abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-FGF8 antibody ab209991

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-FGF8 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to FGF8
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IHC - Wholemount
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Zebrafish
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment within Zebrafish FGF8 aa 65-210. The exact sequence is proprietary. Database link: O57341
Positive control	Zebrafish embryo.
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.00 Preservative: 0.01% Thimerosal (merthiolate) Constituents: 79.99% PBS, 20% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab209991 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
IHC - Wholemount		1/100 - 1/500.

Target

Function Stimulates growth of the cells in an autocrine manner. Mediates hormonal action on the growth of cancer cells.

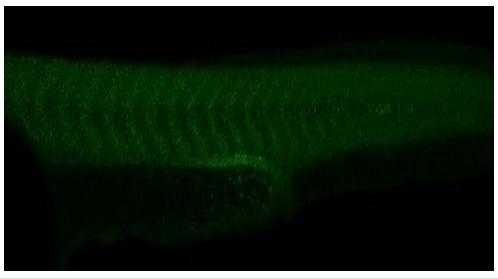
Involvement in disease Defects in FGF8 are the cause of Kallmann syndrome type 6 (KAL6) [MIM:612702]. Kallmann syndrome is a disorder that associates hypogonadotropic hypogonadism and anosmia. Anosmia or hyposmia is related to the absence or hypoplasia of the olfactory bulbs and tracts. Hypogonadism is due to deficiency in gonadotropin-releasing hormone and probably results from a failure of embryonic migration of gonadotropin-releasing hormone-synthesizing neurons. In some patients other developmental anomalies can be present, which include renal agenesis, cleft lip and/or palate, selective tooth agenesis, and bimanual synkinesis. In some cases anosmia may be absent or inconspicuous.
Defects in FGF8 are a cause of idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (IHH) [MIM:146110]. IHH is defined as a deficiency of the pituitary secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone, which results in the impairment of pubertal maturation and of reproductive function.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family.

Developmental stage In adults expression is restricted to the gonads.

Cellular localization Secreted.

Images



IHC - Wholemount - Anti-FGF8 antibody (ab209991)

Whole mount Immunohistochemical analysis of paraformaldehyde-fixed Zebrafish embryos labeling FGF8 with ab209991 at 1/200 dilution.

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