

FGF 2 Human (147 a.a.)

Description: Fibroblast Growth Factor-2 Human Recombinant (FGF-2) produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 147 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 16539 Dalton. The FGF2 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

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

Source: Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence: MPALPEDGGS GAFPPGHFKD PKRLYCKNGG FFLRIHPDGR
VDGVREKSDP HIKLQLQAE E RGVSIVKVC ANRYLAMKED GRLLASKCVT DECFFFERLE
SNNYNTYRSR KYTSWYVALK RTGQYKLGSK TPGQKAILF LPMSAKS.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The bFGF was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) sterile solution containing 10mM Na₂PO₄, pH=8.

Stability:

Lyophilized basic-FGF although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution FGFb 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 FGF-B in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

FGF-basic 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. This protein functions as a modifier of endothelial cell migration and proliferation, as well as an angiogenic factor. It acts as a mitogen for a variety of mesoderm- and neuroectoderm-derived cells in vitro, thus is thought to be involved in organogenesis. Three alternatively spliced variants encoding different isoforms have been described. 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:

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The ED50, Calculated by the dose- dependent proliferation of mouse BALB/c 3T3 cells is
0.1-0.14ng/ml.



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