Bioactive

FGF23 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P7239 Size 20 ug

Specification

Product Description	Human FGF23 (Q9GZV9, 25 a.a. - 251 a.a.) partial recombinant protein expressed in *Escherichia coli*.
Sequence	YPNASPLLGSSWGGLIHLYTATARNSYHLQIHKNGHVDGAPHQTIYSALMIRSEDAGFVV_x005F_x000D__x000D_ ITGVMSRRYLCMDFRGNIFGSHYFDPENCRFQHQTLENGYDVYHSPQYHFLVSLGRAKRA_x005F_x000D__x000D_ FLPGMNPPPYSQFLSRRNEIPLIHFNTPIPRRHTRSAEDDSERDPLNVLKPRARMTPAPA_x005F_x000D__x000D_ SCSQELPSAEDNSPMASDPLGVVRGGRVNTHAGGTGPEGCRPFAKFI
Host	Escherichia coli
Theoretical MW (kDa)	25.3
Form	Lyophilized
Preparation Method	*Escherichia coli* expression system
Purity	> 95% by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	< 1 EU per 1 ug of protein (determined by LAL method)
Activity	The ED_{50} was determined by thymidine uptake assay using FGF-receptors transfected BaF3 cells is < 0.5 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 2.0 x 10^3 IU/mg in the presence of 0.3 ug/ml of r MuKlotho and 10 ug/ml of heparin.
Storage Buffer	Lyophilized from sterile distilled Water up to 0.1 - 1.0 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage store at -20°C to -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Functional Study

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- SDS-PAGE

Gene Info — FGF23

Entrez GeneID	8074
Protein Accession#	Q9GZV9
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

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

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