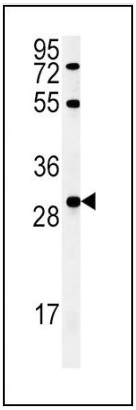
FGF2 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

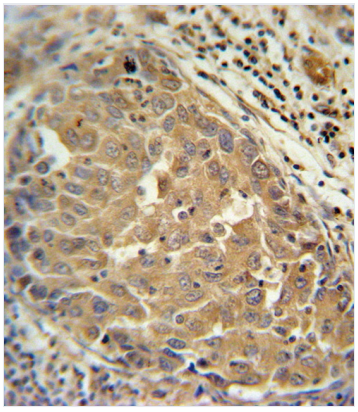
PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	FGF2, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	FGF2, ID (FGF2, FGFB, Fibroblast growth factor 2, Basic fibroblast growth factor, Heparin-binding growth factor 2) (Biotin)
Product Gene Name	anti-FGF2 antibody
Product Synonym Names	FGF2; FGFB; Fibroblast growth factor 2; Basic fibroblast growth factor; Heparin-binding growth factor 2
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with Biotin.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C if to be used immediately within two weeks. For long-term storage, aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing and store at -20 degree C. Aliquots are stable at -20 degree C for 12 months after receipt. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	30,770 Da
OMIM	134920
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P09038
Immunogen	FGF2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 37-66 amino acids from the Central region of human FGF2.
Conjugate	Biotin
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-FGF2 antibody	Antibodies; Growth Factors; Cytokines
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-FGF2 antibody	Immunofluorescence (IF), ELISA (EIA), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-FGF2 antibody	IF: 1:10-50 ELISA: 1:1,000 IHC: 1:50-100 WB: 1:100-500 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-FGF2 antibody	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. [provided by RefSeq].

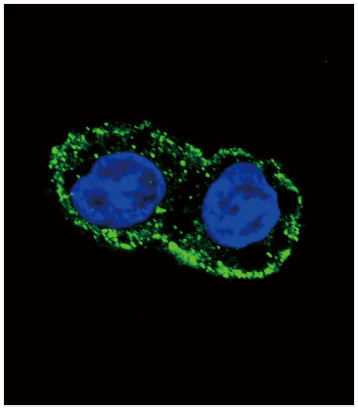
Product References and Citations for anti-FGF2 antibody	Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 203 (4), 361 (2010): Harfouche, G., et al. Stem Cells 28(9):1639-1648(2010). Nikopensius, T., et al. Birth Defects Res. Part A Clin. Mol. Teratol. 88(9):748-756(2010). Markowska, A.I., et al. J. Exp. Med. 207(9):1981-1993(2010). Arnaud, E., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 19(1):505-514(1999).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-FGF2 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 FGF2 purchase	MBS6299002 is an antibody targeting FGF2. Also known as FGF2, ID (FGF2, FGFB, Fibroblast growth factor 2, Basic fibroblast growth factor, Heparin-binding growth factor 2) (Biotin). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-FGF2 antibody
FGF2 Antibody (Center) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the FGF2 antibody detected the FGF2 protein (arrow).



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-FGF2 antibody
FGF2 Antibody (Center) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human hepatocarcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the FGF2 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Immunofluorescence (IF) of anti-FGF2 antibody
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of FGF2 Antibody (Center) with HepG2 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for FGF2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	153285461
NCBI GeneID	2247
NCBI Accession #	NP_001997.5
UniProt Primary Accession #	P09038
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O00527; P78443; Q16443; Q5PY50; Q7KZ11; Q7KZ72; Q9UC54; Q9UCS5; Q9UCS6; A4LBB8
UniProt Related Accession #	P09038

GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002006.4
NCBI Official Full Name	fibroblast growth factor 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibroblast growth factor 2 (basic)
NCBI Official Symbol	FGF2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BFGF; FGFB; FGF-2; HBGF-2
UniProt Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor 2
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Basic fibroblast growth factor; bFGF; Heparin-binding growth factor 2
Protein Family	Fibroblast growth factor
UniProt Gene Name	FGF2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	FGFB; FGF-2; bFGF; HBGF-2
UniProt Entry Name	FGF2_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	fibroblast growth factor 2; prostatropin; heparin-binding growth factor 2; basic fibroblast growth factor bFGF
NCBI Summary for FGF2	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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for FGF2	FGF2: Plays an important role in the regulation of cell survival, cell division, angiogenesis, cell differentiation and cell migration. Functions as potent mitogen in vitro. Monomer. Homodimer. Interacts with FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4. Affinity between fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) and their receptors is increased by heparan sulfate glycosaminoglycans that function as coreceptors. Interacts with CSPG4, FGFBP1 and TEC. Found in a complex with FGFBP1, FGF1 and FGF2. Expressed in granulosa and cumulus cells. Expressed in hepatocellular carcinoma cells, but not in non- cancerous liver tissue. Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family. 4 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative initiation. Protein type: Activator; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 4q26 Cellular Component: extracellular space; extracellular region; nucleus Molecular Function: heparin binding; protein binding; growth factor activity; ligand-dependent nuclear receptor transcription coactivator activity; cytokine activity; chemoattractant activity; fibroblast growth factor receptor binding Biological Process: extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; wound healing; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; somatic stem cell maintenance; activation of MAPK activity; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; signal transduction; chemotaxis; hyaluronan catabolic process; growth factor dependent regulation of satellite cell proliferation; positive regulation of MAP kinase activity; positive chemotaxis; positive regulation of cell proliferation; embryonic morphogenesis; positive regulation of cardiac muscle cell proliferation; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; nervous system development; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of cell fate specification; positive regulation of blood vessel endothelial cell migration; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase activity; negative regulation of blood vessel endothelial cell migration; regulation of angiogenesis; organ morphogenesis; positive regulation of angiogenesis; cell migration during sprouting angiogenesis; ureteric bud branching; positive regulation of cell division; release of sequestered calcium ion into cytosol; Ras protein signal transduction; insulin receptor signaling pathway; phosphatidylinositol biosynthetic process; innate immune response; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; positive regulation of endothelial cell proliferation; inositol phosphate biosynthetic process
Research Articles on FGF2	**1.** Topical secretoneurin gene therapy accelerates diabetic wound healing by interaction between heparan-sulfate proteoglycans and basic FGF.

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