

Polyclonal Antibody against Human FGF-19

Catalog Number: 11200

Size: 100 ug

Host: Rabbit

Introduction to the molecule:

Fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF-19) is a member of a subfamily of FGFs that includes FGF-21 and FGF-23, each member functions as an important regulator of nutrient metabolism ^[1]. The primary source of endocrine FGF-19 is the ileum, bile acids release into the intestine after a meal to induce expression of FGF-19 ^[2]. Circulating FGF-19 plays an important role in maintaining proper bile acid homeostasis ^[3]. Several pharmacologic studies in hyperglycaemic, obese animal models have shown that FGF-19 can improve metabolic rate and lower serum glucose and hepatic triglyceride and cholesterol levels ^{[4]-[5]}. Like insulin, FGF-19 functions as postprandial hormone to govern hepatic protein synthesis, glycogen synthesis and gluconeogenesis, but does not stimulate lipogenesis ^[6].

Isotype/Preparation:

Immunoaffinity chromatography on a column with immobilized recombinant human FGF-19.

Immunogen:

Recombinant full-length human FGF-19 expressed in *E.coli*.

Specificity:

The antibody detects circular human FGF-19.

Formulation:

Solution in PBS. Store at -20°C. For long-term storage, aliquot and freeze at -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze/defrost cycles.

Application/Usage:

ELISA- the antibody can be used as capture and detection antibody in ELISA.

Western blot, Immunoprecipitation and immunocytochemistry are not tested.

Quality Control Test

BCA to determine quantity of the antibody.

Reference:

- [1] Beenken A, et al. (2009) Nat Rev Drug Discov; 8: 235– 253.
- [2] Inagaki T, et al. (2005) Cell Metab; 2: 217– 225.
- [3] Lundasen T, et al. (2006) J Inter Med; 260:530-536.
- [4] Tomlinston E, et al. (2002) Endocrinology; 143: 1741-1747.
- [5] Fu L, et al. (2004) Endocrinology; 145: 2594-2603.
- [6] Kir S, et al. (2011) Science; 331: 1621– 1624.

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