

Mouse bFGF/FGF2 Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0586	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	FGF-2;B-FGF;BFGF;FGFB;HBGF-2;prostatropin;heparin-binding growth factor 2		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Mouse bFGF/FGF2 Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Mouse bFGF/FGF2 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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

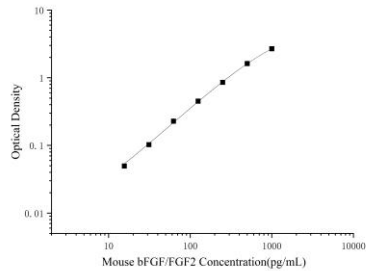
Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0586)	
		Mouse bFGF/FGF2 Capture Antibody	Mouse bFGF/FGF2 Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse bFGF/FGF2 protien	Recombinant Mouse bFGF/FGF2 protien
	Swissprot	P09038	
Product details	Reactivity	Mouse	Mouse
	Host	Mouse	Mouse
	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	Protein A or G	Protein A or G
	Specificity	Detects Mouse bFGF/FGF2 in ELISAs.	

For Research Use Only

Applications

Mouse bFGF/FGF2 Sandwich ELISA Assay

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 µg/mL	Mouse bFGF/FGF2 Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Mouse bFGF/FGF2 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 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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