

Human FGF19 Protein

Catalog Number: 12226-HNAE



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FGF19

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human FGF19 (O95750) (Phe27-Lys216) was expressed, with a N-terminal Met.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

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 FGF19 consists of 191 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 21.4 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 23 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 15% gly, 50mM Tris, 2mM EDTA

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.

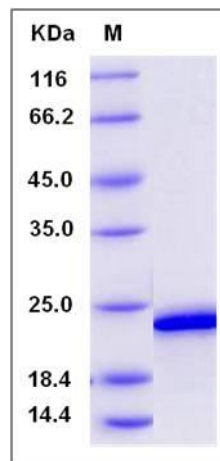
Usage Guide

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

FGF19, also known as FGF-19, belongs to the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. Members of this family 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. FGF19 is involved in the suppression of bile acid biosynthesis through down-regulation of CYP7A1 expression, following positive regulation of the JNK and ERK1/2 cascades. It also stimulates glucose uptake in adipocytes. It is expressed in fetal brain, cartilage, retina, and adult gall bladder. FGF19 interacts with FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4. Affinity between fibroblast growth factors (FGFs) and their receptors is increased by KL, KLB and heparan sulfate glycosaminoglycans that function as coreceptors. It interacts with KL and KLB directly. However, it interacts with FGFR4 in the presence of heparin, KL or KLB.

References

1. Tamimi Y. et al., 2006, Hum Mol Genet. 15 (21): 3229-40.
2. Goetz R. et al., 2007, Mol Cell Biol. 27 (9): 3417-28.
3. Harmer NJ. et al., 2004, Biochemistry. 43 (3): 629-40.

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