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Rabbit Anti-FGFR1OP antibody

SL5712R

Product Name:	FGFR1OP
Chinese Name:	成纤维细胞生长因子受体1原癌基因伴侣蛋白抗体
Alias:	FGFR1OP; Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 oncogene partner; FOP; FR1OP_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	43kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FGFR1OP:131-230/399
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	FGFR1 Oncogene Partner is required for anchoring microtubules to the centrosomes. Ubiquitous; highly expressed in heart, liver, muscle, kidney, intestine, colon, adrenal gland, prostate, testis, and pancreas. A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR1OP may be a cause of stem cell myeloproliferative disorder (MPD). There are three named isoforms.

Function:
Required for anchoring microtubules to the centrosomes.

Subunit:
Homodimer. Part of a ternary complex that contains CEP350, FGFR1OP and MAPRE1. Interacts directly with CEP350 and MAPRE1.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, centrosome. Note=Associated with gamma-tubulin.

Tissue Specificity:
Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in heart, liver, muscle, kidney, intestine, colon, adrenal gland, prostate, testis, and pancreas.

DISEASE:
Note=A chromosomal aberration involving FGFR1OP may be a cause of stem cell myeloproliferative disorder (MPD). Translocation t(6;8)(q27;p11) with FGFR1. MPD is characterized by myeloid hyperplasia, eosinophilia and T-cell or B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma. In general it progresses to acute myeloid leukemia. The fusion proteins FGFR1OP-FGFR1 or FGFR1-FGFR1OP may exhibit constitutive kinase activity and be responsible for the transforming activity.

Similarity:
Belongs to the FGFR1OP family.
Contains 1 LisH domain.

SWISS:
O95684

Gene ID:
11116

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 11116Human

Entrez Gene: 75296Mouse

Entrez Gene: 365103Rat

Entrez Gene: 683722Rat

Omim: 605392Human

SwissProt:Human

SwissProt: O95684Human

SwissProt: Q66JX5Mouse

	SwissProt: Q4V7C1Rat Unigene: 487175Human Unigene: 227250Mouse Unigene: 166829Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. FGFR1OP蛋白最初是在引起Stem cells骨髓增生病的癌蛋白中作为FGFR1的融合伴侣被发现的，目前研究认为，FGFR1OP蛋白在很多组织细胞中都有不同的存在，尤其是以脑，心，肝，肌肉，肾，小肠，结肠，肾上腺，前列腺，睾丸和胰腺中高表达。