Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti- Fibroblast growth factor 1 (acidic), ***FGF1***

Catalogue No. PA1311

Lot No. 08H01

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, rat, mouse.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Western blot

To reorder contact us at:

Antagene, Inc.

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589

email: Info@antageneinc.com

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of human FGF1, identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

	Concen-tration	Tested Species	Concluded Species	Antigen Retrieval
WB	1µg/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	-
IHC-P	-	-	-	-
IHC-F	-	-	-	-
ICC	-	-	-	-

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for longer time.

BACKGROUND

Fibroblast growth factor 1 (acidic), also known as FGF1/ECGF/HBGF1, is a human gene which is mapped to 5q31[1]. 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 functions as a modifier of endothelial cell migration and proliferation, as well as an angiogenic factor. It acts as a mitogen for a variety of mesoderm- and neuroectoderm-derived cells in vitro, thus is thought to be involved in organogenesis. Additionally, Acidic fibroblast growth factor is derived from beta-endothelial cell growth factor (ECGFB) by posttranslational processing. Alpha-ECGF is also derived from ECGFB in the same manner.[2, 3]

REFERENCE

1. Le Beau, M. M.; Espinosa, R., III; Neuman, W. L.; Stock, W.; Roulston, D.; Larson, R. A.; Keinanen, M.; Westbrook, C. A. : Cytogenetic and molecular delineation of the smallest commonly deleted region of chromosome 5 in malignant myeloid diseases. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 90: 5484-5488, 1993.
2. Mergia, A.; Eddy, R.; Abraham, J. A.; Fiddes, J. C.; Shows, T. B. : The genes for basic and acidic fibroblast growth factors are on different human chromosomes. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 138: 644-651, 1986.
3. Burgess, W. H.; Mehlman, T.; Marshak, D. R.; Fraser, B. A.; Maciag, T. : Structural evidence that endothelial cell growth factor beta is the precursor of both endothelial cell growth factor alpha and acidic fibroblast growth factor. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 83: 7216-7220, 1986.