

Recombinant Human FGF-9

Catalog No.: RP0077

Basic Information

Information

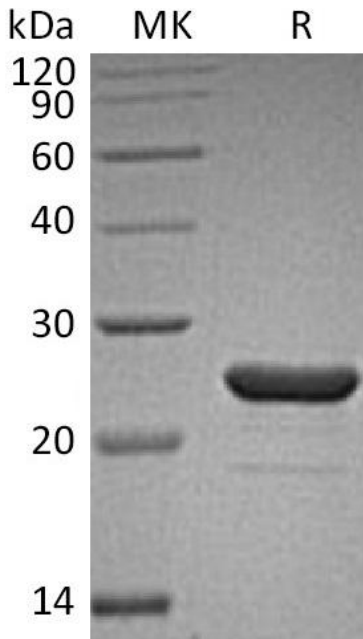
Source	<i>E.coli</i>
Description	Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor 9 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Ser208 is expressed.
Accession	P31371
Known As	Fibroblast Growth Factor 9; FGF-9; Glia-Activating Factor; GAF; Heparin-Binding Growth Factor 9; HBGF-9; FGF9
Predicted Mol Mass	23.44 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass	25 KDa, reducing conditions

Properties

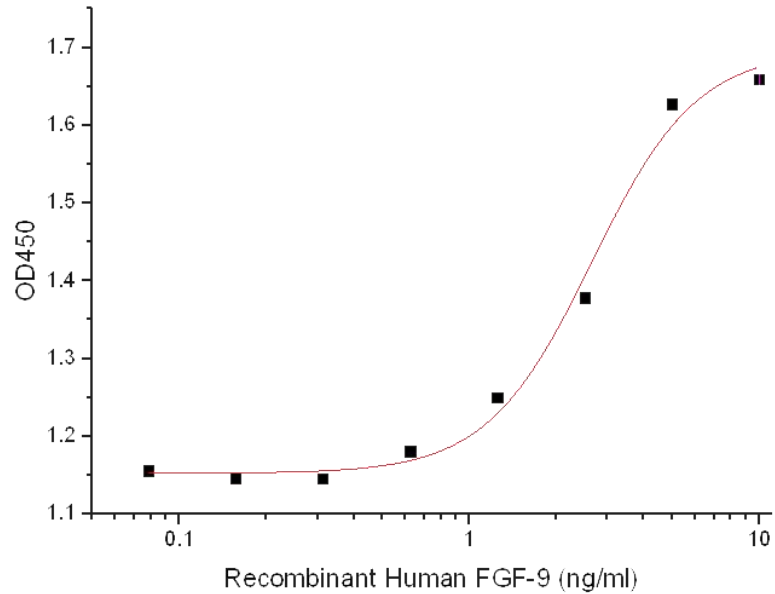
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 220mM Sucrose, 0.02% Tween 80, pH 6.0.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
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.

Experimental Data

Purity-SDS-PAGE



Bioactivity-Cell Based Assay



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Measured in a cell proliferation assay using Balb/3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells. The ED50 for this effect is 1-5 ng/ml. (QC verified)

Background

Fibroblast Growth Factor 9 (FGF-9) belongs to 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. FGF-9 plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell differentiation and cell migration. In addition, FGF-9 may have a role in glial cell growth and differentiation during development, gliosis during repair and regeneration of brain tissue after damage, differentiation and survival of neuronal cells, and growth stimulation of glial tumors.