Recombinant Mouse FGF-21 (C-6His)

Catalog No : PMK2202
Known As:Fibroblast Growth Factor 21; FGF-21; FGF21

PROPERTIES

Description	Recombinant Mouse Fibroblast Growth Factor 21 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala29-Ser210 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	Q9JJN1
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 100mM NaCl, pH 9.0.
Size	10μg/50μg/500μg/1mg
Purity	> 95%
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Predicted Mol Mass	20.8 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	20-25 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	Fibroblast Growth Factor 21 (FGF21) is a growth factor that belongs to the FGF family. FGF family proteins play a central role during prenatal development and postnatal growth and regeneration of mamy tissues, by promoting cellular proliferation and differentiation. FGF21 is a potent activator of glucose uptake on adipocytes, protects animal from diet-induced obesity when overexpression in transgenic mice, and lower blood glucose and triglyceride levels when therapeutically adiministered to diabetic redents. FGF21 is produced by hepato-cytes in reponse to free fatty acid stimulation of a PPARa/RXR dimeric complex. This situation occurs clinically during starvation, or following the ingestionof a highly -fat/low-carbohydrate diet.Upon FGF21 secretion, white adipose tissue is induced to release free fatty acids from triglyceride stores. Once free fatty acid reach hepatocytes, they are oxidized and reduced to acetyl-CoA.