

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human FGF-10 in Western blots. Does not cross-react with recombinant human FGF-3, -5, -6, -7, -9, -13, or -19.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 186803
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human FGF-10 Cys37-Ser208 Accession # O15520
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 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

The FGFs are a growing family of heparin-binding growth factors that show a variety of biological activities toward cells of mesenchymal, neuronal and epithelial origin. All FGFs have two conserved cysteine residues and share significant amino acid sequence homology. FGF-10 was originally identified from rat embryos by homology-based polymerase chain reaction. Human and mouse FGF-10 were subsequently cloned. The human FGF-10 cDNA encodes a 208 amino acid residue protein with a hydrophobic amino-terminal signal peptide. Human FGF-10 shares approximately 92% and 95% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat FGF-10, respectively. Among the FGF family members, FGF-10 is most closely related to FGF-7. The expression of FGF-10 transcripts has been shown to be most abundant in the embryo and adult lung. Recombinant FGF-10 preparations have been shown to be mitogenic for epithelial and epidermal cells but not fibroblasts. Based on its *in vitro* biological activities and *in vivo* expression pattern, FGF-10 has been proposed to play unique roles in the brain, in lung development, wound healing and limb bud formation.

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