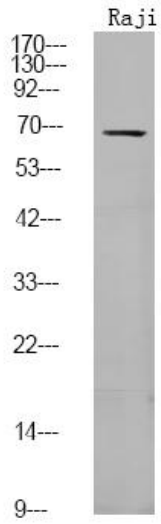
FGR (Phospho-Tyr412) mouse mAb

Catalog No	BYmab-10454
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	FGR SRC2
Protein Name	FGR (Phospho-Tyr412)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human FGR (Phospho-Tyr412)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of FGR (Phospho-Tyr412) at Human, Mouse,Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.107% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Tyrosine-protein kinase Fgr (EC 2.7.10.2) (Gardner-Rasheed feline sarcoma viral (v-fgr) oncogene homolog) (Proto-oncogene c-Fgr) (p55-Fgr) (p58-Fgr) (p58c-Fgr)
Observed Band	60kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor ; Cytoplasmic side . Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Mitochondrion inner membrane . Mitochondrion intermembrane space . Detected in mitochondrial intermembrane space and at inner membranes (By similarity). Colocalizes with actin fibers at membrane ruffles. Detected at plasma membrane lipid rafts. .
Tissue Specificity	Detected in neutrophils, monocytes and natural killer cells (at protein level). Detected in monocytes and large lymphocytes.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. SRC subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SH3 domain.,subunit:Binds PTPNS1.,

Background	This gene is a member of the Src family of protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs). The encoded 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. The protein 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 gene. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using FGR (Phospho-Tyr412) mouse mAb