9F, No. 108, Jhouzih St.,Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: + 886-2-8751-1888 Fax: + 886-2-6602-1218
E-mail: sales@abnova.com

Datasheet

FGF2 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P5824

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human FGF2 (146 a.a.) partial recombinant protein with ERHV-His tag expressed in Barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*).

Host: Plants

Theoretical MW (kDa): 17.8

Applications: Func, SDS-PAGE, WB-Re
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: Barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*) expression system

Purification: Chromatography

Concentration: 100 ug/mL

Purity: > 95% by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level: Endotoxin level is less than 0.005ng per ug protein (0.05EU/ug) as measured by turbidimetric kinetic assay

Activity: Bioactivity of recombinant human FGFB is assayed by measuring its dose dependent effect on proliferation of 3T3 cells. The ED50 for this effect using FGF basic 146 is typically < 0.4 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity > 2.5 x10^6 U/mg.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from PBS pH 7.2

Storage Instruction: Store at -20°C on dry atmosphere. After reconstitution with sterile water to a concentration of no less than 100 ug/mL, store at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 2247

Gene Symbol: FGF2

Gene Alias: BFGF, FGFB, HBGF-2

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members bind heparin and possess broad mitogenic and angiogenic activities. This protein has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system development, wound healing, and tumor growth. The mRNA for this gene contains multiple polyadenylation sites, and is alternatively translated from non-AUG (CUG) and AUG initiation codons, resulting in five different isoforms with distinct properties. The CUG-initiated isoforms are localized in the nucleus and are responsible for the intracrine effect, whereas, the AUG-initiated form is mostly cytosolic and is responsible for the paracrine and autocrine effects of this FGF. [provided by RefSeq]