

FGF22 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12191a**Specification**

FGF22 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9HCT0](#)**FGF22 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 27006**Other Names**

Fibroblast growth factor 22, FGF-22, FGF22

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FGF22 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** FGF22**Function**

Plays a role in the fasting response, glucose homeostasis, lipolysis and lipogenesis. Can stimulate cell proliferation (in vitro). May be involved in hair development.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

FGF22 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

FGF22 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**FGF22 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF

family members possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities and are involved in a variety of biological processes including embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. The mouse homolog of this gene was found to be preferentially expressed in the inner root sheath of the hair follicle, which suggested a role in hair development. [provided by RefSeq].

FGF22 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Moffa, A.B., et al. J. Cell. Physiol. 210(3):720-731(2007) Zhang, X., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 281(23):15694-15700(2006) Beer, H.D., et al. Oncogene 24(34):5269-5277(2005) Popovici, C., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279(38):40146-40152(2004) Umemori, H., et al. Cell 118(2):257-270(2004)