

Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor 16

Information

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|--------------------------------|--|
| Gene ID | 8823 |
| Accession # | O43320 |
| Alternate Names | |
| Source | Escherichia coli. |
| M.Wt | Approximately 23.6 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 206 amino acids. |
| AA Sequence | AEVGGVFASL DWDLHGFSSS LGNVPLADSP GFLNERLGQI EGKLQRGSPT DFAHLKGILR RRQLYCRTGF HLEIFPNGTV HGTRHDHSRF GILEFISLAV GLISIRGVDS GLYLG MNERG ELYGSKKLTR ECVFREQFEE NWFYNTYASTL YKHSDSERQY YVALNKDGSP REGYRTRKHQ KFTHFLPRPV DPSKLPMSMR DLFHVR |
| Appearance | Sterile Colorless liquid. |
| Stability & Storage | Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles - 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied - 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening |
| Formulation | Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl, 1 M NaCl, pH 9.0, with 0.02 % Tween-20, 10 % Glycerol. |
| Reconstitution | |
| Biological Activity | Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED as determined by thymidine uptake assay using FGF-receptors transfected BaF3 cells is less than 0.5 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 2.0 × 10 IU/mg. |
| Shipping Condition | Gel pack. |
| Handling | Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. |
| Usage | For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans. |

Components and Storage

| Components | 5μg | 100μg | 500μg |
|---|-----|-------|-------|
| Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor 16 | 5μg | 100μg | 500μg |

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Quality Control

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Purity | > 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses. |
| Endotoxin | Less than 0.1 EU/μg of rHuFGF-16 as determined by LAL method. |

Description

Fibroblast growth factor 16 (FGF-16) belongs to the large FGF family. All FGF family members are heparin-binding growth factors with a core 120 amino acid (a.a.) FGF domain that allows for a common tertiary structure. FGF-16 was originally identified in rat heart tissue by homology based polymerase chain reaction. Human FGF-16 cDNA predicts a 207 aa precursor protein with one N-linked glycosylation site. FGF-16 lacks a typical signal peptide, but is efficiently generated by mechanisms other than the classical protein secretion pathway. Among FGF family members, FGF-16 is most similar to FGF-9, sharing 73% aa sequence homology. Human FGF-16 shares 99% and 98.6% aa sequence identity with the mouse and rat FGF-16, respectively.

Reference

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