

#3139 Store at -20°C

Acidic FGF (11H11) Rabbit mAb

✓ 100 µl (10 western blots)



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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

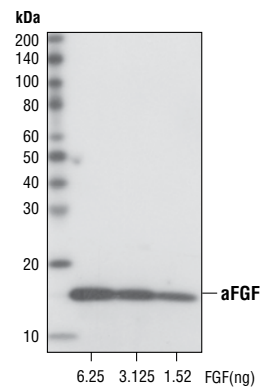
Applications W, IP Recombinant	Species Cross-Reactivity* H	Molecular Wt. 17 kDa	Isotype Rabbit IgG**
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Background: Fibroblast growth factors are a family of broad-spectrum growth factors influencing a plethora of cellular activities. The interaction of at least 23 ligands, 4 receptors and multiple coreceptors provides a dramatic complexity to a signaling system capable of effecting a multitude of responses (1,2). Basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF or FGF2), initially identified as a mitogen with prominent angiogenic properties, is now recognized as a multi-functional growth factor (3). It is clear that bFGF produces its biological effects in target cells by signaling through cell-surface FGF receptors. bFGF binds to all four FGF receptors. Ligand binding induces receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation, allowing binding and activation of cytoplasmic downstream target proteins, including FRS2, PLC and Crk (4,5). The FGF signaling pathway appears to play a significant role not only in normal cell growth regulation but also in tumor development and progression (6).

Acidic FGF (aFGF or FGF1) is another extensively investigated protein of the FGF family. aFGF shares 55% DNA sequence homology with bFGF. These two growth factors are ubiquitously expressed and exhibit a wide spectrum of similar biological activities with quantitative differences likely due to variation in receptor affinity or binding (7).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Acidic FGF (11H11) Rabbit mAb detects recombinant human aFGF proteins at various concentrations. This antibody does not cross-react with human bFGF.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with recombinant human aFGF proteins.



Western blot analysis of recombinant human aFGF at various concentrations, using Acidic FGF (11H11) Rabbit mAb.

Background References:

- (1) Powers, C.J. et al. (2000) *Endocrine-Related Cancer* 7, 165–197.
- (2) Bansal, R. (2002) *Dev. Neurosci.* 24, 35–46.
- (3) Morrison, R.S. et al. (1994) *J. Neurooncol.* 18, 207–216.
- (4) Kouhara, H. et al. (1997) *Cell* 89, 693–702.
- (5) Mohammadi, M. et al. (1991) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 11, 5068–5078.
- (6) Bikfalvi, A. (1995) *Eur. J. Cancer* 31A, 1101–1104.
- (7) Ledoux, D. et al. (1992) *Prog. Growth Factor Res.* 4, 107–120.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.