Human Fibroblast growth factor 20(FGF20) ELISA kit

Product Code	CSB-EL008626HU
Abbreviation	FGF20
Target Name	fibroblast growth factor 20
Uniprot No.	Q9NP95
Product Type	ELISA Kit
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Sample Types	serum, plasma, tissue homogenates, cell lysates
Detection Range	12.5 pg/mL-800 pg/mL
Sensitivity	3.12 pg/mL
Assay Time	1-5h
Sample Volume	50-100ul
Detection Wavelength	450 nm
Lead Time	3-5 working days after you place the order, and it takes another 3-5 days for delivery via DHL or FedEx.
Research Area	Signal Transduction
Gene Names	FGF20
Tag Info	quantitative
Protein Description	Sandwich
Description	The product CSB-EL008626HU is a sandwich ELISA kit developed to measure levels of human FGF20 in multiple samples, including serum, plasma, cell lysates, or tissue homogenates. The enzyme-substrate chromogenic reaction is also used to amplify the signal and quantify the levels of the analyte through the intensity of the colored product. The color intensity positively correlates with the amount of FGF20 bound in the initial step. FGF20-FGFR1 signaling is essential for cochlear hair cell (HC) and supporting cell (SC) differentiation. FGF20 is expressed in hair placodes and is induced by and functions downstream from epithelial ectodysplasin (Eda)/Edar and Wnt/β-Catenin signaling to initiate the formation of the underlying dermal condensation. It controls the formation of primary and secondary dermal condensations in developing hair follicles and subsequent formation of guard, awl, and Duchene's hairs.
Target Details	This protein is a member of the fibroblast growth factor family. The fibroblast growth factors 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 gene product is a secreted neurotrophic factor but lacks a typical signal peptide. It is expressed in normal brain, particularly the cerebellum, and may regulate central nervous system development and function. Homodimerization of this protein was shown to regulate its receptor binding activity and concentration gradient in the extracellular matrix. Genetic variations of this gene have been associated with Parkinson disease susceptibility.
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