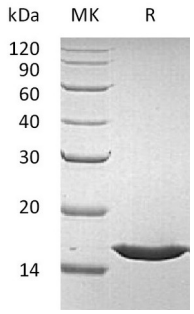
Product Name: Recombinant Human FGFa (140AA)
Catalog #: PEH0643

Summary

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 Phe16-Asp155 is expressed.
Accession #	P05230
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	16 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 20% Trehalose, 100mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween 80, pH6.0.
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.