

Product datasheet for **AP06661PU-N**

FGR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 1/500-1/1000.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide, corresponding to amino acids 51-100 of Human c-Fgr.
Specificity:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Fgr protein. (region surrounding Asp83)
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.05% sodium azide
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	~ 59 kDa
Gene Name:	FGR proto-oncogene, Src family tyrosine kinase
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 2268 Human P09769



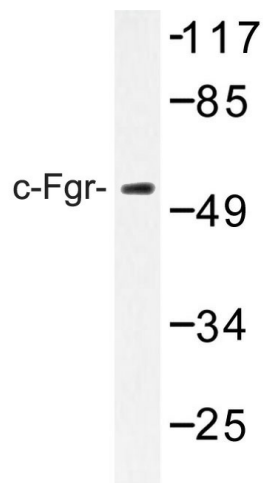
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Background:

Src is the human homolog of the v-src gene of the Rous sarcoma virus, also called avian sarcoma virus or ASV. Src was the first proto-oncogenic nonreceptor tyrosine kinase characterized in human. By virtue of common structural motifs, the Src family is composed of nine members in vertebrates, including Src, Yes, Fgr, Frk, Fyn, Lyn, Hck, Lck and Blk. Src-family kinases transduce signals that are involved in the control of a variety of cellular processes, including proliferation, differentiation, motility, and adhesion. Src-family kinases contain an amino terminal cell membrane anchor followed by an SH3 domain and an SH2 domain involved in modular association and activation, respectively. Src-family kinases are normally maintained in an inactive state and can be activated transiently during cellular events such as mitosis. Different subcellular localizations of Src-family kinases may be important for the regulation of specific cellular processes such as mitogenesis, cytoskeletal organization, and membrane trafficking. c-Fgr is a human nonreceptor tyrosine kinase family member that was discovered using a probe toward the v-Fgr portion of the cell-derived domain of Gardner-Rasheed feline sarcoma virus. The human c-Fgr gene maps to chromosome 1p36.2-p36.1 and encodes a 529 amino acid protein.

Synonyms:

C-FGR, P55-FGR, Gardner-Rasheed feline sarcoma viral (v-fgr) oncogene homolog

Product images:

Western blot (WB) analysis of c-Fgr antibody in extracts from HUVEC cells.