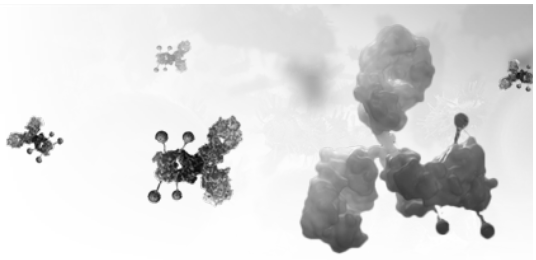

Mouse Anti-Human FGF10 monoclonal antibody, clone NN15 (CABT-ZB579)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human FGF10
Target	FGF10
Immunogen	Recombinant Human FGF10/KGF2 Protein
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	NN15
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) This antibody will detect FGF10 in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB156]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human FGF10 / KGF2. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 200 µL, 1 mL

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Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Fibroblast growth factor 10 (FGF10) 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. FGF10 exhibits mitogenic activity for keratinizing epidermal cells, but essentially no activity for fibroblasts, which is similar to the biological activity of FGF7. FGF10 plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation and cell differentiation. FGF10 is required for normal branching morphogenesis. It may play a role in wound healing. Defects in FGF10 are the cause of autosomal dominant aplasia of lacrimal and salivary glands (ALSG). ALSG has variable expressivity, and affected individuals may have aplasia or hypoplasia of the lacrimal, parotid, submandibular and sublingual glands and absence of the lacrimal puncta. The disorder is characterized by irritable eyes, recurrent eye infections, epiphora (constant tearing) and xerostomia (dryness of the mouth), which increases the risk of dental erosion, dental caries, periodontal disease and oral infections.
Keywords	FGF10; fibroblast growth factor 10; FGF-10; keratinocyte growth factor 2

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	FGF10; fibroblast growth factor 10; FGF-10; keratinocyte growth factor 2; produced by fibroblasts of urinary bladder lamina propria
Entrez Gene ID	2255
UniProt ID	O15520

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