

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse FGF-6 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, approximately 15% cross-reactivity with recombinant human FGF-6 and less than 1 % cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse FGF-7 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse FGF-6 Pro39-Ile208 Accession # NP_034334
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.

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

Fibroblast Growth Factor-6 (FGF-6), also known as HST-2, is a 25-28 kDa member of the FGF family of heparin binding polypeptides which are potent regulators of cell proliferation, differentiation, and function. FGF proteins contain a 120 amino acid (aa) core FGF domain that exhibits a β -trefoil structure (1, 2). Mature mouse FGF-6 is a 171 aa protein that shares 94% and 99% aa sequence identity with human and rat FGF-6, respectively (3). It binds and signals primarily through FGF R1c, 2c, and 4 (4). FGF-6 functions as a mitogen for fibroblasts, vascular endothelial cells, and prostate carcinoma cells, and N-linked glycosylation is required for the full mitogenic effect (5 - 7). FGF-6 expression is restricted to skeletal muscle during development, although it can be upregulated in prostate cancer and Kaposi sarcoma (7-9). In the adult, FGF-6 is upregulated in injured skeletal muscle and is required for muscle regeneration (10). FGF-6 inhibits the terminal differentiation of myoblasts and also cooperates with TGF- β 2 to promote chondrogenesis in embryonic somites (8, 11).

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