

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse FGF R5β in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) FGF R1α (IIIb), recombinant mouse (rm) FGF R2β (IIIc), rmFGF R3α (IIIb), rhFGF&nb
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse FGF R5β Ala21-Pro374 Accession # Q91V87
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Fibroblast growth factor receptor 5 (FGF R5), also known as FGRL1, is a 65 kDa transmembrane member of the FGF receptor family (1). Mature mouse FGF R5 consists of a 354 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with three immunoglobulin-like domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 134 aa cytoplasmic domain (2). FGF R5 is distinct from other FGF receptor family members in that it does not contain a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain (2, 3). Within the ECD, mouse FGF R5 shares 94% and 98% aa sequence identity with human and rat FGF R5, respectively. Alternate splicing results in an isoform that lacks the first Ig-like domain (2). FGF R5 is widely expressed, and expression of two species of mRNA in cartilage and pancreas may indicate the presence of both splice forms (2-6). Both the full length and truncated isoforms of FGF R5 bind FGF basic; the full length form additionally binds to heparin (2, 6). FGF R5 may function as a decoy receptor by binding FGF but not transducing its mitogenic signals (6).

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