

Recombinant Mouse FGFb Catalog No: C044

Description Recombinant Mouse Fibroblast growth factor 2/Fibroblast Growth Factor Basic is produced by our

E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Ser154 is expressed.

Source E. coli

Alternative name Fibroblast Growth Factor 2; FGF-2; Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor; bFGF; Heparin-Binding Growth

Accession No. P15655

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 400mM NaCl, pH 7.0.

Quality Control Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg).

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Storage Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Amino Acid Sequence MAASGITSLPALPEDGGAAFPPGHFKDPKRLYCKNGGFFLRIHPDGRVDGVREKSDPHVKLQLQAE

ERGVVSIKGVCANRYLA

MKEDGRLLASKCVTEECFFFERLESNNYNTYRSRKYSSWYVALKRTGQYKLGSKTGPGQKAILFLP

MSAKS

Background

FGF basic is one of 22 mitogenic proteins of the FGF family, which show 35-60% amino acid conservation. Unlike other FGFs, FGF acidic and basic lack signal peptides and are secreted by an alternate pathway. The 17 kDa mouse sequence has 98% aa identity with rat, and 95% identity with human, bovine, and sheep FGF basic. Binding of FGF to heparin or cell surface HSPG is necessary for binding, dimerization and activation of tyrosine kinase FGF receptors. FGF basic binds other proteins, polysaccharides and lipids with lower affinity. Expression of FGF basic is nearly ubiquitous but disruption of the mouse FGF basic gene gives a relatively mild phenotype, suggesting compensation by other FGF family members. FGF basic modulates such normal processes as angiogenesis, wound healing and tissue repair, embryonic development and differentiation, neuronal function and neural degeneration. Transgenic overexpression of FGF basic results in excessive proliferation and angiogenesis is reminiscent of a variety of pathological conditions.

SDS-PAGE



