FGF2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-60031**

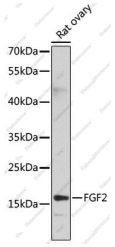
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human FGF2 (NP_001997.5).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

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

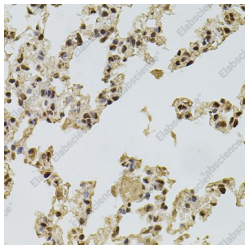
Data



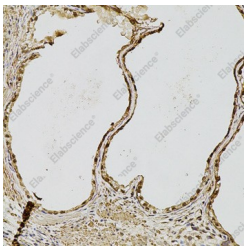
Western blot analysis of extracts of Rat ovary using FGF2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Observed-MW:20 kDa

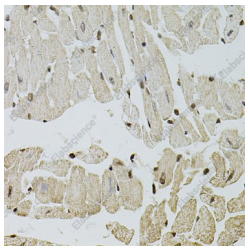
Calculated-MW:17 kDa/21 kDa/22 kDa/30 kDa



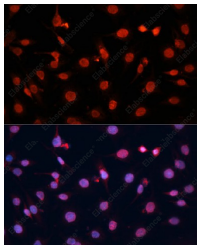
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat lung using FGF2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



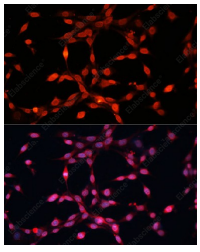
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human prostate using FGF2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (20x lens).



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



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 Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

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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