

Human FGF7/KGF Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0523	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	FGF-7;KGF;HBGF-7		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human FGF7/KGF Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Human FGF7/KGF Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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

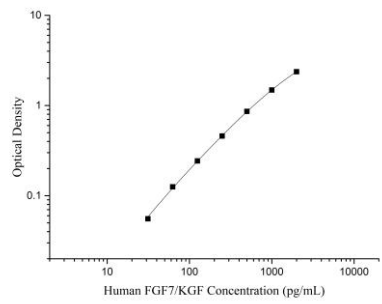
Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0523)	
		Human FGF7/KGF Capture Antibody	Human FGF7/KGF Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human FGF7/KGF protien	Recombinant Human FGF7/KGF protien
	Swissprot	P21781	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Goat	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Antigen Affinity	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Human FGF7/KGF in ELISAs.	

For Research Use Only

Applications

Human FGF7/KGF Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 µg/mL	Human FGF7/KGF Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human FGF7/KGF Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities, and are involved in a variety of biological processes, including embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. This protein is a potent epithelial cell-specific growth factor, whose mitogenic activity is predominantly exhibited in keratinocytes but not in fibroblasts and endothelial cells. Studies of mouse and rat homologs of this gene implicated roles in morphogenesis of epithelium, reepithelialization of wounds, hair development and early lung organogenesis.