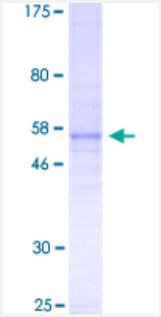
Full-Length

FGF23 (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00008074-P01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human FGF23 full-length ORF (NP_065689.1, 1 a.a. - 251 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	MLGARLRLWVCALCSVCSMSVLRAYPNASPLLGSSWGGLIHLYTATARNSYHLQIHKNGHVDGAP HQTIYSALMIRSEDAGFVVITGVMSRRYLCMDFRGNIFGSHYFDPENCRFQHQTLENGYDVYHSPQ YHFLVSLGRAKRAFLPGMNPPPYSQFLSRRNEIPLIHFNTPIPRRHTRSAEDDSERDPLNVLKPRA RMTPAPASCSQELPSAEDNSPMASDPLGVVRGGRVNTHAGGTGPEGCRPFAKFI
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	54.4
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (71); Rat (72)
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — FGF23

Entrez GeneID	8074
GeneBank Accession#	NM_020638.2
Protein Accession#	NP_065689.1
Gene Name	FGF23
Gene Alias	ADHR, HPDR2, HYPF, PHPTC
Gene Description	fibroblast growth factor 23
Omim ID	193100 211900 605380
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members 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. The product of this gene inhibits renal tubular phosphate transport. This gene was identified by its mutations associated with autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets (ADHR), an inherited phosphate wasting disorder. Abnormally high level expression of this gene was found in oncogenic hypophosphatemic osteomalacia (OHO), a phenotypically similar disease caused by abnormal phosphate metabolism. Mutations in this gene have also been shown to cause familial tumoral calcinosis with hyperphosphatemia. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	tumor-derived hypophosphatemia inducing factor

Pathway

- MAPK signaling pathway
- Melanoma
- Pathways in cancer
- Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Complications
- Hypercalcemia
- Hypercalciuria
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Neoplasms
- Osteoporosis
- Tobacco Use Disorder