

FGF-10 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10801**Specification**

FGF-10 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O15520
Other Accession	AAM46926
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	23436

FGF-10 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2255**Application & Usage****Western blot analysis (0.5-4 µg/ml).**
However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. Other applications have not been tested. Recombinant human FGF-10 can be used as a positive control.**Other Names**

FGF10, FGF-10, FGF 10, Fibroblast growth factor 10; FGF-10; FGF10, FGF 10

Target/Specificity

FGF-10

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit anti-human FGF-10 polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

FGF-10 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FGF-10 Antibody - Protein Information

Name FGF10

Function

Plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation and cell differentiation. Required for normal branching morphogenesis. May play a role in wound healing.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

FGF-10 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](#)

FGF-10 Antibody - Images

FGF-10 Antibody - Background

Fibroblast Growth Factor-10 (also called KGF-2) is a heparin binding growth factor that stimulates the proliferation and activation of cells that express FGF receptors. FGF-10 is mostly related to FGF-7/KGF and is expressed during development and preferentially in adult lungs.