

Anti-FGF-2 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type: IgG
Reactivity: Human (predicted:Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep)
Molecular Weight: Theoretical: 18 kDa. Actual: 18 kDa.
Purification: Protein A purified

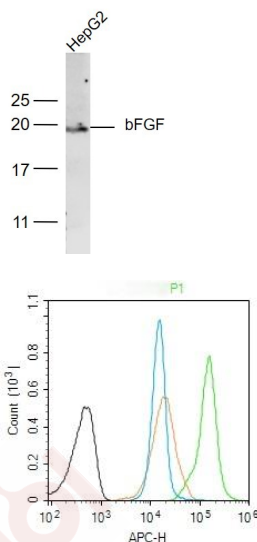
Applications

1. Sample:
HepG2 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg
Primary: Anti-bFGF (TMAB-00669) at 1/500 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 18 kDa
Observed band size: 18 kDa
2. Blank control (Black line): Molt4 (Black).
Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-bFGF antibody (TMAB-00669)
Dilution: 1 µg/10⁶ cells;
Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.
Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647
Dilution: 1 µg/test.

Verified Activity:

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature.



Application: FCM,WB
Recommended WB: 1:500-2000; FCM: 1µg/Test

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human bFGF

Antigen Species: Human

Gene ID: 2247

Uniprot ID: P09038

Synonyms: FGF-2;HBGF-2;BFGF;FGFB;fibroblast growth factor 2 (basic)

Biology Area: FGF,Angiogenic growth factors,FGF,Kidney development,Neurogenesis,FGF,Extracellular

Research Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members bind heparin and possess broad mitogenic and angiogenic activities. This protein has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system development, wound healing, and tumor growth. The mRNA for this gene contains multiple polyadenylation sites, and is alternatively translated from non-AUG (CUG) and AUG initiation codons, resulting in five different isoforms with distinct properties. The CUG-initiated isoforms are localized in the nucleus and are responsible for the intracrine effect, whereas, the AUG-initiated form is mostly cytosolic and is responsible for the paracrine and autocrine effects of this FGF. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

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