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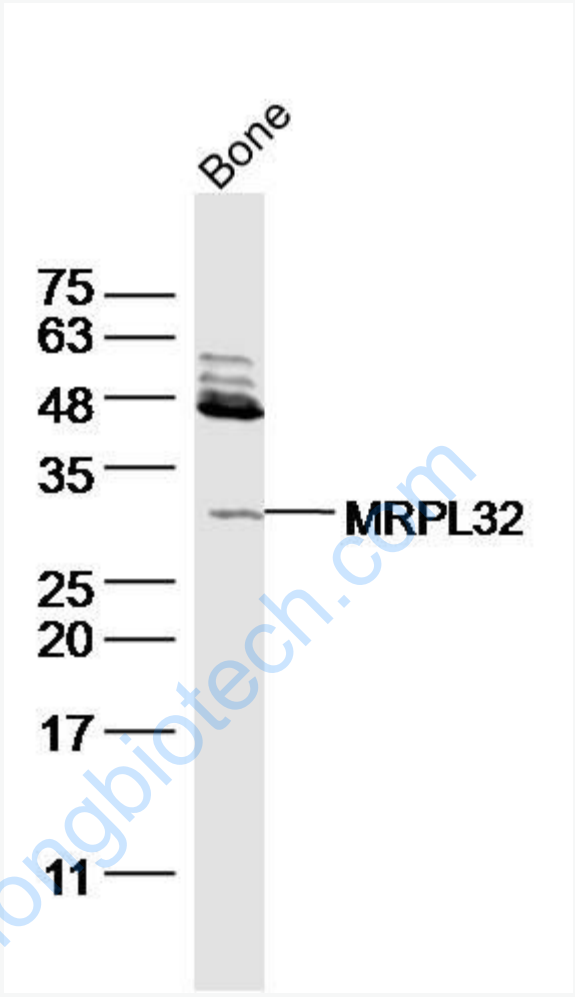
Rabbit Anti-FGF23 antibody

SL5768R

Product Name:	FGF23
Chinese Name:	成纤维细胞生长因子23抗体
Alias:	ADHR; FGF-23; Fgf23; FGF 23; FGF23_HUMAN; Fibroblast growth factor 23; Fibroblast growth factor 23 N-terminal peptide; Fibroblast growth factor 23 precursor; HPDR2; HYPF; Phosphatonin; PHPTC; Tumor derived hypophosphatemia inducing factor; Tumor-derived hypophosphatemia-inducing factor.
文献引用 PubMed :	**Specific References(1)**|SL5768R has been referenced in 1 publications. **[IF=3.58]**Andersen, Ingrid A., et al. "Elevation of circulating but not myocardial FGF23 in human acute decompensated heart failure." Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation (2015): gfv398.**IHC-F;Human**. PubMed:26666498
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,Guinea Pig,
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:	27kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Fibroblast growth factor 23:21-120/251
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:	This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor family of proteins, which possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities and are involved in a variety of biological processes. The product of this gene regulates phosphate homeostasis and transport in the kidney. The full-length, functional protein may be deactivated via cleavage into N-terminal and C-terminal chains. Mutation of this cleavage site causes autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets (ADHR). Mutations in this gene are also associated with hyperphosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (HFTC). [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013] **Function:** Regulator of phosphate homeostasis. Inhibits renal tubular phosphate transport by reducing SLC34A1 levels. Upregulates EGR1 expression in the presence of KL. Acts directly on the parathyroid to decrease PTH secretion. Regulator of vitamin-D metabolism. Negatively regulates osteoblast differentiation and matrix mineralization. **Subunit:** Interacts with FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4. Affinity between fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) and their receptors is increased by KL and heparan sulfate glycosaminoglycans that function as coreceptors. **Subcellular Location:** Secreted. Note=Secretion is dependent on O-glycosylation. **Tissue Specificity:** Expressed in osteogenic cells particularly during phases of active bone remodeling. In adult trabecular bone, expressed in osteocytes and flattened bone-lining cells (inactive osteoblasts). **Post-translational modifications:** Following secretion this protein is inactivated by cleavage into a N-terminal fragment and a C-terminal fragment. The processing is effected by proprotein convertases. O-glycosylated by GALT3. Glycosylation is necessary for secretion; it blocks processing by proprotein convertases when the O-glycan is alpha 2,6-sialylated. Competition between proprotein convertase cleavage and block of cleavage by O-glycosylation determines the level of secreted active FGF23. **DISEASE:** Defects in FGF23 are the cause of autosomal dominant hypophosphataemic rickets (ADHR) [MIM:193100]. ADHR is characterized by low serum phosphorus concentrations, rickets, osteomalacia, leg deformities, short stature, bone pain and dental abscesses.

	Defects in FGF23 are a cause of hyperphosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (HFTC) [MIM:211900]. HFTC is a severe autosomal recessive metabolic disorder that manifests with hyperphosphatemia and massive calcium deposits in the skin and subcutaneous tissues. **Similarity:** Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family. **SWISS:** Q9GZV9 **Gene ID:** 8074 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 8074 Human Omim: 605380 Human SwissProt: Q9GZV9 Human Unigene: 287370 Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:	 Sample: bone (rat)Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti- MRPL32 (SL5768R)at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 27kD Observed band size: 27kD