

Anti-FGF 23 antibody [FGF23638] ab190702

1 References

概述

产品名称	Anti-FGF 23抗体[FGF23638]
描述	小鼠单克隆抗体[FGF23638] to FGF 23
宿主	Mouse
经测试应用	适用于: Functional Studies
种属反应性	与反应: Human
免疫原	Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Human FGF 23. Database link: Q9GZV9
阳性对照	Human PBL cells or brain tumors
常规说明	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	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.
存储溶液	pH: 7.2 Constituent: BSA
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	FGF23638
同种型	IgG1
轻链类型	kappa

应用

The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise™ 承诺保证使用 ab190702 于以下的经测试应用

“应用说明”部分下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度；实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
Functional Studies		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

靶标

功能	Regulator of phosphate homeostasis. Inhibits renal tubular phosphate transport by reducing SLC34A1 levels. Upregulates EGR1 expression in the presence of KL (By similarity). Acts directly on the parathyroid to decrease PTH secretion (By similarity). Regulator of vitamin-D metabolism. Negatively regulates osteoblast differentiation and matrix mineralization.
组织特异性	Expressed in osteogenic cells particularly during phases of active bone remodeling. In adult trabecular bone, expressed in osteocytes and flattened bone-lining cells (inactive osteoblasts).
疾病相关	Defects in FGF23 are the cause of autosomal dominant hypophosphataemic rickets (ADHR) [MIM:193100]. ADHR is characterized by low serum phosphorus concentrations, rickets, osteomalacia, leg deformities, short stature, bone pain and dental abscesses. Defects in FGF23 are a cause of hyperphosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (HFTC) [MIM:211900]. HFTC is a severe autosomal recessive metabolic disorder that manifests with hyperphosphatemia and massive calcium deposits in the skin and subcutaneous tissues.
序列相似性	Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family.
翻译后修饰	Following secretion this protein is inactivated by cleavage into a N-terminal fragment and a C-terminal fragment. The processing is effected by proprotein convertases. O-glycosylated by GALT3. Glycosylation is necessary for secretion; it blocks processing by proprotein convertases when the O-glycan is alpha 2,6-sialylated. Competition between proprotein convertase cleavage and block of cleavage by O-glycosylation determines the level of secreted active FGF23.
细胞定位	Secreted. Secretion is dependent on O-glycosylation.

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