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Rabbit Anti-bFGF/FITC Conjugated antibody

SL0217R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-bFGF/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的碱性成纤维细胞生长因子/FGF2抗体
Alias:	Basic fibroblast growth factor; FGF basic; FGF-basic; BFGF; FGF-2; FGF B; FGF2; FGF2 basic; FGFB; Fibroblast growth factor 2 (basic); HBGF 2; HBGF-2; HBGF2; HBGH 2; HBGH2; Heparin binding growth factor 2 precursor; Prostatropin; FGF2_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	Flow-Cyt=1:50-200IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	18kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human bFGF
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.
Product Detail:	**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].

Function:
Plays an important role in the regulation of cell survival, cell division, angiogenesis, cell differentiation and cell migration. Functions as potent mitogen in vitro.

Subunit:
Monomer. Homodimer. Interacts with FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4. Affinity between fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) and their receptors is increased by heparan sulfate glycosaminoglycans that function as coreceptors. Interacts with CSPG4, FGFBP1 and TEC. Found in a complex with FGFBP1, FGF1 and FGF2.

Subcellular Location:
Secreted. Nucleus. Note=Exported from cells by an endoplasmic reticulum (ER)/Golgi-independent mechanism. Unconventional secretion of FGF2 occurs by direct translocation across the plasma membrane. Binding of exogenous FGF2 to FGFR facilitates endocytosis followed by translocation of FGF2 across endosomal membrane into the cytosol. Nuclear import from the cytosol requires the classical nuclear import machinery, involving proteins KPNA1 and KPNB1, as well as CEP57.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in granulosa and cumulus cells. Expressed in hepatocellular carcinoma cells, but not in non-cancerous liver tissue.

Post-translational modifications:
Phosphorylation at Tyr-215 regulates FGF2 unconventional secretion.
Several N-termini starting at positions 94, 125, 126, 132, 143 and 162 have been identified by direct sequencing.

Similarity:
Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2247Human

Entrez Gene: 14173Mouse

Entrez Gene: 54250Rat

Omim: 134920Human

SwissProt: P09038Human

SwissProt: P15655Mouse

	SwissProt: P13109Rat Unigene: 284244Human Unigene: 473689Mouse Unigene: 31808Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. Growth factors and hormones（Growth Factor and Hormones） (b- FGF)主要分布于垂体、脑和神经组织及视网膜、肾上腺、胎盘等，尤以垂体含量最高。 FGF2(basic fibroblast growth factor)碱性成纤维细胞生长因子是由endothelial cells及平滑肌细胞合成并对合成细胞有促分裂效应的多肽分子,具有强烈的血管生成作用，参与血管生成、组织修复、神经系统的发育等 。FGF2在体外，能刺激细胞增殖，细胞迁移，诱导纤溶酶原激活物及胶原酶活性。是能与肝素结合的促分裂剂。 FGF家族参与一系列重要的生理功能:胚胎发育、细胞生长、组织的修复、器官的形成、Tumour的浸润和生长等。