



**Category:** Monoclonal Antibodies  
**Product Name:** Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to FGF2

**Catalog Number:** MAB-606020059

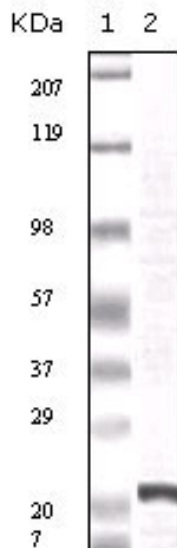


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using FGF2 mouse mAb against truncated FGF2 recombinant protein.

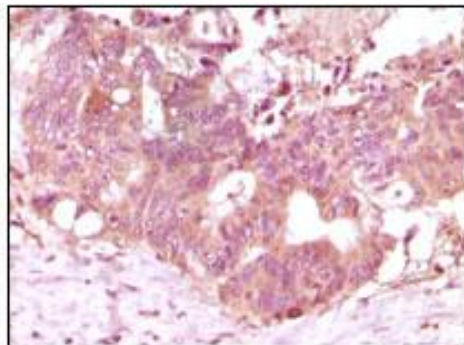


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human rectum adenocarcinoma tissue showing cytoplasmic localization using FGF2 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

Lot#: 0601  
Clone#: 2H5G2C11  
Host and isotype:  
Size: 0.1ml  
MW:  
Aliases: BFGF; FGFB; HBGF-2;  
FGF2  
Entrez Gene: 2247  
Species reactivity: Human

**Description** FGF2 is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members bind heparin and possess broad mitogenic and angiogenic activities. FGF2 is a single-chain polypeptide growth factor that plays a significant role in the process of wound healing and is a potent inducer of angiogenesis. Due to its basic pH, the factor is named FGF-2 (basic FGF, bFGF). Several different forms of the human protein exist ranging from 18-24 kDa in size due to the use of alternative start sites within the fgf-2 gene. It has a 55 percent amino acid residue identity to FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR 1 and has potent heparin-binding activity. The growth factor is an extremely potent inducer of DNA synthesis in a variety of cell types from mesoderm and neuroectoderm lineages. It was originally named basic fibroblast growth factor based upon its chemical properties and to distinguish it from acidic fibroblast growth factor (FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR 1).

**Immunogen** Purified recombinant fragment of FGF2 expressed in E. Coli.

**Application** Western Blotting: 1/500 - 1/2000.  
Immunohistochemistry: 1/200 - 1/1000.  
ELISA: Proposed dilution 1/10000.  
Not yet tested in other applications.  
Determining optimal working dilutions by titration test.

**Formulation** Aseptic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

**Storage** Store at 4°C, for long term storage, store at -20°C.

**Related product**

**References** 1. Romanov VV et.al Oncogene. 2005;13(24):6855-60.  
2. Webber CA et.al Mol Cell Neurosci. 2005;30(1):37-47.

**For Research Use Only**

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