

Human / Cynomolgus FGF16 / FGF-16 Protein

Catalog Number: 16010-HNAB



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FGF16

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human / cynomolgus FGF16 [(Identical to the human FGF16 (NP_003859.1)) (Met1-Arg207)] was expressed. Human and Cynomolgus FGF16 sequences are identical.

Source: Human, Cynomolgus

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured in a cell proliferation assay using Balb/c 3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblasts.

The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 10-50 ng/ml.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human / cynomolgus FGF16 consists of 207 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 23.8 KDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50 mM Tris, 1 M NaCl, pH 8.0.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

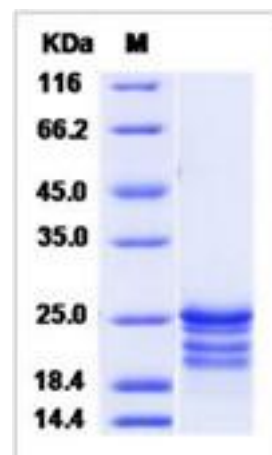
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Fibroblast growth factor 16 (FGF16) is preferentially expressed in the heart after birth, suggesting its regulation is associated with tissue-specific chromatin remodeling and DNA-protein interactions. Mutation of the MEF2 site resulted in a blunting of FGF16 promoter activity in transfected neonatal rat cardiac myocytes, that chromatin remodeling and MEF2 binding in the FGF16 promoter contribute to expression in the postnatal heart. FGF16 involvement in the fine tuning of the human skeleton of the hand. Impaired FGF16 function may also be responsible for connective tissue symptoms in MF4 patients. FGF16 expression is markedly increased in ovarian tumors, and FGF16 in conjunction with Wnt pathway contributes to the cancer phenotype of ovarian cells and suggests that modulation of its expression in ovarian cells might be a promising therapeutic strategy for the treatment of invasive ovarian cancers.