FGF9 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	FGF9, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	FGF9, NT (FGF9, Fibroblast growth factor 9, Glia-activating factor, Heparin-binding growth factor 9) (MaxLight 490)
Product Gene Name	anti-FGF9 antibody
Product Synonym Names	FGF9; Fibroblast growth factor 9; Glia-activating factor; Heparin-binding growth factor 9
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight490.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes human FGF9. Species Crossreactivity: mouse
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: MaxLight490 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	23,441 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 13; NC_000013.10 (22245215..22278640). Location: 13q11-q12
OMIM	600921
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P31371
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide mapping to a fragment of residues within amino acids 31-58 in the N-terminal region of human FGF9, UniProt Accession #P31371. Species sequence homology: porcine and rat
Conjugate	MaxLight490
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-FGF9 antibody	Antibodies; Growth Factors; Cytokines
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-FGF9 antibody	Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS), Western Blot (WB), FLISA
Application Notes for anti-FGF9 antibody	FC/FACS: 1:10-1:50 WB: 1:1000 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-FGF9 antibody	MBS6299061 is an antibody targeting FGF9. Also known as FGF9, NT (FGF9, Fibroblast growth factor 9, Glia-activating factor, Heparin-binding growth factor 9) (MaxLight 490). Reactive in Human, Mouse. Host: Rabbit.
Product References and Citations for anti-FGF9 antibody	1. Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010). 2. Yokoyama, K., et al. Nephron Clin Pract 115 (4), C237-C243 (2010). 3. Kalinina, J., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 29(17):4663-4678(2009). 4. Marroni, F., et al. Circ Cardiovasc Genet 2(4):322-328(2009). 5. Wu, X.L., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(1):53-63(2009).

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-FGF9 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.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for FGF9. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4503707
NCBI GeneID	2254
NCBI Accession #	NP_002001.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P31371
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q3SY32; A8K427
UniProt Related Accession #	P31371
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002010.2
NCBI Official Full Name	fibroblast growth factor 9
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibroblast growth factor 9
NCBI Official Symbol	FGF9
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	GAF; FGF-9; SYNS3; HBFG-9; HBGF-9
UniProt Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor 9
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Glia-activating factor; GAF; Heparin-binding growth factor 9
Protein Family	Fibroblast growth factor
UniProt Gene Name	FGF9
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	FGF-9; GAF; HBGF-9
UniProt Entry Name	FGF9_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	fibroblast growth factor 9; heparin-binding growth factor 9; fibroblast growth factor 9 (glia-activating factor)
NCBI Summary for FGF9	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 was isolated as a secreted factor that exhibits a growth-stimulating effect on cultured glial cells. In nervous system, this protein is produced mainly by neurons and may be important for glial cell development. Expression of the mouse homolog of this gene was found to be dependent on Sonic hedgehog (Shh) signaling. Mice lacking the homolog gene displayed a male-to-female sex reversal phenotype, which suggested a role in testicular embryogenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for FGF9	FGF9: Plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell differentiation and cell migration. May have a role in glial cell growth and differentiation during development, gliosis during repair and regeneration of brain tissue after damage, differentiation and survival of neuronal cells, and growth stimulation of glial tumors. Defects in FGF9 are the cause of multiple synostoses syndrome type 3 (SYNS3). Multiple synostoses syndrome is an autosomal dominant condition characterized by progressive joint fusions of the fingers, wrists, ankles and cervical spine, characteristic facies and progressive conductive deafness. Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family. Protein type: Cytokine Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 13q11-q12 Cellular Component: extracellular space; cytoplasm; extracellular region; basement membrane Molecular Function: heparin binding; growth factor activity; fibroblast growth factor receptor binding Biological Process: negative regulation of Wnt receptor signaling pathway; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; embryonic skeletal development; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; signal transduction; positive regulation of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of activin receptor signaling pathway; substantia nigra development; positive regulation of MAPKKK cascade; cell-cell signaling; protein import into nucleus; male sex determination; positive regulation of cell proliferation; positive regulation of mesenchymal cell proliferation; chondrocyte differentiation; positive regulation of smoothened signaling pathway; angiogenesis; embryonic gut development; regulation of timing of cell differentiation; embryonic limb morphogenesis; positive regulation of cardiac muscle cell proliferation; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; inner ear morphogenesis; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; male gonad development; osteoblast differentiation; positive regulation of cell division; insulin receptor signaling pathway; innate immune response; positive regulation of epithelial cell proliferation Disease: Multiple Synostoses Syndrome 3
Research Articles on FGF9	**1.** neither DMRT1 nor FGF9 abnormalities are frequently involved in dysgenetic male gonad development in patients with non-syndromic 46,XY disorder of sex development.
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