FGF2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-60031

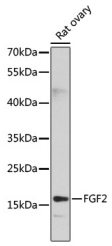
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

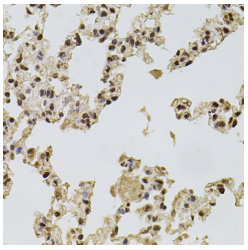
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human FGF2 (NP_001997.5).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200
IF	1:50-1:200

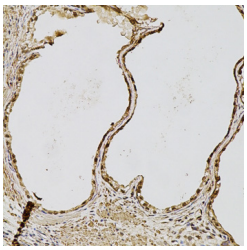
Data



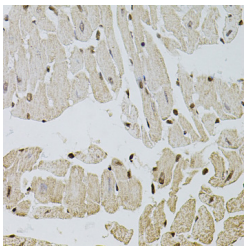
Western blot analysis of extracts of Rat ovary using FGF2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.
Observed Mw:20kDa
Calculated Mw:17kDa/21kDa/22kDa/30kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat lung using FGF2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

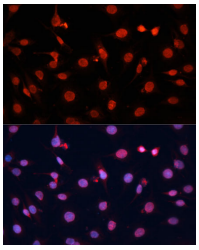


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human prostate using FGF2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (20x lens).

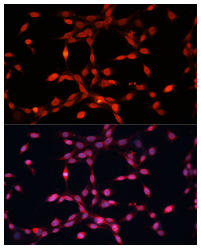


Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse heart using FGF2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com Email: techsupport@elabscience.com



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using FGF2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using FGF2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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.

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