

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human FGF-BP in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat FGF-BP is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human FGF-BP Lys34-Cys234 Accession # Q14512
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 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.

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

Fibroblast growth factor binding protein (FGF-BP), also known as HBp17, is a secreted glycoprotein that increases the bioavailability of FGFs (1). Mature FGF-BP is a 34 kDa, 211 amino acid (aa) O-glycosylated protein with five conserved intrachain disulfide bonds (2-4). FGF-BP contains a heparin-binding domain (aa 110-143) and a distinct FGF-binding region (aa 193-243) (5). Mature human FGF-BP shares 59% and 54% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat FGF-BP, respectively. FGF-BP is expressed throughout development and in adult squamous epithelium (2, 6). It is upregulated in injured skin, renal tubular epithelium, and spinal nerves as well as in carcinomas of the skin, colon, and pancreas (3, 7-10). FGF-BP binds FGF-1, -2, -7, -10, and -22 which are secreted and sequestered in the extracellular matrix (ECM) (7, 11). The association of FGF-BP with heparan sulfate proteoglycans (HSPG) weakens HSPG attachment of FGFs and promotes their release (2, 8, 12, 13). FGF-BP enhances the mitogenic effects of FGFs, thereby contributing to epithelial, endothelial, and neuronal tissue repair, angiogenesis, and tumor growth (7-9, 11, 14, 15).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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