



FGF-2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-16051
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	FGF2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human FGF2. AA range:151-200
Specificity	FGF-2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FGF-2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	FGF-2;FGF 2;FGF B;FGF basic;FGFB;FGF2;Fibroblast growth factor 2;Basic fibroblast growth factor;bFGF;Heparin-binding growth factor 2;HBGF-2
Observed Band	30kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	30kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted . Nucleus . Exported from cells by an endoplasmic reticulum (ER)/ Golgi-independent mechanism. Unconventional secretion of FGF2 occurs by direct translocation across the plasma membrane (PubMed:20230531). Binding of exogenous FGF2 to FGFR facilitates endocytosis followed by translocation of FGF2 across endosomal membrane into the cytosol (PubMed:22321063). Nuclear import from the cytosol requires the classical nuclear import machinery, involving proteins KPNA1 and KPNB1, as well as CEP57 (PubMed:22321063). .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in granulosa and cumulus cells. Expressed in hepatocellular carcinoma cells, but not in non-cancerous liver tissue.
Function	function:The heparin-binding growth factors are angiogenic agents in vivo and are potent mitogens for a variety of cell types in vitro. There are differences in the tissue distribution and concentration of these 2 growth factors., miscellaneous:This protein binds heparin more strongly than does aFGF., PTM:Several N-termini starting at positions 48, 54, 47 and 65 have been



identified by direct sequencing.,sequence caution:Unusual initiator. The initiator methionine is coded by a non-canonical CTG leucine codon.,similarity:Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family.,subunit:Monomer. Interacts with CSPG4 and FGFBP1. Found in a complex with FGFBP1, FGF1 and FGF2., tissue specificity:Expressed in granulosa and cumulus cells.,

Background

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],

matters needing attention

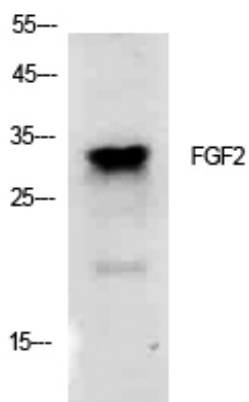
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

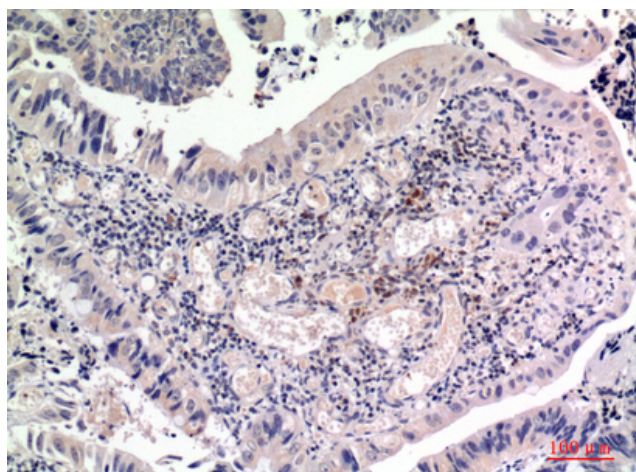
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



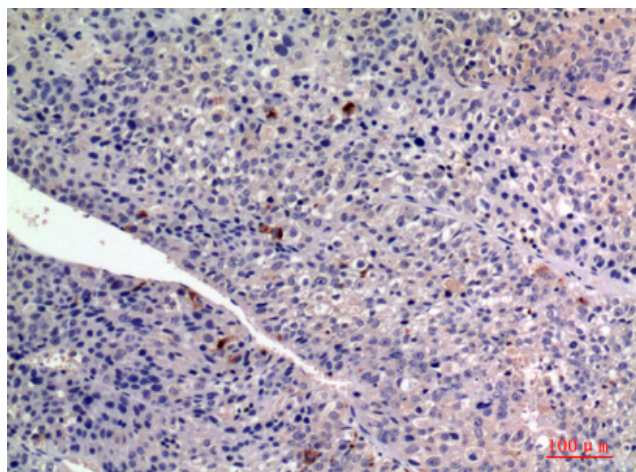
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using FGF-2 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-colon-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-liver-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:100