



Product datasheet

Anti-FGFR2 antibody ab10648

★★★★★ [7 Abreviews](#) [49 References](#) [1 Image](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-FGFR2 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to FGFR2
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC/IF, ICC, IHC-P, WB, IP
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human FGFR2 aa 362-374 conjugated to keyhole limpet haemocyanin (Glutaraldehyde). Sequence: APGREKEITASPKD Database link: P21802  Run BLAST with  Run BLAST with
Positive control	ICC/IF: HeLa cells
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.0975% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes	The antibody is affinity-purified using the immunizing peptide immobilized on agarose.

Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab10648 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF	★★★★★ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC		1/500.
IHC-P	★★★★★ (4)	Use at an assay dependent concentration. The recommended enzyme is trypsin.
WB	★★★★★ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 92 kDa. 1/2000 this dilution is determined by blotting using a whole extract of transfected cells expressing recombinant human FGFR2. Predicted molecular weight: 110 kDa.
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration. 1/1000, this dilution is determined by immunoprecipitation using a whole lysate of transfected cells expressing recombinant human FGFR2.

Target

Function Receptor for acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors.

Involvement in disease Defects in FGFR2 are the cause of Crouzon syndrome (CS) [MIM:123500]; also called craniofacial dysostosis type I (CFD1). CS is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by craniosynostosis (premature fusion of the skull sutures), hypertelorism, exophthalmos and external strabismus, parrot-beaked nose, short upper lip, hypoplastic maxilla, and a relative mandibular prognathism.

Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of Jackson-Weiss syndrome (JWS) [MIM:123150]. JWS is an autosomal dominant craniosynostosis syndrome characterized by craniofacial abnormalities and abnormality of the feet: broad great toes with medial deviation and tarsal-metatarsal coalescence.

Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of Apert syndrome (APRS) [MIM:101200]; also known as acrocephalosyndactyly type 1 (ACS1). APRS is a syndrome characterized by facio-cranio-synostosis, osseous and membranous syndactyly of the four extremities, and midface hypoplasia. The craniosynostosis is bicoronal and results in acrocephaly of brachysphenocephalic type. Syndactyly of the fingers and toes may be total (mitten hands and sock feet) or partial affecting the second, third, and fourth digits. Intellectual deficit is frequent and often severe, usually being associated with cerebral malformations.

Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of Pfeiffer syndrome (PS) [MIM:101600]; also known as acrocephalosyndactyly type V (ACS5). PS is characterized by craniosynostosis (premature fusion of the skull sutures) with deviation and enlargement of the thumbs and great toes,

brachymesophalangy, with phalangeal ankylosis and a varying degree of soft tissue syndactyly. Three subtypes of Pfeiffer syndrome have been described: mild autosomal dominant form (type 1); cloverleaf skull, elbow ankylosis, early death, sporadic (type 2); craniosynostosis, early demise, sporadic (type 3).

Defects in FGFR2 are the cause of Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome (BSCGS) [MIM:123790]. BSCGS is an autosomal dominant condition is characterized by the furrowed skin disorder of cutis gyrata, acanthosis nigricans, craniosynostosis, craniofacial dysmorphism, digital anomalies, umbilical and anogenital abnormalities and early death.

Defects in FGFR2 are the cause of familial scaphocephaly syndrome (FSPC) [MIM:609579]; also known as scaphocephaly with maxillary retrusion and mental retardation. FSPC is an autosomal dominant craniosynostosis syndrome characterized by scaphocephaly, macrocephaly, hypertelorism, maxillary retrusion, and mild intellectual disability. Scaphocephaly is the most common of the craniosynostosis conditions and is characterized by a long, narrow head. It is due to premature fusion of the sagittal suture or from external deformation.

Defects in FGFR2 are a cause of lacrimo-auriculo-dento-digital syndrome (LADDs) [MIM:149730]; also known as Levy-Hollister syndrome. LADDs is a form of ectodermal dysplasia, a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. LADDs is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by aplastic/hypoplastic lacrimal and salivary glands and ducts, cup-shaped ears, hearing loss, hypodontia and enamel hypoplasia, and distal limb segments anomalies. In addition to these cardinal features, facial dysmorphism, malformations of the kidney and respiratory system and abnormal genitalia have been reported. Craniosynostosis and severe syndactyly are not observed.

Defects in FGFR2 are the cause of Antley-Bixler syndrome (ABS) [MIM:207410]. ABS is a multiple congenital anomaly syndrome characterized by craniosynostosis, radiohumeral synostosis, midface hypoplasia, malformed ears, arachnodactyly and multiple joint contractures. ABS is a heterogeneous disorder and occurs with and without abnormal genitalia in both sexes.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Fibroblast growth factor receptor subfamily.

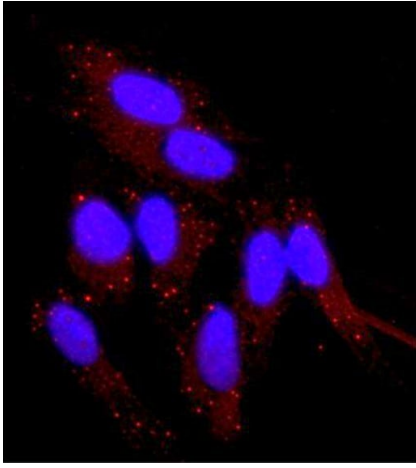
Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

Cellular localization

Secreted and Cell membrane.

Images



Immunocytochemistry analysis of HeLa cells labelling FGFR2 with ab10648 at a 1/500 dilution. Cells were fixed and permeabilized with methanol followed by methanol:acetone. Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (blue).

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-FGFR2 antibody (ab10648)

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