ARG64113
anti-FGF23 antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Goat Polyclonal antibody recognizes FGF23
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	WB
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	FGF23
Species	Human
Immunogen	C-RHTRSAEDDSERD
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	ADHR; Phosphatonin; HPDR2; FGFN; Tumor-derived hypophosphatemia-inducing factor; PHPTC; FGF-23; Fibroblast growth factor 23; HYPF

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	0.3 - 1.0 µg/ml

Application Note: WB: Recommend incubate at RT for 1h.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

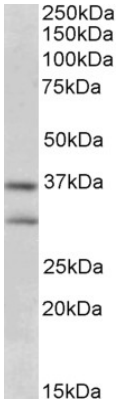
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified from goat serum by antigen affinity chromatography.
Buffer	Tris saline (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 8074 Human Swiss-port # Q9GZV9 Human
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 product of this gene inhibits renal tubular phosphate transport. This gene was identified by its mutations associated with autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets (ADHR), an inherited phosphate wasting disorder. Abnormally high level expression of this gene was found in oncogenic hypophosphatemic osteomalacia (OHO), a phenotypically similar disease caused by abnormal phosphate metabolism. Mutations in this gene have also been shown to cause familial tumoral calcinosis with hyperphosphatemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Controls and Markers antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	28 kDa
PTM	Following secretion this protein is inactivated by cleavage into a N-terminal fragment and a C-terminal fragment. The processing is effected by proprotein convertases. O-glycosylated by GALT3. Glycosylation is necessary for secretion; it blocks processing by proprotein convertases when the O-glycan is alpha 2,6-sialylated. Competition between proprotein convertase cleavage and block of cleavage by O-glycosylation determines the level of secreted active FGF23.

Images



ARG64113 anti-FGF23 antibody WB image

Western Blot: Human Brain ((Hippocampus) lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer) stained with ARG64113 anti-FGF23 antibody at 0.3ug/ml dilution.