

## FGF2

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse

**Tested applications:**WB

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000

**Calculated MW:**21kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human FGF2

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

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**Synonym:**

FGF2;BFGF;FGFB;HBGF-2 ;

**Catalog #:**A0235

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**2247

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P09038

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Fibroblast growth factors are a family of broad-spectrum growth factors influencing a plethora of cellular activities. The interaction of at least 23 ligands, 4 receptors and multiple coreceptors provides a dramatic complexity to a signaling system capable of effecting a multitude of responses (1,2). Basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF or FGF2), initially identified as a mitogen with prominent angiogenic properties, is now recognized as a multifunctional growth factor (3). It is clear that bFGF produces its biological effects in target cells by signaling through cell-surface FGF receptors. bFGF binds to all four FGF receptors. Ligand binding induces receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation, allowing binding and activation of cytoplasmic downstream target proteins, including FRS-2, PLC and Crk (4,5). The FGF signaling pathway appears to play a significant role not only in normal cell growth regulation but also in tumor development and progression (6). Acidic FGF (aFGF or FGF1) is another extensively investigated protein of the FGF family. aFGF shares 55% DNA sequence homology with bFGF. These two growth factors are ubiquitously expressed and exhibit a wide spectrum of similar biological activities with quantitative differences likely due to variation in receptor affinity or binding (7).

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