bs-0230R

[Primary Antibody]

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FGFR1 Rabbit pAb

DATASHEET -

Host: Rabbit Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GenelD: 2260 **SWISS:** P11362

Target: FGFR1

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human BFGFR:

718-822/822. < Cytoplasmic >

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50%

Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated

freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) produce mitogenic and

angiogenic effects in target cells by signaling through the cellular surface tyrosine kinase receptors. There are four members of the FGF receptor family: FGFR-1 (flg), FGFR-2 (bek, KGFR), FGFR-3 and FGFR-4. Each receptor contains an extracellular ligand binding domain, a transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic kinase domain (1). Following ligand binding and dimerization, the receptors are phosphorylated at specific tyrosine residues (2). Seven tyrosine residues in the cytoplasmic tail of FGFR-1 can be phosphorylated: Tyr463, Tyr583, Tyr585, Tyr653, Tyr654, Tyr730 and Tyr766. Tyrosine 653 and 654 are important for catalytic activity of the activated FGFR and are essential for signaling (3). The other phosphorylated tyrosine residues may provide docking sites for downstream signaling components such as Crk and PLCgamma.

Applications: WB (1:500-2000)

IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500)

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

(predicted: Cow, Chicken,

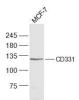
Dog)

Predicted MW.: 88 kDa

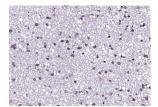
Subcellular Cell membrane, Cytoplasm

Location: , Nucleus

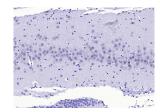
VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: MCF-7(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti-CD331 (bs-0230R) at 1/500 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 88 kD Observed band size: 130 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human meningioma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (FGFR1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0230R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (FGFR1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0230R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

- SELECTED CITATIONS -

• [IF=7.1] Dong Zhen. et al. Fibroblast Growth Factor 20 Attenuates Colitis by Restoring Impaired Intestinal Epithelial Barrier Integrity and Modulating Macrophage Polarization via S100A9 in an NF-kB Dependent Manner.cellular and molecular gastroenterology and hepatology.2025 Feb 28:101486. Western Blot; Mouse. 40024533

- [IF=5.6] Hong Huang. et al. FGF3 Directs the Pathfinding of Prethalamic GABAergic Axons. INT J MOL SCI. 2023 Jan;24(19):14998 IF; Chicken. 37834446
- [IF=4.8] Chi Wang. et al. Selenium alleviates high-fat diet induced hepatocyte lipid accumulation via exosome miR-22/FGFR1 pathway in grass carp...JOURNAL OF NUTRITIONAL BIOCHEMISTRY.2025 Mar 25:109907. Western blot ;Carp. 40147740
- [IF=4.9] Kejuan Li. et al. Direct and Indirect Downstream Pathways That Regulate Repulsive Guidance Effects of FGF3 on Developing Thalamocortical Axons. INT J MOL SCI. 2025 Jan;26(15):7361 | F; Chicken. 40806490
- [IF=3.8] Zhang Xuan. et al. FGF6 inhibits oral squamous cell carcinoma progression by regulating PI3K/AKT and MAPK pathways. SCI REP-UK. 2024 Nov;14(1):1-14 WB ;Human,Mouse. 39506091