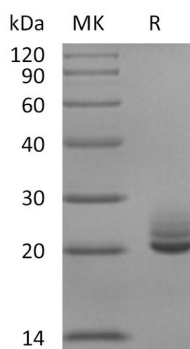


Summary

Name	FGF-21/Fibroblast Growth Factor 21
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Fibroblast Growth Factor 21 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala29-Ser210 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q9JJN1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	20.8 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 100mM NaCl, pH 9.0.
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



Product Name: Recombinant Mouse FGF-21 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM2199



Background

Alternative Names Fibroblast Growth Factor 21; FGF-21; FGF21

Background Fibroblast Growth Factor 21 (FGF21) is a growth factor that belongs to the FGF family. FGF family proteins play a central role during prenatal development and postnatal growth and regeneration of many tissues, by promoting cellular proliferation and differentiation. FGF21 is a potent activator of glucose uptake on adipocytes, protects animal from diet-induced obesity when overexpression in transgenic mice, and lower blood glucose and triglyceride levels when therapeutically administered to diabetic rodents. FGF21 is produced by hepatocytes in response to free fatty acid stimulation of a PPAR α /RXR dimeric complex. This situation occurs clinically during starvation, or following the ingestion of a highly-fat/low-carbohydrate diet. Upon FGF21 secretion, white adipose tissue is induced to release free fatty acids from triglyceride stores. Once free fatty acids reach hepatocytes, they are oxidized and reduced to acetyl-CoA. The acetyl-CoA is recombined into 4-carbon ketone bodies, released, and transported to peripheral tissue for TCA processing and energy generation.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.