

**FGF4 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP8149B****Specification**

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**FGF4 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P,E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P08620</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>22048</b>
Antigen Region	<b>168-198</b>

**FGF4 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2249**Other Names**

Fibroblast growth factor 4, FGF-4, Heparin secretory-transforming protein 1, HST, HST-1, HSTF-1, Heparin-binding growth factor 4, HBGF-4, Transforming protein KS3, FGF4, HST, HSTF1, KS3

**Target/Specificity**

This FGF4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 168-198 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human FGF4.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:50~100

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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**

FGF4 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FGF4 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** FGF4 ([HGNC:3682](#))**Function** Plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation,

and cell differentiation. Required for normal limb and cardiac valve development during embryogenesis. May play a role in embryonic molar tooth bud development via inducing the expression of MSX1, MSX2 and MSX1-mediated expression of SDC1 in dental mesenchyme cells (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

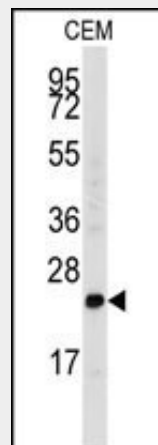
Secreted.

#### FGF4 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

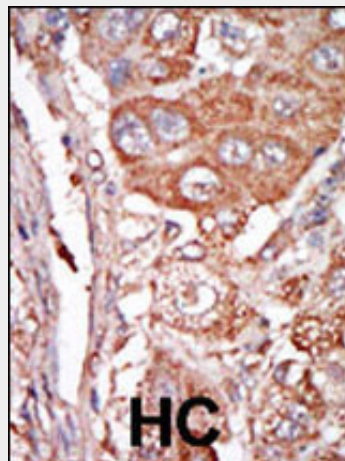
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

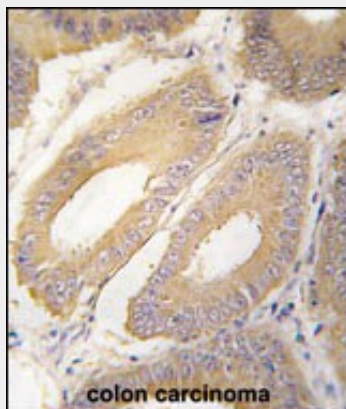
#### FGF4 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-FGF4 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP8149b) in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane). FGF4 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue reacted with FGF4 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP8149b), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **FGF4 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

FGF4 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 gene for FGF4 was identified by its oncogenic transforming activity. The gene for FGF4 and FGF3, another oncogenic growth factor, are located closely on chromosome 11. Co-amplification of both genes was found in various kinds of human tumors. Studies on the mouse homolog suggested a function in bone morphogenesis and limb development through the sonic hedgehog (SHH) signaling pathway.

#### **FGF4 Antibody (C-term) - References**

- Yamamoto, H., et al., *Oncogene* 21(6):899-908 (2002).
- Koh, K.R., et al., *Leuk. Res.* 26(10):933-938 (2002).
- Siewverts, A.M., et al., *Thromb. Haemost.* 87(4):674-683 (2002).
- Lopez-Sanchez, C., et al., *Cell Tissue Res.* 309(2):237-249 (2002).
- Galland, F., et al., *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 60(2):114-116 (1992).