

FGF14 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YN1742

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;ELISA

Target: FGF14

Fields: >>Spinocerebellar ataxia

Gene Name: FGF14 FHF4

Protein Name: Fibroblast growth factor 14 (FGF-14) (Fibroblast growth factor homologous

factor 4) (FHF-4)

P70379

Human Gene Id: 2259

Human Swiss Prot Q92915

No:

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Swiss Prot No: Q8R5L7

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 10-90

Specificity: FGF14 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

1/2



Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 27kD

Cell Pathway: MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Regulates Actin and

Cytoskeleton; Pathways in cancer; Melanoma;

Background: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor

(FGF) family. FGF family members possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities, and are involved in a variety of biological processes, including embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. A mutation in this gene is associated with autosomal dominant

cerebral ataxia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this

gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function: disease:Defects in FGF14 are the cause of spinocerebellar ataxia type 27

(SCA27) [MIM:609307]. Spinocerebellar ataxia is a clinically and genetically heterogeneous group of cerebellar disorders. Patients show progressive incoordination of gait and often poor coordination of hands, speech and eye movements, due to degeneration of the cerebellum with variable involvement of the brainstem and spinal cord. SCA27 is an autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia (ADCA). It is a slowly progressive disorder, with onset in late-childhood to early adulthood, characterized by ataxia with tremor, orofacial dyskinesia, psychiatric symptoms and cognitive deficits.,function:Probably involved in nervous system development and function.,similarity:Belongs to the heparin-binding growth

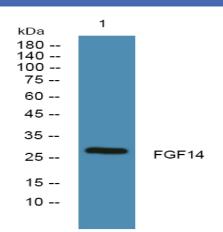
factors family.,tissue specificity:Nervous system.,

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Expression : Nervous system.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from U2OS cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night