abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-FGF10 antibody ab54762

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-FGF10 antibody
Description	Mouse monoclonal to FGF10
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Recombinant fragment **Predicted to work with:** Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment: QALGQDMVSP EATNSSSSSF SSPSSAGRHV RSYNHLQGDV RWRKLFSFTK YFLKIEKNGK VSGTKKENCP YSILEITSVE IGVVAVKAIN SNYYLAMNKK , corresponding to amino acids 38-138 of Human FGF10 Run BLAST with ExPASy Run BLAST with NCBI

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: None PBS, pH 7.2
Purity	Protein G purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab54762** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		

Application notes	WB: Use at a concentration of 1-5 µg/ml.

This antibody has only been tested in WB against the recombinant fragment used as immunogen. We have no data on the detection of endogenous protein.

Not yet tested in other applications.
Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Target

Function

Could be a growth factor active in the process of wound healing. Acts as a mitogen in the lung. May act in a manner similar to FGF-7.

Involvement in disease

Defects in FGF10 are the cause of autosomal dominant aplasia of lacrimal and salivary glands (ALSG) [MIM:180920]. 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.
Defects in FGF10 are a cause of lacrimo-auriculo-dento-digital syndrome (LADDS) [MIM:149730]; also known as Levy-Hollister syndrome. LADDS is a form of ectodermal dysplasia, a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. LADDS is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by aplastic/hypoplastic lacrimal and salivary glands and ducts, cup-shaped ears, hearing loss, hypodontia and enamel hypoplasia, and distal limb segments anomalies. In addition to these cardinal features, facial dysmorphism, malformations of the kidney and respiratory system and abnormal genitalia have been reported. Craniosynostosis and severe syndactyly are not observed.

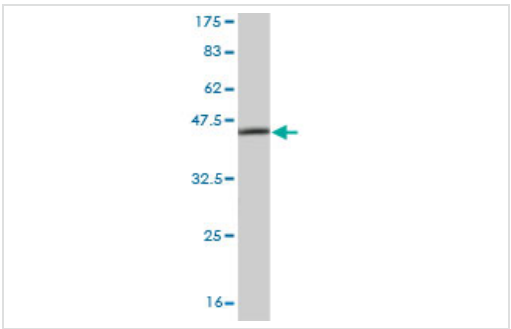
Sequence similarities

Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family.

Cellular localization

Secreted.

Images



Western blot - FGF10 antibody (ab54762)

Western blot against tagged recombinant protein immunogen using ab54762 FGF10 antibody at 1ug/ml. Predicted band size of immunogen is 37 kDa.

This antibody has only been tested in WB against the recombinant fragment used as immunogen. We have no data on the detection of endogenous protein.

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