

## DESCRIPTION

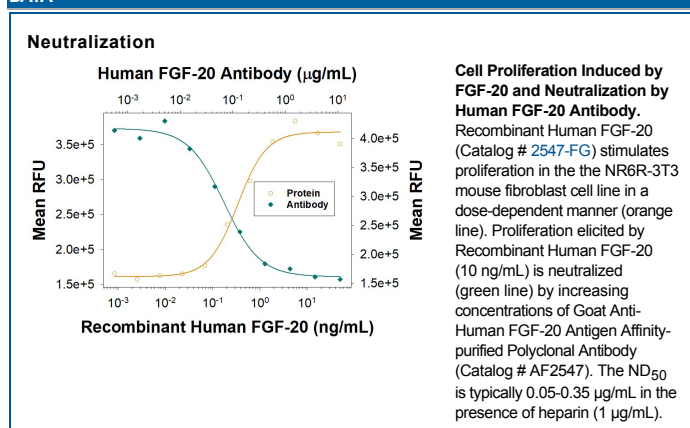
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human FGF-20 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) FGF-16 and rhFGF-9 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human FGF-20 Pro3-Thr211 Accession # Q9NP95
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human FGF-20 (Catalog # 2547-FG)
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize FGF-20-induced proliferation in the NR6R-3T3 mouse fibroblast cell line. Rizzino, A. <i>et al.</i> (1988) Cancer Res. <b>48</b> :4266. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.05-0.35 µg/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL Recombinant Human FGF-20 and 1 µg/mL heparin.	

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Fibroblast growth factor 20 (FGF-20) is a member of the FGF gene family, which currently contains 22 members. Based on its structure, it is further classified as an FGF-9 subfamily member. All FGF family members are heparin-binding growth factors with a 120 amino acid (aa) core FGF domain that exhibits a  $\beta$ -trefoil structure (1). The cDNA of FGF-20 predicts a 211 aa polypeptide without a canonical signal peptide sequence, a feature shared with other members of this subfamily (2-4). Nevertheless, it is secreted with a molecular weight of 27 kDa (2-4). FGF-20 is known to bind to heparin (4). No alternate splice forms have been reported. However, three amino acid polymorphisms are known, and single nucleotide polymorphisms in noncoding regions that may effect expression show a strong correlation with a risk of developing Parkinson's disease (5, 6). Human FGF-20 shows 98% aa identity to bovine FGF-20 and 95% aa identity to both rat and mouse FGF-20. Within the FGF-9 subfamily, FGF-20 is 69% and 63% aa identical to human FGF-9 and FGF-16, respectively. Human FGF-20 is reported to be promiscuous in its selection of receptors which include FGF R1c, FGF R2c, FGF R3b, FGF R3c and FGF R4 (4, 7, 8). FGF-20 is expressed a variety of cells, including dopaminergic neurons (2), fibroblasts, keratinocytes and breast epithelium (4), and multiple sites in the fetus (2, 7). Finally, the expression of FGF-20 and DKK-1 is regulated by  $\beta$ -catenin during development and tumorigenesis, implying that FGF-20 may play a role in the oncogenesis induced by the Wnt signaling pathway (9).

## References:

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