

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human FGF-5 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) FGF acidic, rhFGF basic, rhFGF-3, -4, -6, -7, -9, -10, -11, -12, -13, -16, -17, -18, -19, -20, -21, -23, recombinant mouse FGF-8b, -8c, -15.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 221903
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human FGF-5 long isoform Glu23-Gly268 (Lys238Asn, Pro245Ser) Accession # Q8NF90
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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

The FGF family is comprised of at least seven polypeptides that are potent regulators of cell proliferation, differentiation and function. All FGFs have two conserved cysteine residues and share 30-50% sequence homology at the amino acid level. FGF-5 was originally identified as a transforming gene by the NIH-3T3 focus formation assay using DNA derived from human tumors. FGF-5 cDNA encodes a 267 amino acid residue protein with a putative 22 amino acid residue signal peptide. The murine homologue of FGF-5 was cloned and found to be 84% homologous to the human protein at the amino acid sequence level. Human and murine FGF-5 exhibit cross species activity.

In vitro, rhFGF-5 is a mitogen for Balb/3T3 fibroblasts and bovine heart endothelial cells. FGF-5 was also reported to be a major muscle-derived survival factor for cultured spinal motoneurons. *In vivo*, FGF-5 is suggested to play important roles in both embryology and neurobiology. Developmentally, FGF-5 mRNA is initially found in the embryoblast followed by the lateral somatic mesoderm, where it may play a role in angiogenesis, plus the myotomes cranial to the tail region, where it may delay terminal myoblast differentiation during cell migration. FGF-5 continues to impact muscle post-natally where it is believed to function as a target-derived neurotrophic factor of skeletal muscle. In the nervous system, FGF-5 has been most often identified in neurons associated with the limbic system, notably in neurons of the olfactory bulb and pyramidal cells of the hippocampus. Hippocampal FGF-5 is suggested to serve as a neurotrophic and differentiative factor for cholinergic and serotonergic neurons projecting to this region.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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