



Polyclonal Anti- Fibroblast growth factor 8, *FGF8* (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1216-S

Lot No. 09D01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, mouse, rat. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

(Immunoprecipitation(IP))

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of human FGF8, identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Formulation

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN₃ preservative.

Storage

Store at 4°C for frequent use.

Description:

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

BACKGROUND

Fibroblast growth factor 8 (androgen-induced), also known as FGF8 or AIGF, is a human gene which maps to 10q24. The protein encoded by this gene are secreted proteins that interact with FGF tyrosine kinase receptors to mediate growth and development. This protein is known to be a factor that supports androgen and anchorage independent growth of mammary tumor cells. Overexpression of this gene has been shown to increase tumor growth and angiogenesis. The temporal and spatial patterns of this gene expression suggest that FGF8 is involved in gastrulation, regionalization of the brain, and organogenesis of the limb and face as an embryonic epithelial factor. The adult expression of FGF8 is restricted to gonads, including testes and ovaries. FGF8 stimulated growth of human prostate carcinoma cells and mouse fibroblasts and mammary carcinoma cells in a dose-dependent manner.¹ It also may play an important role in growth and patterning of limbs, face, and central nervous system.² FGF8 is expressed in increased levels in breast cancer and in lactating human breast; it was also detected in human milk. A survey of other normal tissues showed that FGF8 is expressed in the proliferative cells of the skin and epithelial cells in colon, ovary, fallopian tube, and uterus.³

REFERENCE

1. Tanaka, A.; Miyamoto, K.; Matsuo, H.; Matsumoto, K.; Yoshida, H. : Human androgen-induced growth factor in prostate and breast cancer cells: its molecular cloning and growth properties. *FEBS Lett.* 363: 226-230, 1995.
2. Yoshiura, K.; Leysens, N. J.; Chang, J.; Ward, D.; Murray, J. C.; Muenke, M. : Genomic structure, sequence, and mapping of human FGF8 with no evidence for its role in craniosynostosis/limb defect syndromes. *Am. J. Med. Genet.* 72: 354-362, 1997.
3. Zammit, C.; Coope, R.; Gomm, J. J.; Shousha, S.; Johnston, C. L.; Coombes, R. C. : Fibroblast growth factor 8 is expressed at higher levels in lactating human breast and in breast cancer. *Brit. J. Cancer* 86: 1097-1103, 2002.

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