

1 FGF2

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members bind heparin and possess broad mitogenic and angiogenic activities. This protein has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system development, wound healing, and tumor growth. The mRNA for this gene contains multiple polyadenylation sites, and is alternatively translated from non-AUG (CUG) and AUG initiation codons, resulting in five different isoforms with distinct properties. The CUG-initiated isoforms are localized in the nucleus and are responsible for the intracrine effect, whereas, the AUG-initiated form is mostly cytosolic and is responsible for the paracrine and autocrine effects of this FGF.

Lowly but uniformly expressed in human. The bat homolog higher but also uniformly expressed.

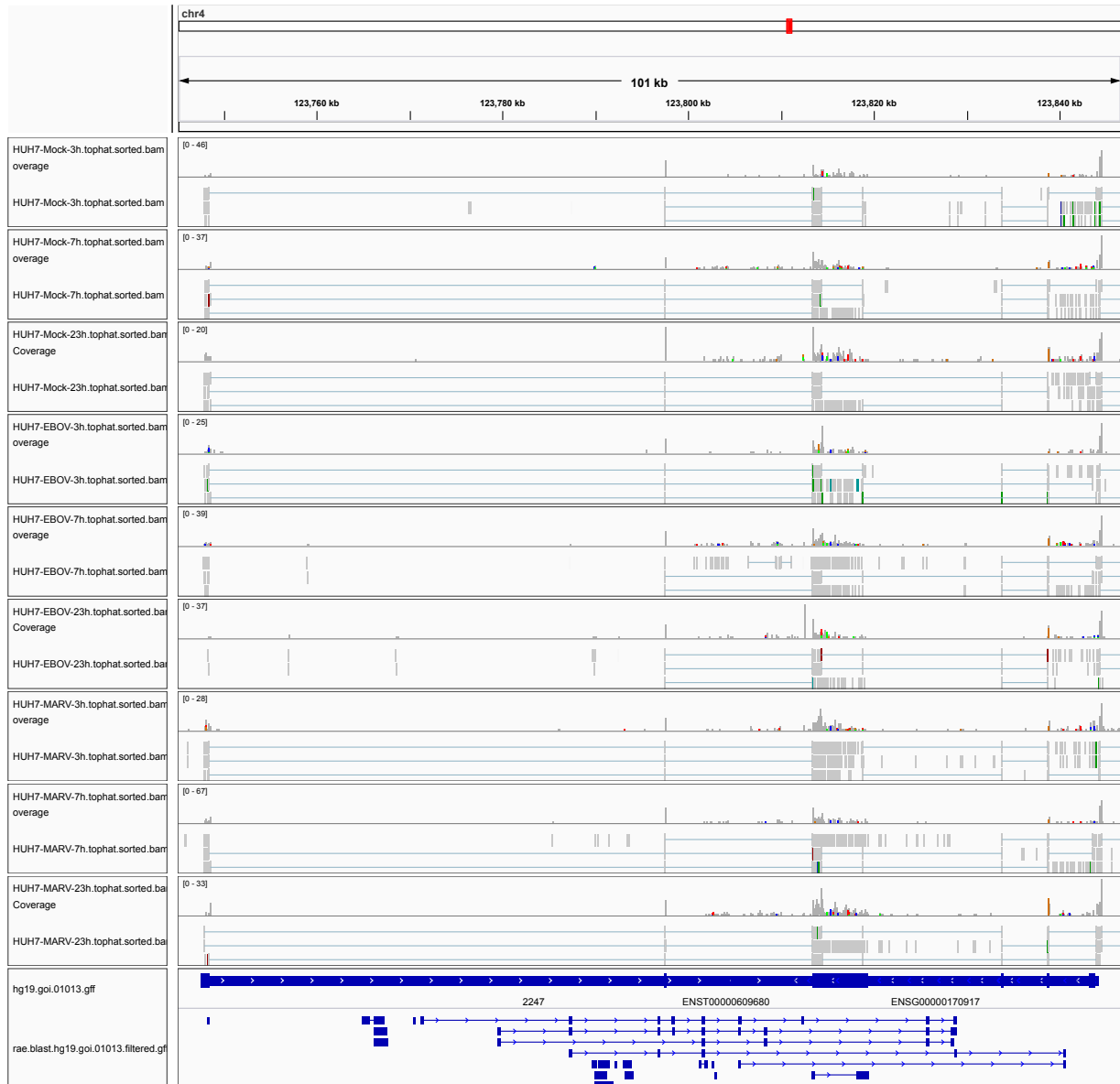


Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene FGF2.

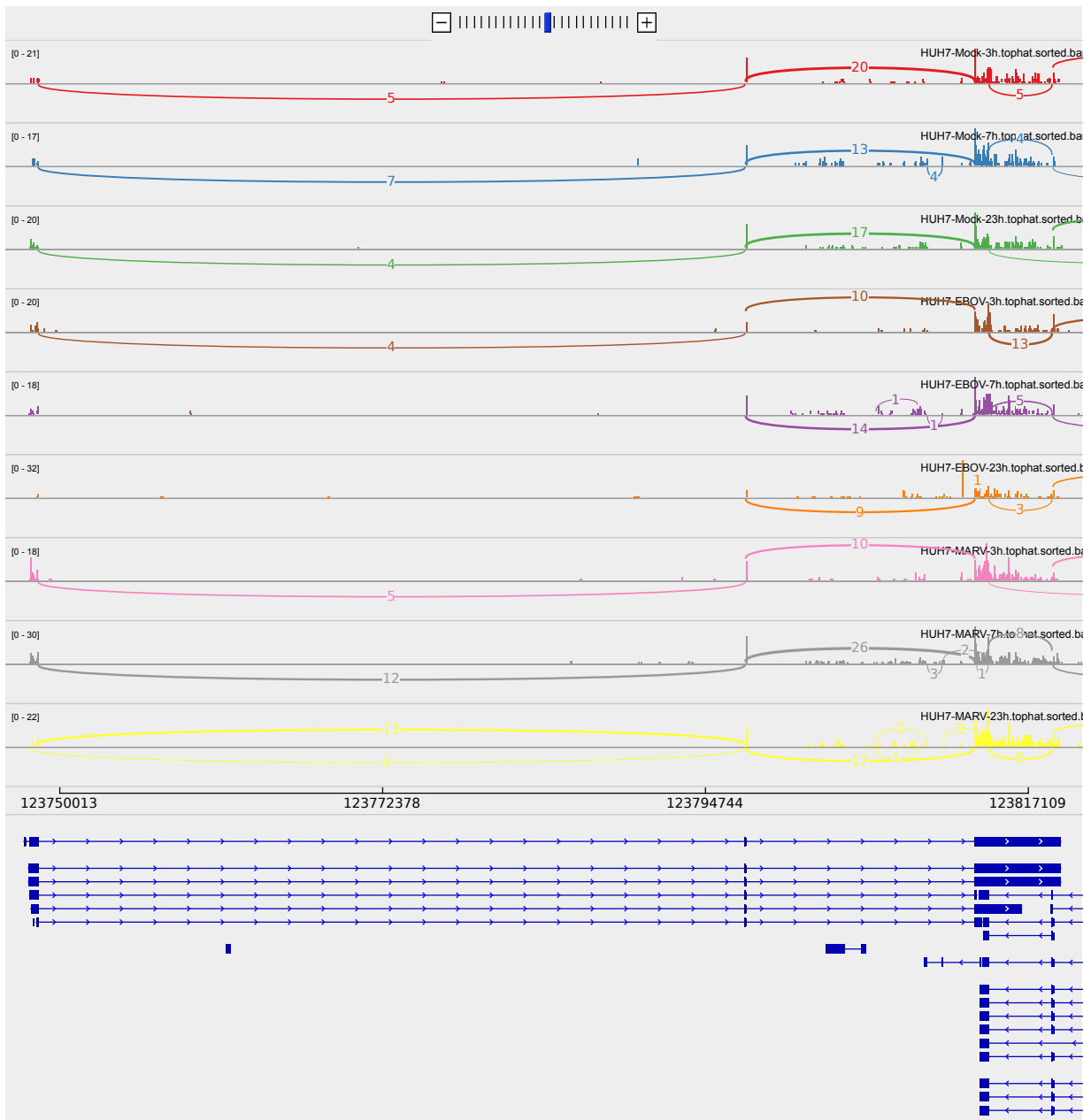


Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene FGF2.

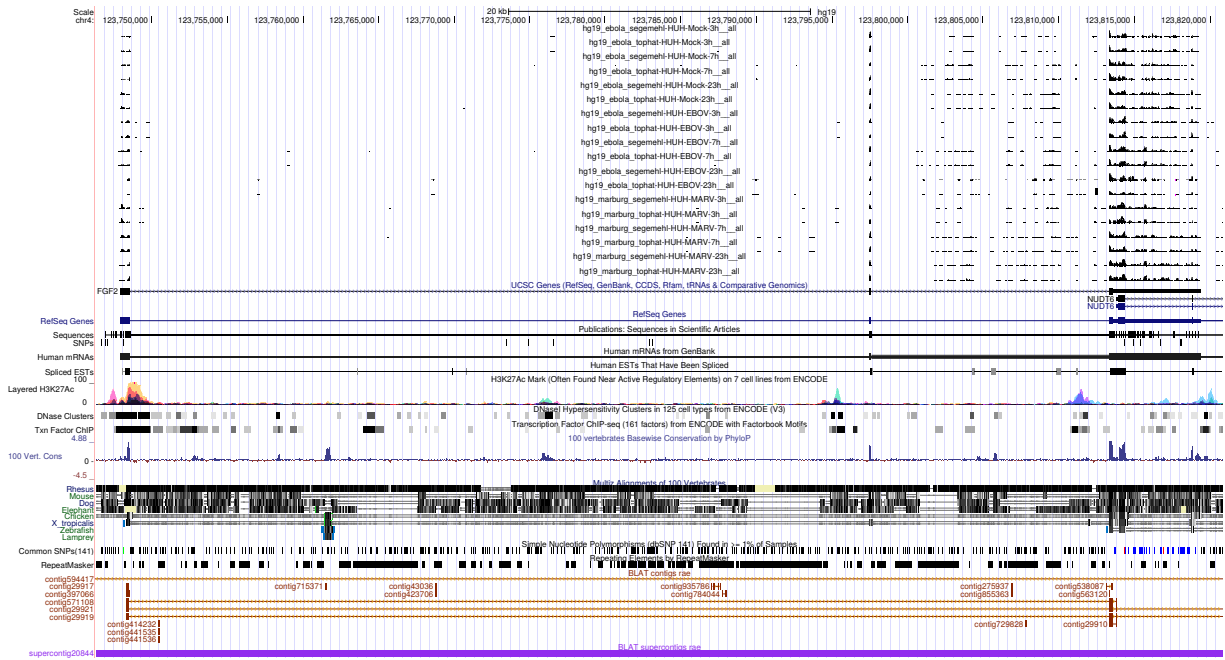


Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene FGF2.