

**FGF9 Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP21143a**

**Specification**

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**FGF9 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P31371</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	23441

**FGF9 Antibody - 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 a rabbit immunized with a recombinant protein of human FGF9.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:4000  
IHC~~1:25  
FC~~1:25

**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 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FGF9 Antibody - 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

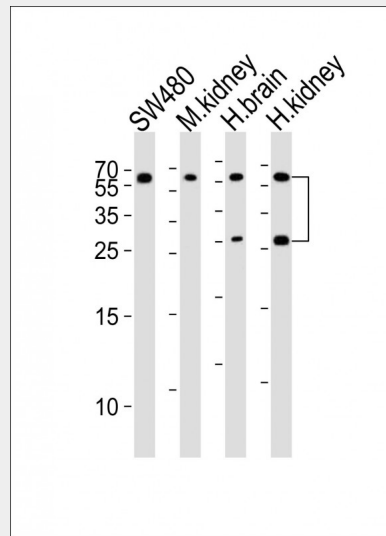
Glial cells.

### FGF9 Antibody - Protocols

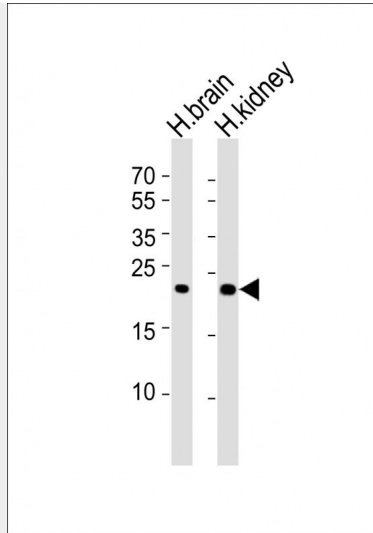
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

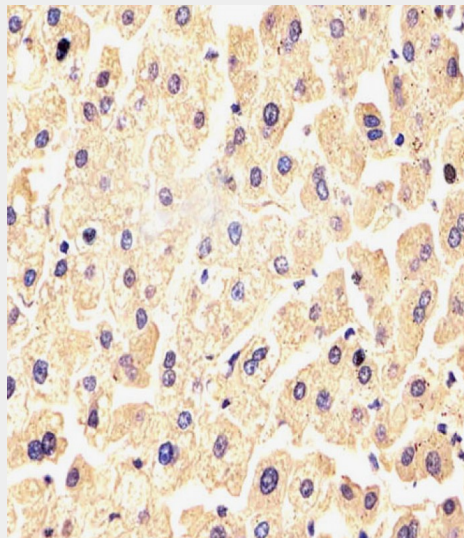
### FGF9 Antibody - Images



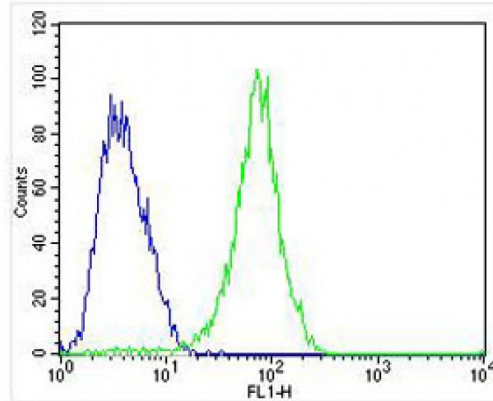
All lanes : Anti-FGF9 Antibody at 1:4000 dilution Lane 1: SW480 whole cell lysates Lane 2: mouse kidney lysates Lane 3: human brain lysates Lane 4: human kidney lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 23 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-FGF9 Antibody at 1:4000 dilution Lane 1: human brain lysates Lane 2: human kidney lysates Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 23 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AP21143a staining FGF9 in Human liver tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing MCF-7 cells stained with AP21143a (green line). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody ( , 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) (1583138) at 1/400 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

### FGF9 Antibody - Background

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.

### FGF9 Antibody - References

- Miyamoto M.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 13:4251-4259(1993).
- Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
- Dunham A.,et al.Nature 428:522-528(2004).
- Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- Naruo K.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 268:2857-2864(1993).