

Human FGF9 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 10262-H01H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FGF9, GAF, HBFG-9, MGC119914, MGC119915

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human fibroblast growth factor 9 (NP_002001.1) (Leu 4-Ser 208) was expressed with the fused Fc region of human IgG1 at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: (81.9 + 13.9) %, as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

Measured in a cell proliferation assay using Balb/c3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblasts (Rubin, J.S. et al. 1991. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88: 415.) . The ED50 for this effect is typically 1-3 ng/mL .

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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Glu 20

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human Fc/FGF9 is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein. The reduced monomer consists of 463 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 54 and 37 kDa as estimated in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

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.

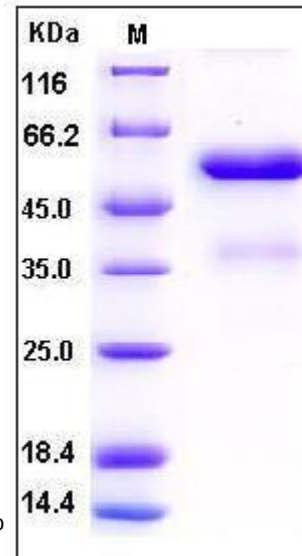
Usage Guide

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

the products.

Protein Description

Fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family members possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities, and are involved in a variety of biological processes, including embryonic development, cell growth, tumor growth and invasion. FGF9, also designated as glia-activating factor (GAF), was purified originally as a heparin-binding, secreted glycoprotein from cultured human glioma cell line and exhibits a growth-stimulating effect on glial cells. FGF9 is also a mitogen for oligodendrocyte type 2 astrocyte progenitor cells, smooth muscle cells, pheochromocytoma PC12 cells, and BALB/3T3 fibroblasts. However, unlike FGF acidic and basic, FGF9 has no effect on human umbilical vein endothelial cells, and it has been demonstrated that FGF9 binds preferentially to the IIIc form of FGFR3. Although no typical signal sequence was found in FGF9, it is secreted efficiently after synthesis not in a conventional manner. In nervous system, FGF9 is produced mainly by neurons and may play an important role in CNS development.

References

1. Naruo, K. et al., 1993, J. Biol. Chem. 268: 2857-2864.
2. Miyamoto, M. et al., 1993, Mol. Cell. Biol. 13: 4251-4259.
3. DiNapoli, L. et al., 2006, Development. 133: 1519-1527.

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