

Recombinant Mouse FGFb

Catalog No : PMK2172

Known As: Fibroblast Growth Factor 2; FGF-2; Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor; bFGF; Heparin Binding Growth Factor 2; HBGF-2; Fgf2; Fgf-2

PROPERTIES

Description	Recombinant Mouse Fibroblast Growth Factor 2/Fibroblast Growth Factor Basic is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Ser154 is expressed.
Accession	P15655
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 400mM NaCl, 0.02% Tween 80, 4.0% Sucrose, 4.0% Manntiol, pH 7.0.
Size	10μg/50μg/500μg/1mg
Purity	> 95%
Endotoxin	<0.01EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Predicted Mol Mass	17.15 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	16 KDa, reducing conditions
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Background	FGF basic is one of 22 mitogenic proteins of the FGF family, which show 35-60% amino acid conservation. Unlike other FGFs, FGF acidic and basic lack signal peptides and are secreted by an alternate pathway. The 17 kDa mouse sequence has 98% aa identity with rat, and 95% identity with human, bovine, and sheep FGF basic. Binding of FGF to heparin or cell surface HSPG is necessary for binding, dimerization and activation of tyrosine kinase FGF receptors. FGF basic binds other proteins, polysaccharides and lipids with lower affinity. Expression of FGF basic is nearly ubiquitous but disruption of the mouse FGF basic gene gives a relatively mild phenotype, suggesting compensation by other FGF family members. FGF basic modulates such normal processes as angiogenesis, wound healing and tissue repair, embryonic development and differentiation, neuronal function and neural degeneration. Transgenic over-expression of FGF basic results in excessive proliferation and angiogenesis is reminiscent of a variety of pathological conditions.

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