FGR, NT (Proto-oncogene c-Fgr, Tyrosine-protein Kinase Fgr, P55-FGR, SRC2) (FITC)

Catalog number

F4149-03A-FITC

Supplier

United States Biological

FGR is a member of the Src family of protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs). This protein contains N-terminal sites for myristylation and palmitylation, a PTK domain, and SH2 and SH3 domains which are involved in mediating protein-protein interactions with phosphotyrosine-containing and proline-rich motifs, respectively. It localizes to plasma membrane ruffles, and functions as a negative regulator of cell migration and adhesion triggered by the beta-2 integrin signal transduction pathway. Infection with Epstein-Barr virus results in the overexpression of this protein.

Applications

Suitable for use in FLISA, Western Blot, and Immunohistochemistry. Other applications not tested.

Recommended Dilution

FLISA: 1:1,000
Western Blot: 1:100-1:500
Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:100
Optimal dilutions to be determined by the researcher.

Storage and Stability

Store product at 4°C if to be used immediately within two weeks. For long-term storage, aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing and store at -20°C. Aliquots are stable at -20°C for 12 months after receipt. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: FITC conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap.

Note

Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.

Immunogen

Synthetic peptide selected from the N-terminal region of human FGR (KLH).

Formulation

Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC).

Purity

Purified by Protein G affinity chromatography.

Specificity

Recognizes human FGR.

Product Type

Pab

Source

human

Isotype

IgG

Grade

Affinity Purified

Applications

FL IHC WB

Crossreactivity

Hu

Storage

-20°C

MW

59.478

Detection Method

FITC

Reference

1.Carriero, M.V., et al., Biol. Chem. 383(1):107-113 (2002). 2.Katamine, S., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 8(1):259-266 (1988). 3.Nishizawa, M., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 6(2):511-517 (1986). 4.Cheah, M.S., et al., Nature 319(6050):238-240 (1986). 5.Tronick, S.R., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82(19):6595-6599 (1985). 6.Oleg Tatarov, et al. Clin. Cancer Res. published 15 May 2009, 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-08-1857. (E-pub)