Cynomolgus aFGF / FGF1 Protein

Catalog Number: **90062-CNAE**

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FGF1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the Cynomolgus FGF1 (Phe16-Asp155) was expressed and purified with an initial Met.

Source: Cynomolgus

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured in a cell proliferation assay using BALB/c 3T3 mouse fibroblasts. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 0.1-0.4 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant cyno FGF1 consists of 141 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 16 kDa. It migrates as an 16 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Supplied as sterile PBS, pH 7.4, 20% glycerol.

Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

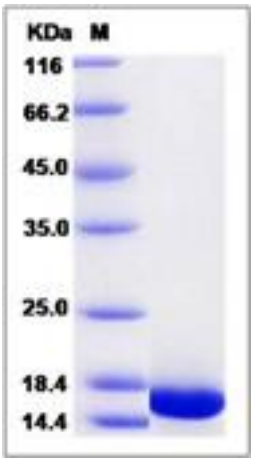
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

aFGF, also known as FGF1 and HBGF-1, is a member of the fibroblast growth factor family. The biological activity of aFGF protein is exerted through binding to four high affinity cell surface receptors (FGFR1–4), which results in receptor dimerization and transphosphorylation in the tyrosine kinase domain. aFGF protein shows a wide range of endocrine-like activities. As a multiple function growth factor, this protein is involved in embryo development and tissue repair. Additionally, this protein is considered to function in several important physiological and pathological processes, such as embryonic development, morphogenesis, angiogenesis, wound healing and atheromatosis, carcinogenesis, development, and invasion of cancer. References

References

1.Jaye M., *et al.*,(1986), Human endothelial cell growth factor: cloning, nucleotide sequence, and chromosome localization. Science 233:541-545.
2.Mergia A., *et al.*, (1989), Structural analysis of the gene for human acidic fibroblast growth factor.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 164:1121-1129.
3.Wang W.P., *et al.*,(1989), Cloning of the gene coding for human class 1 heparin-binding growth factor and its expression in fetal tissues.Mol. Cell. Biol. 9:2387-2395.