SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

FGF-8 (P-18): sc-27144

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

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

1. Moore, R., et al. 1986. Sequence, topography and protein coding potential of mouse int-2: a putative oncogene activated by mouse mammary tumor virus. EMBO J. 5: 919-924.
3. 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.
4. 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.
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.
2. Rifkin, D.B. and Moscatelli, D. 1989. Recent developments in the cell biology of fibroblast growth factor. J. Cell Biol. 109: 1-6.
6. Tanaka, A., et al. 1992. Cloning and characterization of an androgen-induced growth factor essential for the androgen-dependent growth of mouse mammary carcinoma cells. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89: 8928-8932.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FGF8 (human) mapping to 10q24.32; Fgf8 (mouse) mapping to 19 C3.

SOURCE

FGF-8 (P-18) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of FGF-8 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-27144 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-8 (P-18) is recommended for detection of precursor and mature FGF-8 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).

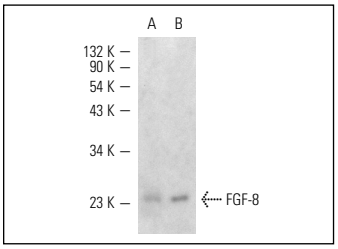
FGF-8 (P-18) is also recommended for detection of precursor and mature FGF-8 in additional species, including canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for FGF-8 siRNA (h): sc-39458, FGF-8 siRNA (m): sc-39459, FGF-8 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39458-SH, FGF-8 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-39459-SH, FGF-8 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39458-V and FGF-8 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39459-V.

Molecular Weight of FGF-8: 30 kDa.

Positive Controls: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate: sc-2210 or LNCaP cell lysate: sc-2231.

DATA



FGF-8 (P-18): sc-27144. Western blot analysis of human recombinant FGF-8 (**A**) and mouse recombinant FGF-8 (**B**).

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.