

Human FGF-3 / HBGF-3 Protein, His Tag

Catalog # FG3-H51H9



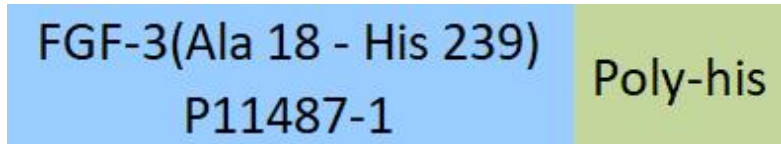
Synonym

FGF-3, HBGF-3, Fibroblast growth factor 3

Source

Human FGF-3, His Tag (FG3-H51H9) is expressed from *E. coli* cells. It contains AA Ala 18 - His 239 (Accession # [P11487-1](#)).
Predicted N-terminus: Met

Molecular Characterization



[Other Tags and Version](#) [Biotin & Other Labeled Version](#)

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
The protein has a calculated MW of 27.0 kDa. The protein migrates as 30 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE).

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in 20 mM MOPS, 0.2 M Arginine, pH7.3 with trehalose as protectant.
Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.
For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

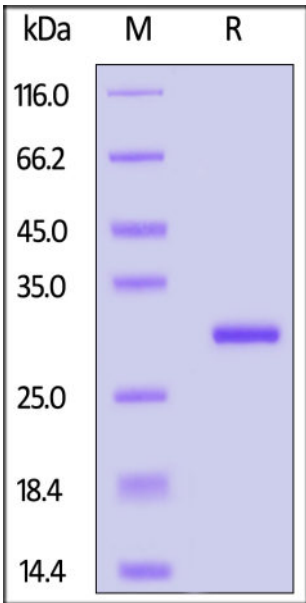
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.
Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

ACRO Quality Management System

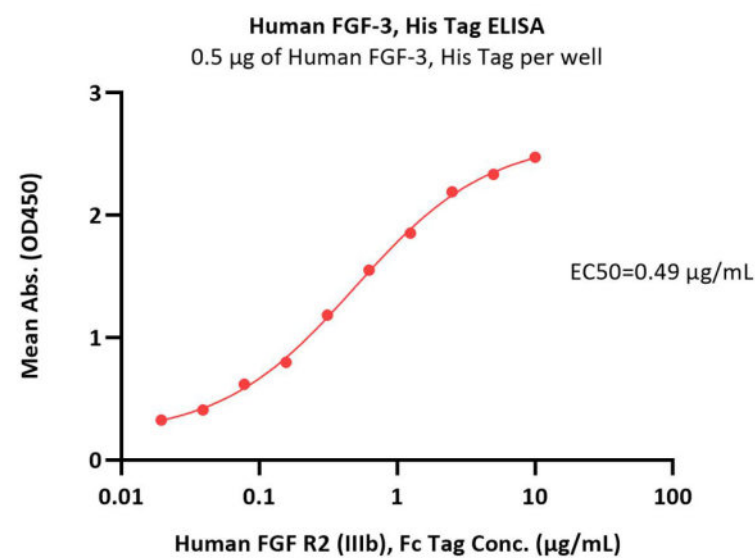
- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#).
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

SDS-PAGE



Human FGF-3, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Human FGF-3, His Tag (Cat. No. FG3-H51H9) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Human FGF R2 (IIIb), Fc Tag (Cat. No. FGB-H5256) with a linear range of 0.02-2.5 µg/mL (Routinely tested).

Background

Fibroblast growth factor 3 (FGF3), belonging to the family of fibroblast growth factors (FGFs), regulates several developmental processes, including brain patterning, branching morphogenesis and limb development, by binding, dimerizing and activating cell surface FGF receptors (FGFRs). FGF/FGFR complexes have been demonstrated to act as driving oncogenes in certain types of cancer to maintain the malignant properties of tumor cells in a cell autonomous manner. According to previous studies, it is speculated that FGF3 is upregulated in breast cancer and accelerates tumor growth and angiogenesis. Consequently, FGF3 has been considered as a potential target for breast cancer therapy.

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