

Fibroblast Growth Factor-2 (FGF-2/bFGF)

Basic Fibroblast growth factor (bFGF, FGF-2 or FGF- β) is a member of the FGF family of at least 23 related mitogen proteins, all of which contain a conserved 120 amino acid core region having six identical interspersed amino acids. As a family, they bind to heparin and signal through four receptor tyrosine kinases called, FGFR1, 2, 3 and 4. FGFs have been implicated in diverse biological process, such as wound healing, tumor growth, embryonic development, chronic inflammation, cancer & limb & nervous system development. Five alternatively spliced variants of FGF-2 encoding different isoforms with distinct properties have been described. FGF-2 has been reported to stimulate the proliferation of wide variety of cells including mesenchymal, neuroectodermal & endothelial cells. In addition, it is a critical factor for growing stem cells in culture to maintain the pluripotency without inducing differentiation.

Recombinant FGF-2

Name	Cat. #	Size
FGF-2, bovine recombinant	4040-10	10 μ g
	4040-50	50 μ g
	4040-1000	1 mg
FGF-2, human recombinant	4037-10	10 μ g
	4037-50	50 μ g
	4037-1000	1 mg
FGF-2, murine recombinant	4038-10	10 μ g
	4038-50	50 μ g
	4038-1000	1 mg
FGF-2, rat recombinant	4039-10	10 μ g
	4039-50	50 μ g
	4039-1000	1 mg
FGF- basic 147, human recombinant	4036-10	10 μ g
	4036-50	50 μ g
	4036-1000	1 mg

Antibodies

Name	Cat. #	Host	Species	Application	Size
FGF-2 Antibody	5037-100	Rabbit	human	WB	100 μ g
FGF-2 Antibody	5039-100	Rabbit	mouse, rat	WB	100 μ g