

Mouse Anti-FGF2/BFGF [C2]: MC0223, MC0223RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Fibroblast growth factor-1 (FGF1), also designated acidic FGF, and fibroblast growth factor-2 (FGF2), also designated basic FGF, are members of a family of growth factors that stimulate proliferation of cells of mesenchymal, epithelial and neuroectodermal origin. Additional members of the FGF family include the oncogenes FGF3 (Int2) and FGF4 (hst/Kaposi), FGF5, FGF6, FGF7 (KGF), FGF8 (AIGF), FGF9 (GAF) and FGF10-FGF23. Members of the FGF family share 30-55% amino acid sequence identity and similar gene structure, and are capable of transforming cultured cells when overexpressed in transfected cells. Cellular receptors for FGFs are members of a second multigene family including four tyrosine kinases, designated Flg (FGFR-1), Bek (FGFR-L), TKF and FGFR-3.

Specifications:

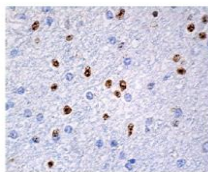
Clone: C2
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype: IgG2a/k
 Reactivity: Human, mouse, rat
 Localization: Secreted, nucleus
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS buffer pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, ELISA, ICC/IF, IP, WB
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
FGF2/BFGF Concentrated	MC0223	1 ml
FGF2/BFGF Prediluted	MC0223RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Brain
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human brain stained with anti-FGF2 using DAB

References:

1. CXCR2 Inhibition in Human Pluripotent Stem Cells Induces Predominant Differentiation to Mesoderm and Endoderm Through Repression of mTOR, β -Catenin, and hTERT Activities. Jung, JH. et al. Stem cells and development. 25: 1006-19, 2016.
2. The role of FGF2 in migration and tubulogenesis of endothelial progenitor cells in relation to pro-angiogenic growth factor production. Litwin, M. et al. Molecular and cellular biochemistry. 410: 131-42, 2015.
3. Uncoupling protein 2 deficiency aggravates astrocytic endoplasmic reticulum stress and nod-like receptor protein 3 inflammasome activation. Lu, M. et al. Neurobiology of aging. 35: 421-30, 2014.
4. Nucleolin regulates phosphorylation and nuclear export of fibroblast growth factor 1 (FGF1). Sletten, T. et al. PloS one. 9: e90687, 2014.

Doc. 100-MC0223
Rev. A