

# FGF Receptor 2 (Phospho Tyr769) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1701

## Key Features

### Host Species

- Rabbit

### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

### Applications

- WB

### MW

- 90kD (Calculated)

### Isotype

- IgG

## Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

## Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:500-2000**

## Basic Information

**Clonality** Polyclonal

## Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** Synthesized peptide derived from human FGFR2 (Phospho-Tyr769)

**Specificity** This antibody detects endogenous levels of FGFR2 (Phospho-Tyr769) at Human, Mouse, Rat. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites): E<sup>E</sup>YLD

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## | Target Information

**Gene name** FGFR2 BEK KGFR KSAM

**Protein Name** FGFR2 (Phospho-Tyr769)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<a href="#">2263</a> ;	<a href="#">P21802</a> ;
Mouse	<a href="#">14183</a> ;	<a href="#">P21803</a> ;

**Cellular Localization** Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Detected on osteoblast plasma membrane lipid rafts. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded.; [Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded.; [Isoform 3]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. After ligand binding, the activated receptor is rapidly internalized and degraded.; [Isoform 8]: Secreted.; [Isoform 13]: Secreted.

**Tissue specificity** Blood,Brain,Cerebellum,Cornea,Mammary gland,Neonatal brain stem,Pla

## Function

Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,Disease: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.,Disease: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.,Disease: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.,Disease: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).,Disease: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.,Disease: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.,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.,Disease: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.,Function:Receptor for acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Fibroblast growth factor receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 3 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,

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## Validation Data

## Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:  
**FGF Receptor 2  
(Phospho Tyr769)  
Rabbit pAb**

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