Mouse FGF21 / Fibroblast Growth Factor 21 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **50421-M08H**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FGF-21

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse FGF21 (Q9JJN1) (Met 1-Ser 210) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

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

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Ala 29

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant mouse FGF21 consists of 193 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 21.3 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of rm FGF21 is approximately 25 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

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

Storage:

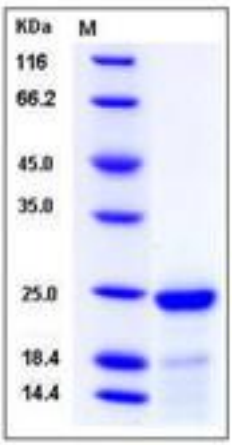
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) 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. FGF-21 has a hydrophobic amino terminus, which is a typical signal sequence, and appears to be a secreted protein. The metabolic regulator fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) has antidiabetic properties in animal models of diabetes and obesity. FGF21 is a novel adipokine associated with obesity-related metabolic complications in humans. The paradoxical increase of serum FGF21 in obese individuals, which may be explained by a compensatory response or resistance to FGF21, warrants further investigation. FGF-21, which we have identified as a novel metabolic factor, exhibits the therapeutic characteristics necessary for an effective treatment of diabetes.

References

1.Zhang X, *et al.* (2008) Serum FGF21 levels are increased in obesity and are independently associated with the metabolic syndrome in humans. Diabetes. 57(5): 1246-53. 2.Lundåsen T, *et al.* (2007) PPARalpha is a key regulator of hepatic FGF21. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 360(2): 437-40. 3.Kharitonenkov A, *et al.* (2005) FGF-21 as a novel metabolic regulator. J Clin Invest. 115(6): 1627-35.