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Product datasheet for DA3503

FGF basic / FGF2 Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	FGF basic / FGF2 human recombinant protein, 10 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	AGSITTLPAL PEDGGSGAFP PGHFKDPKRL YCKNGGFFLR IHPDGRVDGV REKSDPHIKL QLQAEERGVV SIKGVCANRY LAMKEDGRLL ASKCVTDECF FFERLESNNY NTYRSRKYTS WYVALKRGQY KLGSKTGPGQ KAILFLPMSA KS
Predicted MW:	16.5 kDa
Purity:	>98% by SDS-PAGE and visualised by silver stain
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified protein Buffer System: PBS Stabilizer: None
Bioactivity:	Biological: The ED50 for stimulation of cell proliferation in Human umbilical vein endothelial cells by Human FGF-2 (basic) has been determined to be in the range of 0.1-2 ng/ml.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng per µg of FGF-basic
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in water containing at least 0.1% Human or Bovine Serum Albumin to a concentration not lower than 50 µg/ml.
Preparation:	Lyophilized purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor-2 (basic). ***Result by N-terminal sequencing:*** *AGSITTL*
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_001997
Locus ID:	2247

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UniProt ID: P09038

Cytogenetics: 4q28.1

Synonyms: BFGF; FGF-2; FGFB; HBGF-2

Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members bind heparin and possess broad mitogenic and angiogenic activities. This protein has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system development, wound healing, and tumor growth. The mRNA for this gene contains multiple polyadenylation sites, and is alternatively translated from non-AUG (CUG) and AUG initiation codons, resulting in five different isoforms with distinct properties. The CUG-initiated isoforms are localized in the nucleus and are responsible for the intracrine effect, whereas, the AUG-initiated form is mostly cytosolic and is responsible for the paracrine and autocrine effects of this FGF. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

Protein Pathways: MAPK signaling pathway, Melanoma, Pathways in cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

Product images: