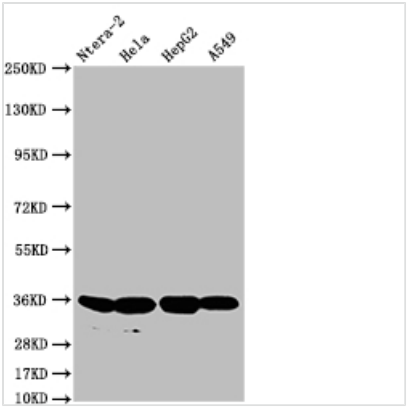
FGF19 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA546047A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	O95750
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human FGF19
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:2000
Relevance	Involved in the suppression of bile acid biosynthesis through down-regulation of CYP7A1 expression, following positive regulation of the JNK and ERK1/2 cascades. Stimulates glucose uptake in adipocytes. Activity requires the presence of KLB and FGFR4. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:12815072, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16597617, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17623664, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19085950}.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience; Cancer; Signal transduction; Stem cells
Gene Names	FGF19
Clone No.	11H3

Image



Western Blot
Positive WB detected in: Ntera-2 whole cell lysate, Hela whole cell lysate, HepG2 whole cell lysate, A549 whole cell lysate
All lanes: FGF19 antibody at 1:500
Secondary
Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution
Predicted band size: 25 kDa
Observed band size: 36 kDa

Description

Yielding the FGF19 recombinant monoclonal antibody involves the FGF19 monoclonal antibody harvest, FGF19 monoclonal antibody gene sequencing, FGF19 monoclonal antibody gene-carrying vector construction, and plasmid vector transfection and culture. The synthesized peptide derived from human FGF19 is used as the immunogen during the FGF19 monoclonal antibody production. The resulting FGF19 monoclonal antibody is subjected to affinity chromatography. Its specificity is tested in ELISA and WB applications.

FGF19 is a protein that plays a role in bile acid homeostasis and glucose metabolism. FGF19 is mainly produced in the ileum of the small intestine in response to the activation of the farnesoid X receptor (FXR), which is a nuclear receptor that senses the levels of bile acids in the intestine. FGF19 binds to and activates the FGFR4 in the liver, leading to the suppression of bile acid synthesis and the promotion of glycogen and protein synthesis. FGF19 has been studied as a potential therapeutic target for metabolic diseases, such as type 2 diabetes and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.