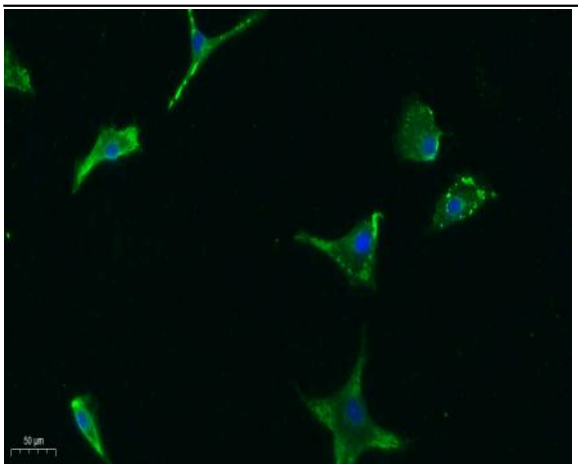
Best Tools for immunology Research

FGF-23 Polyclonal Antibody

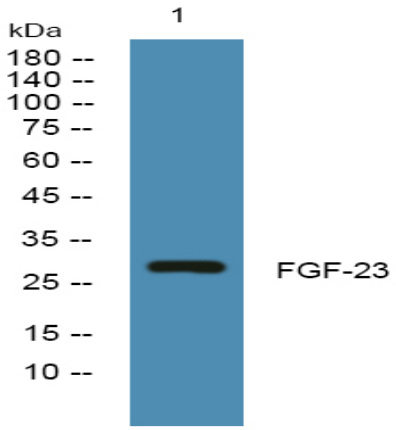
Catalog No :	YT1699
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IF;ELISA
Target :	FGF-23
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Parathyroid hormone synthesis, secretion and action;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Melanoma;>>Breast cancer;>>Gastric cancer
Gene Name :	FGF23
Protein Name :	Fibroblast growth factor 23
Human Gene Id :	8074
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9GZV9
Mouse Gene Id :	64654
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9EPC2
Rat Gene Id :	170583
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q8VI82
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FGF23. AA range:151-200
Specificity :	FGF-23 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FGF-23 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000. IF 1:100-300 Not yet tested in other applications.
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)
Observed Band :	27kD
Cell Pathway :	MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;Pathways in cancer;Melanoma;
Background :	This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor family of proteins, which possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities and are involved in a variety of biological processes. The product of this gene regulates phosphate homeostasis and transport in the kidney. The full-length, functional protein may be deactivated via cleavage into N-terminal and C-terminal chains. Mutation of this cleavage site causes autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets (ADHR). Mutations in this gene are also associated with hyperphosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (HFTC). [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013],
Function :	disease:Defects in FGF23 are a cause of hyperphosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (HFTC) [MIM:211900]. HFTC is a severe autosomal recessive metabolic disorder that manifests with hyperphosphatemia and massive calcium deposits in the skin and subcutaneous tissues.,disease:Defects in FGF23 are the cause of autosomal dominant hypophosphataemic rickets (ADHR) [MIM:193100]. ADHR is characterized by low serum phosphorus concentrations, rickets, osteomalacia, leg deformities, short stature, bone pain and dental abscesses.,PTM:After secretion it is processed into a N-terminal fragment and a C-terminal fragment. The processing is effected by the proprotein convertases.,similarity:Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family.,
Subcellular Location :	Secreted . Secretion is dependent on O-glycosylation.
Expression :	Expressed in osteogenic cells particularly during phases of active bone remodeling. In adult trabecular bone, expressed in osteocytes and flattened bone-lining cells (inactive osteoblasts).

Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549. 1,primary Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - Alexa Fluor 488 Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night