



FGF-23 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17054
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IF,ELISA
Gene Name	FGF23
Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor 23
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000;
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	FGF23 ; HYPF ; Fibroblast growth factor 23 ; FGF-23 ; Phosphatonin ; Tumor-derived hypophosphatemia-inducing factor
Observed Band	36kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	28kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted . Secretion is dependent on O-glycosylation.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in osteogenic cells particularly during phases of active bone remodeling. In adult trabecular bone, expressed in osteocytes and flattened bone-lining cells (inactive osteoblasts).
Function	Disease:Defects in FGF23 are a cause of hyperphosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (HFTC) [MIM:211900]. HFTC is a severe autosomal recessive metabolic disorder that manifests with hyperphosphatemia and massive calcium deposits in the skin and subcutaneous tissues.,Disease:Defects in FGF23 are the cause of autosomal dominant hypophosphataemic rickets (ADHR) [MIM:193100]. ADHR is characterized by low serum phosphorus concentrations, rickets, osteomalacia, leg deformities, short stature, bone pain and dental abscesses.,PTM:After secretion it is processed into a N-terminal fragment and a C-terminal fragment. The processing is effected by the proprotein convertases.,similarity:Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family.,





Background

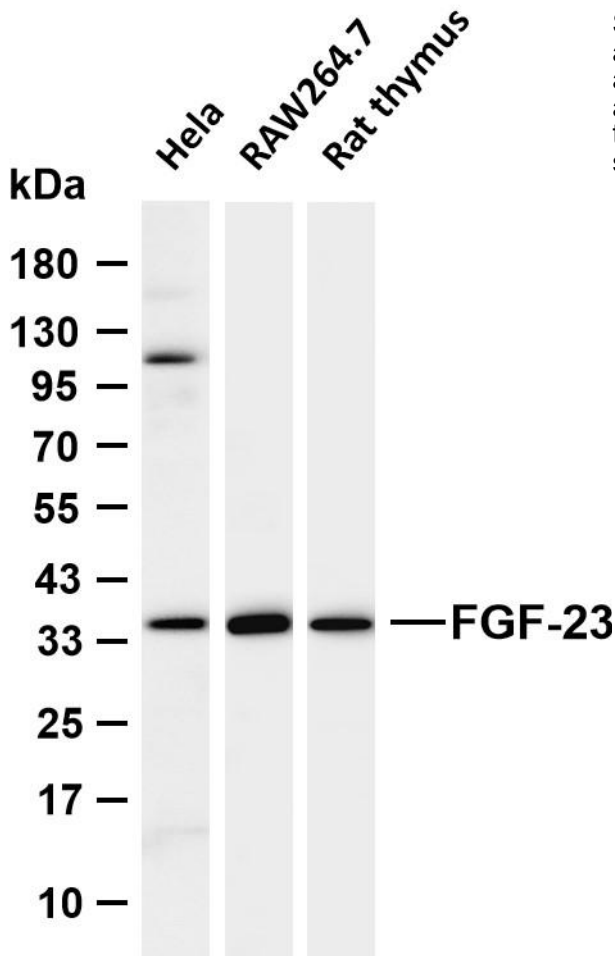
This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor family of proteins, which possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities and are involved in a variety of biological processes. The product of this gene regulates phosphate homeostasis and transport in the kidney. The full-length, functional protein may be deactivated via cleavage into N-terminal and C-terminal chains. Mutation of this cleavage site causes autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets (ADHR). Mutations in this gene are also associated with hyperphosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (HFTC). [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013],

matters needing attention

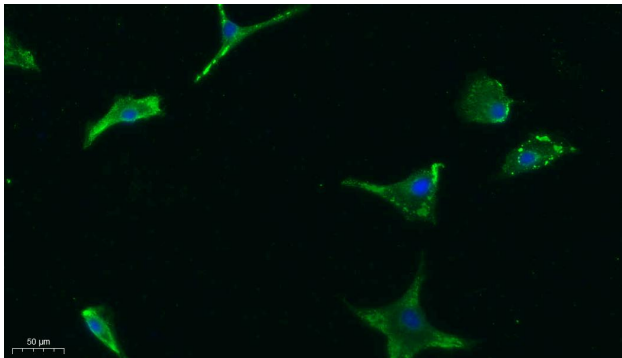
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-FGF-23 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: RAW264.7 Lane 3: Rat thymus Predicted band size: 28kDa Observed band size: 36kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549. 1, primary Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - Alexa Fluor 488 Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).3, DAPI(blue) 10min.

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