FGF8 Antibody – Mouse Monoclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	FGF8, Monoclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	FGF8 (Fibroblast Growth Factor 8 (androgen-Induced), AIGF, HBGF-8, MGC149376) (MaxLight 750)
Product Gene Name	anti-FGF8 antibody
Product Synonym Names	Fibroblast Growth Factor 8 (androgen-Induced); AIGF; HBGF-8; MGC149376
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b,k
Clone Number	2A12
Host	Mouse
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight750.
Purity/Purification	Purified
Specificity	Recognizes FGF8.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: MaxLight750 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	24kDa
OMIM	600483
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P55075
Immunogen	FGF8 (NP_149354, 65aa-133aa) full length recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26kD.
Immunogen Sequence	SRRLIRTYQLYSRTSGKHVQVLANKRINAMAEDGDPFAKLIVETDTFGSR VRVRGAETGLYICMNKKGK
Conjugate	MaxLight750
Product Categories/Family for anti-FGF8 antibody	Antibodies; Growth Factors; Cytokines
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-FGF8 antibody	FLISA
Application Notes for anti-FGF8 antibody	Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-FGF8 antibody	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 is known to be a factor that supports androgen and anchorage independent growth of mammary tumor cells. Overexpression of this gene has been shown to increase tumor growth and angiogensis. The adult expression of this gene is restricted to testes and ovaries. Temporal and spatial pattern of this gene expression suggests its function as an embryonic epithelial factor. Studies of the mouse and chick homologs revealed roles in midbrain and limb development, organogenesis, embryo gastrulation and left-right axis determination. The alternative splicing of this gene results in four transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-FGF8 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for FGF8 purchase	MBS6238190 is an antibody targeting FGF8. Also known as FGF8 (Fibroblast Growth Factor 8 (androgen-Induced), AIGF, HBGF-8, MGC149376) (MaxLight 750). Host: Mouse.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for FGF8. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	15147348
NCBI GeneID	2253
NCBI Accession #	NP_149354
UniProt Primary Accession #	P55075
UniProt Related Accession #	P55075
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_033164
NCBI Official Full Name	fibroblast growth factor 8 isoform E
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibroblast growth factor 8
NCBI Official Symbol	FGF8
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HH6; AIGF; KAL6; FGF-8; HBGF-8
UniProt Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor 8
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Androgen-induced growth factor; AIGF; Heparin-binding growth factor 8
UniProt Gene Name	FGF8
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	AIGF; FGF-8; AIGF; HBGF-8
UniProt Entry Name	FGF8_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	fibroblast growth factor 8

UniProt Comments for FGF8	FGF8: Plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell differentiation and cell migration. Required for normal brain, eye, ear and limb development during embryogenesis. Required for normal development of the gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) neuronal system. Defects in FGF8 are the cause of Kallmann syndrome type 6 (KAL6). Kallmann syndrome is a disorder that associates hypogonadotropic hypogonadism and anosmia. Anosmia or hyposmia is related to the absence or hypoplasia of the olfactory bulbs and tracts. Hypogonadism is due to deficiency in gonadotropin-releasing hormone and probably results from a failure of embryonic migration of gonadotropin-releasing hormone- synthesizing neurons. In some patients other developmental anomalies can be present, which include renal agenesis, cleft lip and/or palate, selective tooth agenesis, and bimanual synkinesis. In some cases anosmia may be absent or inconspicuous. Defects in FGF8 are a cause of idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (IHH). IHH is defined as a deficiency of the pituitary secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone, which results in the impairment of pubertal maturation and of reproductive function. Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family. 4 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Secreted, signal peptide; Secreted; Cytokine Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 10q24 Cellular Component: extracellular space; extracellular region; external side of plasma membrane Molecular Function: growth factor activity; type 2 fibroblast growth factor receptor binding; type 1 fibroblast growth factor receptor binding; chemoattractant activity; fibroblast growth factor receptor binding Biological Process: nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; adrenocorticotropin hormone secreting cell differentiation; gastrulation; motor axon guidance; Wnt receptor signaling pathway through beta-catenin; mesodermal cell migration; response to organic cyclic substance; BMP signaling pathway; positive chemotaxis; induction of an organ; male genitalia development; pallium development; mesonephros development; negative regulation of neuron apoptosis; regulation of odontogenesis of dentine-containing teeth; response to drug; anatomical structure morphogenesis; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of mitosis; neural plate morphogenesis; subpallium development; forebrain morphogenesis; dorsal/ventral axon guidance; patterning of blood vessels; forebrain neuron development; midbrain-hindbrain boundary development; response to oxidative stress; metanephros development; gonad development; apoptosis; cell proliferation in forebrain; thyroid stimulating hormone secreting cell differentiation; forebrain dorsal/ventral pattern formation; embryonic hindlimb morphogenesis; odontogenesis; positive regulation of cell proliferation; thyroid gland development; heart looping; otic vesicle formation; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; negative regulation of cardiac muscle development; pharyngeal system development; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; MAPKKK cascade; positive regulation of organ growth; ureteric bud branching; insulin receptor signaling pathway; innate immune response; blood vessel remodeling Disease: Hypogonadotropic Hypogonadism 6 With Or Without Anosmia
Research Articles on FGF8	**1.** we employ a sensitive assay of human FGF8 variants in zebrafish to demonstrate that the spectrum of isoforms of FGF8 produced by alternative splicing can provide key insights into the genetic susceptibility to human malformations
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