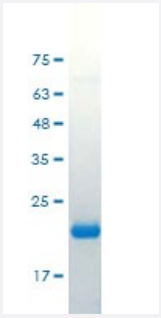
Bioactive

FGF2 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P8112 Size 1 mg

Applications



SDS-PAGE analysis of FGF2 (Human) Recombinant Protein.

Specification

Product Description	Human FGF2 recombinant protein with polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus expressed in *Escherichia coli*.
Sequence	AAGSITTLPALPEDGGSGAFPPGHFKDPKRLYCKNGGFFLRIHPDGRVDGVREKSDPHIKLQLQA EERGVVSIKGVCANRYLAMKEDGRLLASKCVTDECFFFERLESNNYNTYRSRKYTSWYVALKRTG QYKLGSKTGPGQKAILFLPMSAKS with polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.
Host	Escherichia coli
Form	Lyophilized
Preparation Method	*Escherichia coli* expression system
Purification	Ni-NTA chromatography
Purity	> 98% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level	< 0.1 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method.
Activity	Measured by the induction of 3T3 cells proliferation. The ED_{50} for this effect is < 1 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant human FGF-2 is approximately > 5 x 10^5 IU/mg.
Quality Control Testing	SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue. SDS-PAGE analysis of FGF2 (Human) Recombinant Protein.

Recommend Usage	SDS-PAGE The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	Lyophilized from a solution containing 1X PBS, pH 8.0. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH_2O to 100 ug/mL.
Storage Instruction	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C. Protein aliquots should be stored at-20°C to -80°C. Th is product is stable for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Applications

- Functional Study
- SDS-PAGE

Gene Info — FGF2

Entrez GeneID	2247
Gene Name	FGF2
Gene Alias	BFGF, FGFB, HBGF-2
Gene Description	fibroblast growth factor 2 (basic)
Omim ID	134920
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF f amily members bind heparin and possess broad mitogenic and angiogenic activities. This protei n has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system develop ment, wound healing, and tumor growth. The mRNA for this gene contains multiple polyadenylatio n sites, and is alternatively translated from non-AUG (CUG) and AUG initiation codons, resulting i n five different isoforms with distinct properties. The CUG-initiated isoforms are localized in the nu cleus and are responsible for the intracrine effect, whereas, the AUG-initiated form is mostly cytos olic and is responsible for the paracrine and autocrine effects of this FGF. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	basic fibroblast growth factor bFGF|fibroblast growth factor 2|heparin-binding growth factor 2|pros tatropin

Pathway

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

Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Arthritis
- Birth Weight
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Chorioamnionitis
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Depressive Disorder
- Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Edema
- Fetal Membranes
- Gastrointestinal Diseases
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glioblastoma
- Glioma
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Kidney Failure
- Leukemia

- Meningeal Neoplasms
- Meningioma
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Myocardial Infarction
- Myopia
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neoplasms
- Neovascularization
- Obstetric Labor
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Pre-Eclampsia
- Premature Birth