

Human FGF17 Protein

Catalog Number: 12342-HNAE



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FGF17

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human FGF17 (O60258-1) (Thr23-Thr216) was expressed, with a N-terminal Met.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: (39.1+60.0) % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

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

The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.6-3 µg/mL.

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human FGF17 consists of 195 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 22.6 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 21 and 23 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 1M NaCl, PH 8.5

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

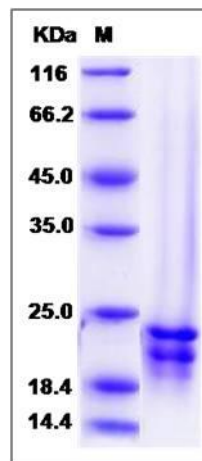
Usage Guide

Storage:

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

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

FGF17 is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGFs play multiple biological functions including embryonic development cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. FGF-13 is preferentially expressed in the embryonic brain. It contains a typical hydrophobic signal sequence at its N terminus. FGF-13 functions in the regulation of embryonic development and acts as signaling molecule in the induction and patterning of the embryonic brain. It is also required for normal brain development.

References

1. Polnaszek N. et al., 2004, Prostate. 60 (1): 18-24.
2. Xu J. et al., 2000, Development. 127 (9): 1833-43.
3. Strausberg RL. et al., 2003, Proc Natl Acad Sci. 99 (26): 16899-903.

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