

Recombinant Cynomolgus FGF-21 (C-6His)

Catalog No: CS24

Description	Recombinant Cynomolgus Fibroblast Growth Factor 21 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding His29-Ser209 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Expression System	Human cells
Alternative name	FGF21; Fibroblast Growth Factor 21; FGF-21
Accession No.	XM_005589811.2
Predicted Molecular Weight	20.2kDa
Apparent Molecular Weight	19-24kDa, reducing conditions.
Quality Control	Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
Reconstitution	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.
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. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
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 PPARα/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.

SDS-PAGE

