

**FGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6379a****Specification**

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**FGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P05230](#)**FGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2246**Other Names**

Fibroblast growth factor 1, FGF-1, Acidic fibroblast growth factor, aFGF, Endothelial cell growth factor, ECGF, Heparin-binding growth factor 1, HBGF-1, FGF1, FGFA

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6379a](/products/AP6379a) was selected from the N-term region of human FGF1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**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.

**FGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** FGF1**Synonyms** FGFA**Function**

Plays an important role in the regulation of cell survival, cell division, angiogenesis, cell differentiation and cell migration. Functions as a potent mitogen in vitro. Acts as a ligand for FGFR1 and integrins. Binds to FGFR1 in the presence of heparin leading to FGFR1 dimerization and activation via sequential autophosphorylation on tyrosine residues which act as docking sites for interacting proteins, leading to the activation of several signaling cascades. Binds to integrin ITGAV:ITGB3. Its binding to integrin, subsequent ternary complex formation with integrin and FGFR1, and the recruitment of PTPN11 to the complex are essential for FGF1 signaling. Induces the phosphorylation and activation of FGFR1, FRS2, MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK1/ERK2 and AKT1 (PubMed:[18441324](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18441324), PubMed:[18441324](#)), PubMed:[18441324](#)

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20422052" target="\_blank">20422052</a>). Can induce angiogenesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23469107" target="\_blank">23469107</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Secreted. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Note=Lacks a cleavable signal sequence Within the cytoplasm, it is transported to the cell membrane and then secreted by a non-classical pathway that requires Cu(2+) ions and S100A13. Secreted in a complex with SYT1 (By similarity). Binding of exogenous FGF1 to FGFR facilitates endocytosis followed by translocation of FGF1 across endosomal membrane into the cytosol Nuclear import from the cytosol requires the classical nuclear import machinery, involving proteins KPNA1 and KPNB1, as well as LRRC59

**Tissue Location**

Predominantly expressed in kidney and brain. Detected at much lower levels in heart and skeletal muscle

**FGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**FGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****FGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

FGF1 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. This protein functions as a modifier of endothelial cell migration and proliferation, as well as an angiogenic factor. It acts as a mitogen for a variety of mesoderm- and neuroectoderm-derived cells in vitro, thus is thought to be involved in organogenesis.

**FGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Fukushima,S., Int. J. Oncol. 32 (2), 467-473 (2008)Riley,B.M.Am. J. Med. Genet. A 143 (24), 3228-3234 (2007)Tomaszewski,M.,Circulation 116 (17), 1915-1924 (2007)