**Product Name: Recombinant Human FGFa (154AA)**
**Catalog #: PEH0642**

## Summary

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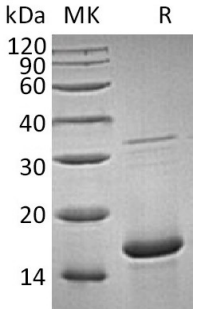
|---|---|
| **Name** | FGF-1/FGFa/FGF acidic/aFGF |
| **Purity** | Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE |
| **Endotoxin level** | <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test. |
| **Construction** | Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor 1/Fibroblast Growth Factor Acidic is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ala2-Asp155 is expressed. |
| **Accession #** | P05230 |
| **Host** | E.coli |
| **Species** | Human |
| **Predicted Molecular Mass** | 17.3 KDa |
| **Formulation** | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. |
| **Shipping** | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below. |
| **Stability&Storage** | Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months. |
| **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 1; FGF-1; Acidic Fibroblast Growth Factor; aFGF; Endothelial Cell Growth Factor; ECGFHeparin-Binding Growth Factor 1; HBGF-1; FGF1; FGFA |
| **Background** | FGF acidic, also known as ECGF, FGF-1and HBGF-1, is a non-glycosylated heparin binding growth factor that is expressed in the brain, kidney, retina, smooth muscle cells, bone matrix, osteoblasts, astrocytes and endothelial cells. It is a mitogenic peptide that is produced by multiple cell types and stimulates the proliferation of cells of mesodermal, ectodermal, and endodermal origin. Its association with heparan sulfate is a prerequisite for activation of FGF receptors. Internalized FGF acidic migrates to the nucleus where it is phosphorylated by nuclear PKC delta, exported to the cytosol, dephosphorylated, and degraded. Intracellular FGF acidic inhibits p53 activity and proapoptotic signaling. |

## Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.