FGF23 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00008074-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human FGF23 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human FGF23 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human FGF23 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by W estern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — FGF23

Entrez GeneID	8074
GeneBank Accession#	FGF23
Gene Name	FGF23
Gene Alias	ADHR, HPDR2, HYPF, PHPTC
Gene Description	fibroblast growth factor 23
Omim ID	193100 211900 605380
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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
Other Designations	tumor-derived hypophosphatemia inducing factor

Pathway

- MAPK signaling pathway
- Melanoma
- Pathways in cancer
- Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

Disease

- Alzheimer disease

- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Complications
- Hypercalcemia
- Hypercalciuria
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Neoplasms
- Osteoporosis
- Tobacco Use Disorder