Bioactive

FGF23 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P8637 Size 2 x 10 ug

Specification

Product Description	Human FGF23 recombinant protein with His tag in C-terminus expressed in *Escherichia coli*.
Sequence	MLGARLRLWVCALCSVCSMSVLRAYPNASPLLGSSWGGLIHLYTATARNSYHLQIHKNGHVDGAP HQTIYSALMIRSEDAGFVVITGVMSRRYLCMDFRGNIFGSHYFDPENCRFQHQTLENGYDVYHSPQ YHFLVSLGRAKRAFLPGMNPPPYSQFLSRRNEIPLIHFNTPIPRRHTRSAEDDSERDPLNVLKPRA RMTPAPASCSQELPSAEDNSPMASDPLGVVRGGRVNTHAGGTGPEGCRPFAKFIHHHHHH
Host	Escherichia coli
Theoretical MW (kDa)	28.6
Form	Lyophilized
Preparation Method	*Escherichia coli* expression system
Purification	chromatographic
Purity	> 90% as determined by (a) RP-HPLC.(b) SDS-PAGE.
Activity	Treatment with hrFGF23 has been shown to induce FGFR mediated Erk phosphorylation, reduce pla sma PTH levels in rats and to reduce blood phosphate levels.
Storage Buffer	Protein (0.5 mg/mL) was lyophilized from a solution containing 25mM Tris, pH 7.5, 0.6M NaCl. Reco nstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH_2O to 100 ug/mL.
Storage Instruction	Lyophilized protein at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored at -20°C. Protein aliquots at 4 °C for 2-7 days and should be stored at -20°C to -80°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Applications

- Functional Study

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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
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Complications
- Hypercalcemia

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- Hypercalciuria
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Neoplasms
- Osteoporosis
- Tobacco Use Disorder

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