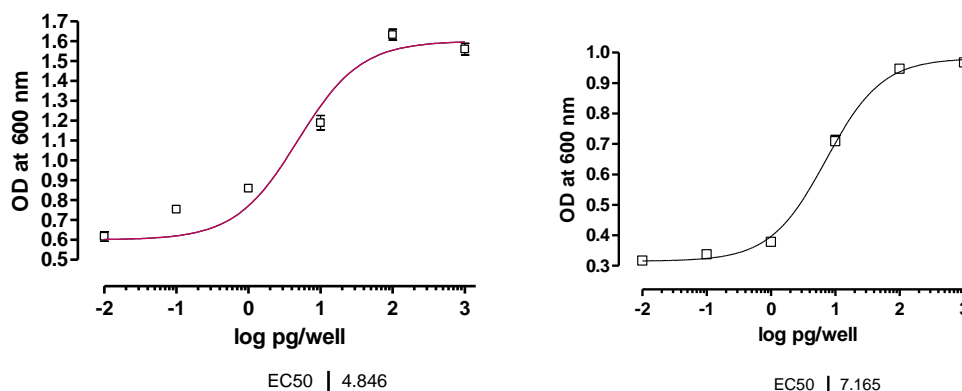


Recombinant Human FGF2

Catalog No: BP07013

Description	Recombinant Human FGF2 (Fibroblast Growth Factor 2) is produced by <i>E. coli</i> . It is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 155 amino acids. The sequence of the first six N-terminal amino acids was determined to be MPALPE.
Source	<i>E. coli</i>
Alternative name	FGF-2; bFGF; FGFB; HBGF-2
Accession No.	P09038
Predicted Molecular Weight	17.25 KDa
Quality Control	Purity: >98.0% as determined by SEC-HPLC under non denaturing conditions using 25 mM Tris-HCl + 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0, and by reducing and non-reducing SDS-PAGE gel. Less than 10% dimers as determined by SEC-HPLC and no aggregates. Endotoxin: Less than 0.05 ng/μg (0.5 EU/μg)
Formulation	Purified protein lyophilized from a concentrated (0.5 mg/ml) solution of PBS.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH ₂ O. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles, preferably in a presence of a carrier protein such as BSA, 0.1% HSA or similar.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Aliquots of reconstituted samples should be stored < -20°C for 3 months.
Background	FGF-basic is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities, and are involved in a variety of biological processes, including embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. This protein functions as a modifier of endothelial cell migration and proliferation, as well as an angiogenic factor. It acts as a mitogen for a variety of mesoderm- and neuroectoderm-derived cells in vitro and thus is thought to be involved in organogenesis. Three alternatively spliced variants encoding different isoforms have been described. The heparin-binding growth factors are angiogenic agents in vivo and are potent mitogens for a variety of cell types in vitro. There are differences in the tissue distribution and concentration of these 2 growth factors.

Bioactivity



Bioassay of lyophilized hFGF2 in clone 098 (left) and clone 06 (right) of balb/c 3T3 cells

The EC50 values are in pg/well. 10 ul of lyo hFGF2 were added to well containing 100 ul of starvation medium and left for 2 days. Then the reaction was stopped by MTT.

