

Recombinant Rat FGF2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSR040471

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

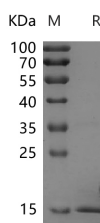
Description

Synonyms	Basic fibroblast growth factor, Basic fibroblast growth factor bFGF, BFGF, FGF 2, FGF B, FGF-2, Fgf2, FGF2 basic, FGF2, FGFB, Fibroblast growth factor 2 (basic), Fibroblast growth factor 2, Fibroblast growth factor, basic, HBGF 2, HBGF-2, HBGF2, HBGH 2, HBGH2, Heparin binding growth factor 2 precursor, Heparin-binding growth factor 2, Prostatropin
Species	Rat
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Pro10-Ala144
Accession	P13109-1
Calculated Molecular Weight	15.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	17.5 kDa
Tag	N-His
Bioactivity	Testing in progress

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4., 5% trehalose, 5% mannitol, 0.01% tween-80. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the print
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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Background

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.

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