Elabscience®

Human bFGF/FGF2 Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.E-KAB-0157ApplicationsELISASynonymsFGF-2, B-FGF, BFGF, FGFB, HBGF-2, prostatropin, heparin-binding growth factor 2,FGF-β

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human bFGF/FGF2 Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µ g	Store at -20° C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Human bFGF/FGF2 Detection Antibody	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20° C for one year.
(Biotin)		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0157)	
		Human bFGF/FGF2 Capture	Human bFGF/FGF2 Detection
		Antibody	Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen	Immunogen	Recombinant Human bFGF/FGF2	Recombinant Human bFGF/FGF2
Information		protein	protein
	Swissprot	P09038	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Mouse	Mouse
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50%	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1%
		glycerol, pH 7.4	protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH
			7.4
	Purify	Protein A or G	Protein A or G
Specificity		Detects Human bFGF/FGF2 in ELISAs.	

For Research Use Only

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Applications

Human bFGF/FGF2 Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended	Reagent	Images
	Concentration/Dilution		
ELISA	0.5-4µg/mL	Human bFGF/FGF2 Capture	
Capture		Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human bFGF/FGF2 Detection Antibody (Biotin)	Optical Density
			0.01 000 1000 10000 10000 10000 Human bFGF/FGF2 concentration(pg/mL)

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.