Anti-Human FGF-17 (#5H27)

20150130ML

FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!

Cat.-no.:	**101-M405**
Size:	100 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label

Preparation: This antibody was produced from a hybridoma (mouse myeloma fused with spleen cells from a mouse) immunized with human recombinant protein of fibroblast growth factor receptor 17.

Target Background

Synonyms (Target):	FGF17; FGF-13

Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) play multiple biological functions including angiogenesis, mitogenesis, cellular differentiation and wound repairing. All members of the FGF family have a conserved approximately 120 amino acid core with 30-70% identity. Among FGF family members, FGF17 is most similar to FGF8 (60% sequence identity) and FGF18 (50% sequence identity). The mRNA of FGF17 was found in midgestation of embryo and multiple adult tissues, and is preferentially expressed in specific sites, such as embryonic brain, developing skeleton and arteries. Human FGF17 shares 98.6% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse FGF17. Rat FGF17 shares 100% aa sequence identity with mouse FGF17.

Database References Target

Protein RefSeq:	NP_003858
Uniprot ID:	O60258
mRNA RefSeq:	NM_003867

Product Specifications

Host	Mouse
Reactivity against	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone	(#5H27)
Isotype	IgG2
Purification	Protein G chromatography
Antigen	Recombinant human FGF-17
Formulation	lyophilized
Reconstitution buffer	PBS (sterile)

Reconstitution: Reconstitute the antibody with 200 µl sterile PBS and the final concentration is 500 µg/ml.

Stability: Lyophilized samples are stable for 2 years from date of receipt when stored at -70°C. Reconstituted antibody can be aliquoted and stored frozen at < -20 °C for at least for six months without detectable loss of activity.

Remarks: This antibody was selected for its ability to detect human FGF-17.

AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!

Applications

The antibody can be used within the following applications:

WB, IHC (P)

Recommended usage:

Western Blot: 1:500 - 1:1000

IHC (frozen): 1:50 - 1:200

NOTE: OPTIMAL DILUTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY EACH LABORATORY FOR EACH APPLICATION!