Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) are a family of heparin-binding polypeptide mitogens which can induce various cellular effects such as proliferation, differentiation, and function in normal development and diseases. FGFs constitute a family of at least nine structurally related heparin-binding polypeptide mitogens which can induce various cellular effects such as proliferation, differentiation, and function in normal development and diseases. FGFs are encoded by 22 genes. FGFs bind and activate alternatively spliced forms of four protein tyrosine kinase FGF receptors (FGFRs). Specific Functions of Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptors 29 May 2014. Fibroblast growth factor receptor family as a potential target in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma. Stacey J Coleman, Richard P Grose. FGFs are encoded by 22 genes. FGFs bind and activate alternatively spliced forms of four protein tyrosine kinase FGF receptors (FGFRs). Specific Functions of Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptors 29 May 2014. Fibroblast growth factor receptor family as a potential target in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma. Stacey J Coleman, Richard P Grose. FGFs are encoded by 22 genes. FGFs bind and activate alternatively spliced forms of four protein tyrosine kinase FGF receptors (FGFRs). Specific Functions of Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptors 29 May 2014. Fibroblast growth factor receptor family as a potential target in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma. Stacey J Coleman, Richard P Grose.