background</b>	Fgr (c-Fgr kinase) is a member of the Src tyrosine kinase family. It has a membrane-associated amino-terminal domain that is highly divergent from other family members, internal conserved SH2 and SH3 domains, and a highly conserved carboxy-terminal tyrosine kinase catalytic domain (1,2). Tyrosine 412 is located in the activation loop; autophosphorylation of this residue is critical for the activation of Fgr tyrosine kinase activity, and is counter-regulated by Src-mediated phosphorylation at Tyr523 (3). c-Fgr is predominantly expressed in cells of hematopoietic origin, including differentiated myeloid cells, NK, and B cells (4,5). Fgr plays an important role in the signaling cascade from membrane receptors lacking intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity, such as Bcr, FcR, and the integrin family of receptors (6). It was demonstrated that Fgr functions as a selective inhibitor of beta 2 integrin-mediated signaling and Syk kinase function in monocytes (6).	
<b>Background References</b>	1. Willman, C.L. et al. (1991) <i>Blood</i> 77, 726-734. 2. Patel, M. et al. (1991) <i>Pathobiology</i> 59, 289-292. 3. Ruzzene, M. et al. (1994) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 269, 15885-91. 4. Wechsler, R.J. and Monroe, J.G. (1995) <i>J Immunol</i> 154, 3234-44. 5. Notario, V. et al. (1989) <i>J Cell Biol</i> 109, 3129-36. 6. Vines, C.M. et al. (2001) <i>Immunity</i> 15, 507-19.	

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
<b>Western Blot Buffer</b>	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
<b>Applications Key</b>	<b>WB:</b> Western Blotting <b>IP:</b> Immunoprecipitation <b>FC-FP:</b> Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)
<b>Cross-Reactivity Key</b>	<b>H:</b> human <b>M:</b> mouse <b>R:</b> rat <b>Hm:</b> hamster <b>Mk:</b> monkey <b>Vir:</b> virus <b>Mi:</b> mink <b>C:</b> chicken <b>Dm:</b> D. melanogaster <b>X:</b> Xenopus <b>Z:</b> zebrafish <b>B:</b> bovine <b>Dg:</b> dog <b>Pg:</b> pig <b>Sc:</b> S. cerevisiae <b>Ce:</b> C. elegans <b>Hr:</b> horse <b>GP:</b> Guinea Pig <b>Rab:</b> rabbit <b>All:</b> all species expected
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