

Product Information

Anti-Fibroblast Growth Factor-Basic (1-24)

produced in rabbit, fractionated antiserum

Catalog Number **F3393**

Description

Anti-Fibroblast Growth Factor-Basic (1-24) is produced in rabbit using as immunogen the synthetic peptide sequence bovine FGF-Basic [1-24] conjugated to Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (KLH). The fractionation procedure yields primarily the immunoglobulin fraction of antiserum.

Reagent

Supplied as a lyophilized powder from 0.01 M phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2, to which no preservatives have been added.

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Reconstitution and Storage Instructions

To one vial of lyophilized powder, add 0.1 ml of deionized water. Rotate vial gently until powder dissolves. Prior to reconstitution store the product at 2-8 °C. After reconstitution, the solution may be stored at 2-8 °C for four weeks or frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.

Product Profile

Western Blot: Anti-Fibroblast Growth Factor-Basic (1-24) detects bovine and human FGF-Basic at a dilution of 1:1,000. It does not cross react with bovine FGF-Acidic or bovine serum albumin.

Bioactivity: Anti-Fibroblast Growth Factor-Basic (1-24) was tested in cell culture using fetal bovine heart endothelial cells (ATCC CRL 1395) plated at low cell density. Various dilutions of Anti-Fibroblast Growth Factor-Basic (1-24) were pre incubated at 37 °C with FGF-Basic or FGF-Acidic for 2 hours. Anti-Fibroblast Growth Factor-Basic (1-24) caused a dose-dependent decrease in the mitogenic activity of FGF-Basic such that a final dilution of 1:50 neutralized the bioactivity of 1 unit of FGF Basic.

Protein Concentration: not more than 90 mg/ml by Biuret.

Note: In order to obtain the best results in various techniques and preparations we recommend determining the optimal working dilutions by titration.

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