

FGF 9 Mouse

Description: Fibroblast Growth Factor-9 Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 205 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 23308 Dalton. The FGF-9 Mouse Recombinant is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: GAF (Glia-activating factor), HBGF-9, MGC119914, MGC119915, FGF-9.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence: The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Pro-Leu-Gly-Glu-Val.

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

Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized from 10mM Tris, pH 8.0, 0.15M Ammonium Sulfate.

Stability:

Lyophilized Fibroblast Growth Factor-9 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution FGF9 Mouse Recombinant 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 9 in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Rat and mouse FGF-9 show a very high homology to human FGF-9. The transcripts for FGF-9 have been found in brain and in kidney tissue. Fibroblast Growth Factor-9 is a member of 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. FGF9 was isolated as a secreted factor that exhibits a growth-stimulating effect on cultured glial cells. In nervous system, this protein is produced mainly by neurons and may be important for glial cell development. Expression of the mouse homolog of this gene was found to be dependent on Sonic hedgehog (Shh) signaling. Mice lacking the homolog gene displayed a male-to-female sex reversal phenotype, which suggested a role in testicular embryogenesis. Fibroblast Growth Factor 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.

Biological Activity:

The ED50, calculated by the dose-dependant proliferation of BAF3 cells expressing FGF receptors (measured by 3H-thymidine uptake) is ≤ 0.5 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 2MU/mg.

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