Human FGF-4 Biotinylated Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG
Catalog Number: BAF235

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human FGF-4 in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich ELISAs, less than 0.3% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) FGF-6 is observed, and less than 0.2% cross-reactivity with rhFGF acidic, rhFGF basic, rhFGF-5, -7, -9, -10, -17, and -19 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human FGF-4 Ala31-Leu206 Accession # P08620
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human FGF-4 (Catalog # 235-F4)
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human breast
Human FGF-4 Sandwich Immunoassay		**Reagent**
ELISA Capture	2-8 µg/mL	Human FGF-4 Antibody (Catalog # MAB635)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Human FGF-4 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF235)
Standard		Recombinant Human FGF-4 (Catalog # 235-F4)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

FGF-4, the product of a developmentally regulated gene (*hst*-1), is a member of the FGF family that is efficiently secreted. The gene for FGF-4 (also known as FGFK or K-FGF for Kaposi sarcoma-associated FGF) was initially discovered as a transforming gene by the NIH-3T3 focus formation assay using DNA derived from human tumors (including stomach and colon cancers, hepatocellular carcinomas, and Kaposi's sarcomas). FGF-4 does not seem to be expressed in normal adult tissues. However, expression of the gene is spatially and temporally regulated during embryonic development. The murine homologue of human FGF-4 has been cloned and shown to be 82% homologous to the human protein at the amino acid sequence level. Human FGF-4 has been shown to exhibit cross species activity.

In vitro, FGF-4 is mitogenic for fibroblasts and endothelial cells. FGF-4 has been shown to be a potent angiogenesis promoter *in vivo*. FGF-4 has potent transforming potential apparently through an autocrine mechanism of action. FGF-4 plays a key role in limb development and has been identified as the molecular mediator of the activities of the apical ectodermal ridge that is required for directing the outgrowth and patterning of vertebrate limbs.

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