

FGF 2 Mouse

Description: Fibroblast Growth Factor-basic Mouse Recombinant (FGF-2) produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 146 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 16.3kDa. The FGF-2 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: HBGH-2, HBGF-2, Prostatropin, FGF-2, FGB-b.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: MPALPEDGGA AFPPGHFKDP KRLYCKNGGF FLRIHPDGRV
DGVREKSDPH VKLQLQAEER GVVSIKGVCA NRYLAMKEDG RLLASKCVTE ECFFFERLES
NNYNTYRSRK YSSWYVALKR TGQYKLGSKT GPGQKAILFL PMSAKS.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

FGF-b was lyophilized from 5mM Na₂PO₄, pH7.5 and 50mM NaCl.

Stability:

Lyophilized Fibroblast Growth Factor-2 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution FGF-basic should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Fibroblast Growth Factor b in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100

Introduction:

FGF-basic 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 AUG and non-AUG (CUG) 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. The heparin-binding growth factors are angiogenic agents in vivo and are potent mitogens for a variety of cell types in vitro. There are differences in the tissue distribution and concentration of these 2 growth factors.

Biological Activity:

The activity as calculated by the dose-dependant proliferation of BALB/3T3 cells was found to be

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