

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human FGF-9 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) FGF-4, rhFGF-5, rhFGF-6, rhFGF-7, rhFGF-8, rhFGF-10, rhFGF-17, rhFGF-18, and rhFGF-19 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human FGF-9 Met1-Ser208 Accession # P31371
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The FGF family is comprised of at least nine polypeptides that show a variety of biological activities toward cells of mesenchymal, neuronal, and epithelial origin. All FGFs have two conserved cysteine residues and share 30-50% sequence identity at the amino acid level. FGF-9, also named glia-activating factor, was originally identified and purified from the supernatant of a human glioma cell line as a heparin-binding mitogenic growth factor for glial cells. FGF-9 has also been shown to stimulate the proliferation of oligodendrocyte type 2 astrocyte progenitor cells, Balb/c3T3 fibroblasts, and PC-12 cells. However, unlike FGF acidic and basic, FGF-9 is not a mitogen for human umbilical vein endothelial cells.

The human FGF-9 cDNA encodes a 208 amino acid residue protein that contains a potential N-linked glycosylation site. The native protein is glycosylated. FGF-9 exhibits approximately 30% sequence similarity to other members of the FGF family. Although FGF-9 lacks a typical secretion signal, the protein is secreted efficiently after synthesis. Rat FGF-9 cDNA has been cloned and shown to be highly homologous to human FGF-9. The two proteins differ only in one amino acid residue. The expression of the FGF-9 transcripts has been shown to be restricted to the brain and the kidney.

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