



## Background

The human fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family are a subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases (FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, FGFR4) that facilitate FGF binding and activate multiple cellular signalling cascades. FGFRs regulate important biological processes including cell growth, proliferation, differentiation and survival. Numerous human pathological conditions are associated with FGFR signal deregulation, including a variety of cancer types through



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