



**Polyclonal Anti- Fibroblast growth factor 7, *FGF7* (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)**

**Catalogue No.** PA1371-S

**Lot No.** 0131112017127

**Ig type:** rabbit IgG

**Size:** 100µg/vial

**Specificity**

Human. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Recommended application**

*(Immunoprecipitation(IP))*

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human FGF7 (51-65aa), identical to the related mouse and rat sequence.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Formulation**

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN<sub>3</sub> 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**

Keratinocyte growth factor is a protein that in humans is encoded by the FGF7 gene. 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 is a potent epithelial cell-specific growth factor, whose mitogenic activity is predominantly exhibited in keratinocytes but not in fibroblasts and endothelial cells. Studies of mouse and rat homologs of this gene implicated roles in morphogenesis of epithelium, reepithelialization of wounds, hair development and early lung organogenesis.

**REFERENCE**

1. Mattei MG, deLapeyriere O, Bresnick J, Dickson C, Birnbaum D, Mason I (Jun 1995). "Mouse Fgf7 (fibroblast growth factor 7) and Fgf8 (fibroblast growth factor 8) genes map to chromosomes 2 and 19 respectively". Mamm Genome 6 (3): 196–7.
2. Kelley MJ, Pech M, Seuanez HN, Rubin JS, O'Brien SJ, Aaronson SA (Nov 1992). "Emergence of the keratinocyte growth factor multigene family during the great ape radiation". Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 89 (19): 9287–91.

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