Sheep antibody to rh Basic FGF: affinity purified

Catalogue No.:	S-076-100
Description:	Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) bind heparin and exhibit widespread mitogenic and neurotrophic activities in a variety of different cells including mesenchymal, neuroectodermal and endothelial cells. There are differences in the tissue distribution and concentration of these 2 growth factors. aFGF (FGF-1) and bFGF (FGF-2) are present in relatively high levels in CNS. aFGF is expressed by a subset of neuronal populations, while bFGF is expressed by astrocytes, both lack signal peptides. Human bFGF is a 17.2 kDa protein containing 155 amino acid residues. FGF-2 has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system development, wound healing, and tumor growth. SUBUNIT: Monomer. Interacts with CSPG4 and FGFBP1. Found in a complex with FGFBP1, FGF1 and FGF2. MISCELLANEOUS: This protein binds heparin more strongly than does aFGF. SIMILARITY: Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family.
Batch No.:	See product label
Unit size:	100 ug
Antigen:	Recombinant human basic FGF
Other Names:	Heparin-binding growth factor 2; HBGF-2; Basic fibroblast growth factor; bFGF; Prostatropin; FGF2; FGFB
Accession:	FGF2_HUMAN
Produced in:	Sheep
Purity:	Affinity purified
Applications:	IHC. A concentration of 1 ug/mL is recommended for immunohistochemistry. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Specificity:	A high level of specificity for bFGF was shown by immunohistochemistry for this antiserum.
Cross-reactivity:	This antibody is known to react with human, mouse and rat basic FGF.
Form:	Lyophilised
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute in 100 uL of sterile water. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
Storage:	After reconstitution keep aliquots at -20C for a higher stability, and at 2-8C with an appropriate antibacterial agent. Glycerol (1:1) may be added for an additional stability. Avoid repetitive freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months after purchase
References:	1. Abraham, et al. (1986) Science. 233(4763):545-8 2. Kurokawa, et al. (1987) FEBS Lett. 213(1):189-94

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