

**FGF9 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP10213A****Specification**

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**FGF9 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, FC,E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P31371</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P36364</a> , <a href="#">Q95L12</a> , <a href="#">P54130</a> , <a href="#">NP_002001.1</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse</b>
Predicted	<b>Pig, Rat</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>23441</b>
Antigen Region	<b>31-58</b>

**FGF9 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2254**Other Names**

Fibroblast growth factor 9, FGF-9, Glia-activating factor, GAF, Heparin-binding growth factor 9, HBGF-9, FGF9

**Target/Specificity**

This FGF9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 31-58 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human FGF9.

**Dilution**WB~~1:1000  
FC~~1:10~50**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

FGF9 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FGF9 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information****Name** FGF9

**Function** Plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell differentiation and cell migration. May have a role in glial cell growth and differentiation during development, gliosis during repair and regeneration of brain tissue after damage, differentiation and survival of neuronal cells, and growth stimulation of glial tumors.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

**Tissue Location**

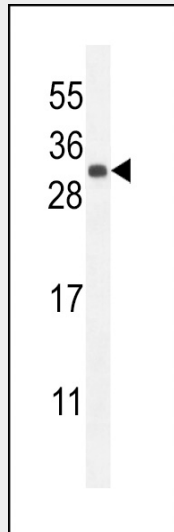
Glial cells.

**FGF9 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols**

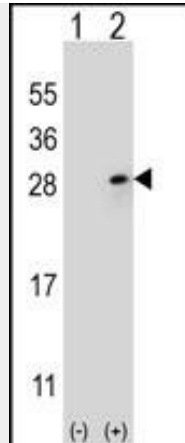
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

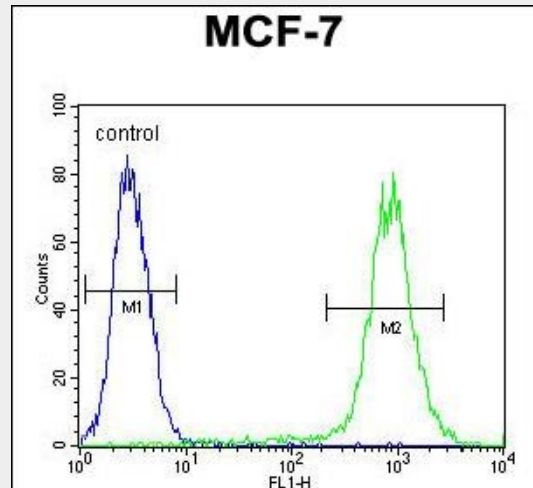
**FGF9 Antibody (N-term) - Images**



FGF9 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10213a) western blot analysis in mouse kidney tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the FGF9 antibody detected the FGF9 protein (arrow).



Western blot analysis of FGF9 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal FGF9 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10213a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the FGF9 gene.



FGF9 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10213a) flow cytometric analysis of MCF-7 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

### FGF9 Antibody (N-term) - 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. This protein was isolated as a secreted factor that exhibits a growth-stimulating effect on cultured glial cells. In nervous system, this protein is produced mainly by neurons and may be important for glial cell development. Expression of the mouse homolog of this gene was found to be dependent on Sonic hedgehog (Shh) signaling. Mice lacking the homolog gene displayed a male-to-female sex reversal phenotype, which suggested a role in testicular embryogenesis.

### FGF9 Antibody (N-term) - References

Jugessur, A., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11493 (2010) :

Yokoyama, K., et al. Nephron Clin Pract 115 (4), C237-C243 (2010) :  
Kalinina, J., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 29(17):4663-4678(2009)  
Marroni, F., et al. Circ Cardiovasc Genet 2(4):322-328(2009)  
Wu, X.L., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(1):53-63(2009)