

## FGF2

## Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor 2

<b>Catalog No.</b>	CRF001A CRF001B CRF001C	<b>Quantity:</b>	10 µg 50 µg 1.0 mg
<b>Alternate Names:</b>	BFGF, FGFB, HBGF-2		
<b>Description:</b>	Recombinant Human FGF2 is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 155 aa.		
<b>Gene ID:</b>	2247		
<b>Source:</b>	<i>E. coli</i>		
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	17.3 kDa		
<b>Formulation:</b>	Lyophilized from a sterile filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4		
<b>Purity:</b>	>96.0% by HPLC and SDS-PAGE		
<b>Endotoxin Level:</b>	<0.1 ng/µg FGF2		
<b>Biological Activity:</b>	ED <sub>50</sub> is < 0.5 ng/mL, determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of BAF3 cells expressing FGF receptors (measured by <sup>3</sup> H-thymidine uptake).		
<b>Specific Activity:</b>	2 x 10 <sup>6</sup> units/mg		
<b>Amino Acid Sequence:</b>	AAGSITTLPA LPEDGGSGAF PPGHFKDPKR LYCKNGGFFL RIHPDGRVDG VREKSDPHIK LQLQAEERGVSIGVCANR YLAMKEDGRL LASKCVTDEC FFFERLESNN YNTYRSRKYT SWYVALKRTG QYKLGSKTGP GQKAILFLPM SAKS		
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	<b>Centrifuge vial prior to opening.</b> Add sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. <b>Please note that the addition of any carrier protein into this product may produce unwanted endotoxin. This depends upon the particular application employed.</b> Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.		
<b>Storage &amp; Stability:</b>	Stable at 2-8°C, but best kept desiccated -20°C. After reconstitution, stable for up to 1 week at 2-8°C. For longer term, store in working aliquots below -20°C. <b>Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.</b>		
<b>Background:</b>	Fibroblast Growth Factor 2 (basic) (FGF2) is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members bind heparin and possess broad mitogenic and angiogenic activities. This protein has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system development, wound healing, and tumor growth. The mRNA for this gene contains multiple polyadenylation sites, and is alternatively translated from non-AUG (CUG) and AUG initiation codons, resulting in five different isoforms with distinct properties. The CUG-initiated isoforms are localized in the nucleus and are responsible for the intracrine effect, whereas, the AUG-initiated form is mostly cytosolic and is responsible for the paracrine and autocrine effects of this FGF.		

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