

**FGF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide**  
Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP10131c**Specification**

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**FGF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [P09038](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_001997.5](#)

**FGF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 2247

**Other Names**

Fibroblast growth factor 2, FGF-2, Basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF, Heparin-binding growth factor 2, HBGF-2, FGF2, FGFB

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FGF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

Name FGF2

Synonyms FGFB

**Function**

Acts as a ligand for FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4 (PubMed: [8663044](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8663044)). Also acts as an integrin ligand which is required for FGF2 signaling (PubMed: [28302677](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28302677)). Binds to integrin ITGAV:ITGB3 (PubMed: [28302677](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28302677)). Plays an important role in the regulation of cell survival, cell division, cell differentiation and cell migration (PubMed: [28302677](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28302677), PubMed: [8663044](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8663044)). Functions as a potent mitogen in vitro (PubMed: [1721615](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1721615), PubMed: [3732516](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3732516), PubMed: [3964259](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3964259)). Can induce angiogenesis (PubMed: [23469107](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23469107), PubMed: [23469107](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23469107)).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28302677" target="\_blank">28302677</a>). Mediates phosphorylation of ERK1/2 and thereby promotes retinal lens fiber differentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29501879" target="\_blank">29501879</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Secreted. Nucleus. Note=Exported from cells by an endoplasmic reticulum (ER)/Golgi-independent mechanism. Unconventional secretion of FGF2 occurs by direct translocation across the plasma membrane (PubMed:20230531). Binding of exogenous FGF2 to FGFR facilitates endocytosis followed by translocation of FGF2 across endosomal membrane into the cytosol (PubMed:22321063). Nuclear import from the cytosol requires the classical nuclear import machinery, involving proteins KPNA1 and KPNB1, as well as CEP57 (PubMed:22321063)

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in granulosa and cumulus cells. Expressed in hepatocellular carcinoma cells, but not in non-cancerous liver tissue.

### **FGF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **FGF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images**

### **FGF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members bind heparin and possess broad mitogenic and angiogenic activities. This protein has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system development, wound healing, and tumor growth. The mRNA for this gene contains multiple polyadenylation sites, and is alternatively translated from non-AUG (CUG) and AUG initiation codons, resulting in five different isoforms with distinct properties. The CUG-initiated isoforms are localized in the nucleus and are responsible for the intracrine effect, whereas, the AUG-initiated form is mostly cytosolic and is responsible for the paracrine and autocrine effects of this FGF. [provided by RefSeq].

### **FGF2 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References**

Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 203 (4), 361 (2010) ; Harfouche, G., et al. Stem Cells 28(9):1639-1648(2010) ; Nikopensius, T., et al. Birth Defects Res. Part A Clin. Mol. Teratol. 88(9):748-756(2010) ; Markowska, A.I., et al. J. Exp. Med. 207(9):1981-1993(2010) ; Arnaud, E., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 19(1):505-514(1999)