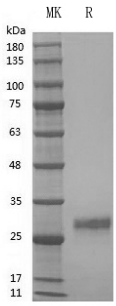
Product Name: Recombinant Human FGF-9
Catalog #: PCH2509

Summary

Name	FGF-9
Purity	Greater than 98% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	≤10 EU/mg
Construction	Recombinant Human FGF-9 is produced by our Mammalian cell expression system and the target gene encoding Pro3-Ser208 is expressed.
Accession #	P31371
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	23.2 kDa
Formulation	Lyophilized From PBS,5% mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80, pH7.4
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs.Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt.Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names	Fibroblast Growth Factor 9; FGF-9; Glia-Activating Factor; GAF; Heparin-Binding Growth Factor 9; HBGF-9; FGF9
Background	Fibroblast Growth Factor 9 (FGF-9) belongs to 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. FGF-9 plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell differentiation and cell migration. In addition, FGF-9 may have a role in glial cell growth and differentiation during development, gliosis during repair and regeneration of brain tissue after damage, differentiation and survival of neuronal cells, and growth stimulation of glial tumors.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.