

FGF-1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT1695

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: FGF-1

Fields: >>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling

pathway;>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Hippo

signaling pathway;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Pathways in

cancer;>>Melanoma;>>Breast cancer;>>Gastric cancer

Gene Name: FGF1

Protein Name: Fibroblast growth factor 1

P05230

P61148

Human Gene Id: 2246

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 14164

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene ld: 25317

Rat Swiss Prot No: P61149

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

FGF-1. AA range:7-56

Specificity: FGF-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FGF-1 protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

1/3



Dilution: IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 17kD

Cell Pathway: MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Regulates Actin and

Cytoskeleton; Pathways in cancer; Melanoma;

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. 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. Multiple alternatively spliced variants encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2009],

Function: function: The heparin-binding growth factors are angiogenic agents in vivo and

are potent mitogens for a variety of cell types in vitro. There are differences in the

tissue distribution and concentration of these 2 growth

factors.,miscellaneous:This protein binds heparin, although less strongly than

does bFGF., similarity: Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors

family.,subunit:Monomer. Binds FGFR2. Forms a ternary complex containing 2 molecules each of FGFR2 and FGF1 for 1 heparin molecule. Found in a complex

with FGFBP1, FGF1 and FGF2. Interacts with FGFBP1.,

Subcellular Secreted:
Location: Lacks a cle

Secreted. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cell cortex. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. 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

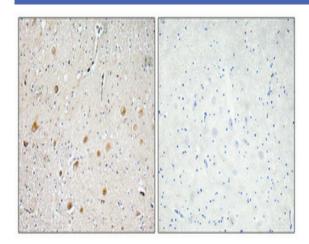
proteins KPNA1 and KPNB1, as well as LRRC59...

Expression: Predominantly expressed in kidney and brain. Detected at much lower levels in

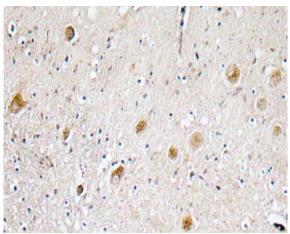
heart and skeletal muscle.



Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of FGF-1 antibody in paraffinembedded human brain tissue.