

## Rabbit Anti-FGF9 antibody

## SL5906R

Product Name:	FGF9
Chinese Name:	碱性成纤维细胞生长因子9抗体
Alias:	FGF 9; FGF-9; FGF9_HUMAN; Fibroblast growth factor 9; GAF; Glia Activating Factor; Glia-activating factor; HBFG 9; HBFG9; HBGF-9; Heparin-binding growth factor 9; MGC119914; MGC119915.
	Specific References(1) SL5906R has been referenced in 1 publications.
文献引用	[IF=1.70]Yi, Shanyong, et al. "Expression of bioactive recombinant human fibroblast
Pub Med	growth factor 9 in oil bodies of Arabidopsis thaliana." Protein Expression and
;	Purification (2015).WB;
	PubMed:26276471
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog,
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:	23kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FGF9:81-180/208
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:	<u>PubMed</u>
	May have a role in glial cell growth and differentiation during development, gliosis during repair and regeneration of brain tissue after damage, differentiation and survival of neuronal cells, and growth stimulation of glial tumors.
	Function: Plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell differentiation and cell migration. May have a role in glial cell growth and differentiation during development, gliosis during repair and regeneration of brain tissue after damage, differentiation and survival of neuronal cells, and growth stimulation of glial tumors.  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.  Subcellular Location:
	Secreted.  Tissue Specificity: Glial cells.
Product Detail:	Ghai cens.
Touuct Detail.	Post-translational modifications:
	Three molecular species were found (30 kDa, 29 kDa and 25 kDa), cleaved at Leu-4, Val-13 and Ser-34 respectively. The smaller ones might be products of proteolytic digestion. Furthermore, there may be a functional signal sequence in the 30 kDa species which is uncleavable in the secretion step.
	DISEASE:
	Defects in FGF9 are the cause of multiple synostoses syndrome type 3 (SYNS3) [MIM:612961]. Multiple synostoses syndrome is an autosomal dominant condition characterized by progressive joint fusions of the fingers, wrists, ankles and cervical spine, characteristic facies and progressive conductive deafness.
	Similarity: Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family.
	SWISS: P31371
	Gene ID: 2254

## Database links:

Entrez Gene: 378917Chicken

Entrez Gene: 2254Human

Entrez Gene: 14180Mouse

Entrez Gene: 396717Pig

Entrez Gene: 25444Rat

Omim: 600921 Human

SwissProt: P31371Human

SwissProt: P54130Mouse

SwissProt: Q95L12Pig

SwissProt: P36364Rat

Unigene: 111Human

Unigene: 8846Mouse

Unigene: 25174Rat

## **Important Note:**

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