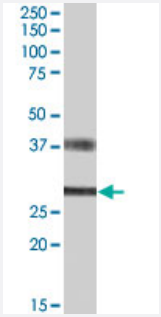
FGF23 polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB7183 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

FGF23 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB7183) (0.5 ug/mL) staining of human brain (hippocampus) lysate (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Specification

Product Description	Goat polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of FGF23.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human FGF23.
Sequence	C-RHTRSAEDDSERD
Host	Goat
Theoretical MW (kDa)	27.9
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Synthetic Peptide.
Recommend Usage	Peptide ELISA (1:8000) Western Blot (0.3-1.0 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer	In Tris saline, pH 7.3 (0.5% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — FGF23

Entrez GeneID	8074
Protein Accession#	NP_065689.1
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 f amily members possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities and are involved in a variety of biological processes including embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue rep air, 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 di sease 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

Publication Reference

- Human fibroblast growth factor-23 mutants suppress Na+-dependent phosphate co-transport activity and 1alpha,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 production.

  Saito H, Kusano K, Kinosaki M, Ito H, Hirata M, Segawa H, Miyamoto K, Fukushima N.

  The Journal of Biological Chemistry 2003 Jan; 278(4):2206.

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