abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-FGF8 antibody [MM0291-8D24] ab89550

★★★★★ 1 Abreviews

Overview

Product name	Anti-FGF8 antibody [MM0291-8D24]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [MM0291-8D24] to FGF8
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB, IHC-P, Neutralising
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Recombinant full length Human FGF8 protein.

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	Constituent: PBS
Purity	Protein G purified
Purification notes	The IgG fraction of culture supernatant was purified by Protein G affinity chromatography and filtered through a 0.2 µm filter.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	MM0291-8D24
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab89550** 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		1/500 - 1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 27 kDa.
IHC-P	★★★★★	1/20 - 1/100.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Neutralising		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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.

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