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Polyclonal Anti- FGF1 Picoband™ Antibody

Catalog Number: PB9944

Description

Gene Name	fibroblast growth factor 1(acidic)
Recommended Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor 1
Lot No.	0991612Da614445
Size	100μg/vial
Form	lyophilized
Ig type	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Species	**Reacts with:** human, mouse, rat
Immunogen	E. coli-derived human FGF1 recombinant protein (Position: F16-D155). Human FGF1 shares 96.4% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat FGF1.
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Application

	Concentration	Tested Species	Predicted Species	Antigen Retrieval
Western blot	0.1-0.5μg/ml	Rat	Hu	-
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Section)	0.5-1μg/ml	Hu, Ms, Rat	-	By Heat
ELISA	0.1-0.5μg/ml	Hu	-	-

Tested Species: In-house tested species with positive results.

Predicted Species: Species predicted to be fit for the product based on sequence similarities.

By Heat: Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, for 20mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end users.

Preparation and storage

Reconstitution: 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500μg/ml.

Storage: At -20˚C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Relevant detection systems

Boster provides a series of assays reacted with primary antibodies. Antibody can be supported by chemiluminescence kit EK1002 in WB, supported by SA1022 in IHC(P).

Background

Fibroblast growth factor 1 (acidic), also known as FGF1/ECGF/HBGF1, is a human gene which is mapped to 5q31. 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 functions as a modifier of endothelial cell migration and proliferation, as well as an angiogenic factor. It also acts as a mitogen for a variety of mesoderm- and neuroectoderm-derived cells in vitro, thus is thought to be involved in organogenesis.

Reference

1. Burgess, W. H.; Mehlman, T.; Marshak, D. R.; Fraser, B. A.; Maciag, T. : Structural evidence that endothelial cell growth factor beta is the precursor of both endothelial cell growth factor alpha and acidic fibroblast growth factor. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 83: 7216-7220, 1986.
2. Le Beau, M. M.; Espinosa, R., III; Neuman, W. L.; Stock, W.; Roulston, D.; Larson, R. A.; Keinanen, M.; Westbrook, C. A. : Cytogenetic and molecular delineation of the smallest commonly deleted region of chromosome 5 in malignant myeloid diseases. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 90: 5484-5488, 1993.
3. Mergia, A.; Eddy, R.; Abraham, J. A.; Fiddes, J. C.; Shows, T. B. : The genes for basic and acidic fibroblast growth factors are on different human chromosomes. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 138: 644-651, 1986.