

FGF2 Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21239a

Specification

FGF2 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P09038
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	30770

FGF2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2247

Other Names

Fibroblast growth factor 2, FGF-2, Basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF, Heparin-binding growth factor 2, HBGF-2, FGF2, FGFB

Target/Specificity

This FGF2 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a recombinant protein.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

FGF2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FGF2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name FGF2

Synonyms FGFB

Function Acts as a ligand for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (PubMed:[8663044](#)). Also acts as an integrin ligand which is required for FGF2 signaling (PubMed:[28302677](#)). Binds to integrin ITGAV:ITGB3 (PubMed:[28302677](#)). Plays an important role in the regulation of cell survival, cell

division, cell differentiation and cell migration (PubMed:[28302677](#), PubMed:[8663044](#)). Functions as a potent mitogen in vitro (PubMed:[1721615](#), PubMed:[3732516](#), PubMed:[3964259](#)). Can induce angiogenesis (PubMed:[23469107](#), PubMed:[28302677](#)). Mediates phosphorylation of ERK1/2 and thereby promotes retinal lens fiber differentiation (PubMed:[29501879](#)).

Cellular Location

Secreted. Nucleus. Note=Exported from cells by an endoplasmic reticulum (ER)/Golgi-independent mechanism. Unconventional secretion of FGF2 occurs by direct translocation across the plasma membrane (PubMed:20230531). Binding of exogenous FGF2 to FGFR facilitates endocytosis followed by translocation of FGF2 across endosomal membrane into the cytosol (PubMed:22321063). Nuclear import from the cytosol requires the classical nuclear import machinery, involving proteins KPNA1 and KPNB1, as well as CEP57 (PubMed:22321063)

Tissue Location

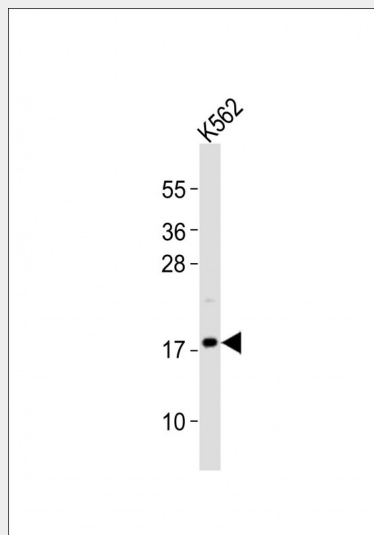
Expressed in granulosa and cumulus cells. Expressed in hepatocellular carcinoma cells, but not in non-cancerous liver tissue.

FGF2 Antibody - Protocols

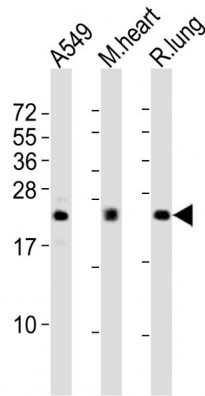
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

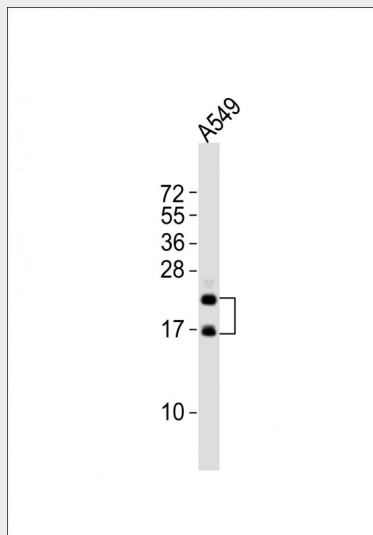
FGF2 Antibody - Images



Anti-FGF2 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution + K562 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 31 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-FGF2 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: A549 whole cell lysates Lane 2: mouse heart lysates Lane 3: rat lung lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 31 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



Anti-FGF2 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution + A549 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 31 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

FGF2 Antibody - Background

Plays an important role in the regulation of cell survival, cell division, angiogenesis, cell differentiation and cell migration. Functions as potent mitogen in vitro.

FGF2 Antibody - References

Abraham J.A., et al. Cold Spring Harb. Symp. Quant. Biol. 51:657-668(1986).
 Abraham J.A., et al. EMBO J. 5:2523-2528(1986).
 Prats H., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86:1836-1840(1989).
 Goshima N., et al. Nat. Methods 5:1011-1017(2008).
 Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 434:724-731(2005).