

FGF-16 (D-16): sc-16820

BACKGROUND

Fibroblast growth factor-1 (FGF-1), also designated acidic FGF, and fibroblast growth factor-2 (FGF-2), also referred to as basic FGF, are members of a family of growth factors that stimulate proliferation of cells of mesenchymal, epithelial and neuroectodermal origin. Additional members of the FGF family include the oncogenes FGF-3 (Int2) and FGF-4 (hst/Kaposi), FGF-5, FGF-6, FGF-7 (KGF), FGF-8 (AIGF), FGF-9 (GAF) and FGF-10. Members of the FGF family share 30-55% amino acid sequence identity, similar gene structure, and are capable of transforming cultured cells when overexpressed in transfected cells. Cellular receptors for FGFs are members of a second multigene family including four tyrosine kinases, designated Flg (FGFR-1), Bek (FGFR-L), TKF and FGFR-3.

REFERENCES

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2. Delli Bovi, P., et al. 1987. An oncogene isolated by transfection of Kaposi's sarcoma DNA encodes a growth factor that is a member of the FGF family. *Cell* 50: 729-737.
3. Zhan, X., et al. 1988. The human FGF-5 oncogene encodes a novel protein related to fibroblast growth factors. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 8: 3487-3495.
4. Rifkin, D.B., et al. 1989. Recent developments in the cell biology of fibroblast growth factor. *J. Cell Biol.* 109: 1-6.
5. Marics, I., et al. 1989. Characterization of the HST-related FGF.6 gene, a new member of the fibroblast growth factor gene family. *Oncogene* 4: 335-340.
6. Dionne, C.A., et al. 1990. Cloning and expression of two distinct high-affinity receptors cross-reacting with acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors. *EMBO J.* 9: 2685-2692.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FGF9 (human) mapping to 13q12.11, FGF16 (human) mapping to Xq21.1; Fgf9 (mouse) mapping to 14 C3, Fgf16 (mouse) mapping to X D.

SOURCE

FGF-16 (D-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of FGF-16 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-16820 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

FGF-16 (D-16) is recommended for detection of precursor and mature FGF-9 and FGF-16 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

FGF-16 (D-16) is also recommended for detection of precursor and mature FGF-9 and FGF-16 in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine, porcine and avian.

Molecular Weight of FGF-9: 30 kDa.

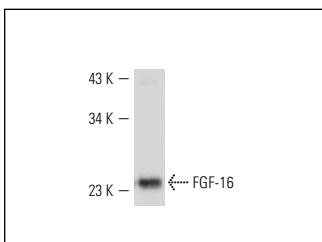
Molecular Weight of FGF-16: 26 kDa.

Positive Controls: Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



FGF-16 (D-16): sc-16820. Western blot analysis of human recombinant FGF-16.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.



Try **FGF-16 (G-2): sc-390547** or **FGF-16 (C-2): sc-376214**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to FGF-16 (D-16).