FGF-21/FGFL, Human, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK132

General Information

Synonyms	FGFL
Species	Human
Expression host	E.coli
Sequence	MHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRQRYLYTDDAQQTEAHLEIREDGTVGGAADQSPESLLQLKALKPGV IQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGSLHFDPEACSFRELLLEDGYNVYQSEAHGLPLHLPGNKSPHR DPAPRGPARFLPLPGLPPALPEPPGILAPQPPDVGSSDPLSMVGPSQGRSPSYAS with polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	Q9NSA1.1
Tag	His-tag at the C-terminus
Mol mass	20.35 kDa
Expiration date	12 months
Bio activity	Measure by its ability to induce proliferation in BaF3 cells transfected with human FGFRIIIc. The ED50 for this effect is < 0.4 μg/mL.

Product feature

Purity	> 98% as determined by SDS-PAGE. Ni-NTA chromatography.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C for 1 year. Upon reconstitution, store at 2-8°C for up to 1 week. Further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 10% FBS, 5% HSA or 5% trehalose solution), protein aliquots should be stored at -5~-20°C or -80°C for 3-6 months.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	The protein was lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution containing 1 × PBS, pH 8.0.
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water to a concentration not less than 100 μg/mL. Do Not Vortex! Vigorous shaking may impair the biological activity of the protein.

Background

FGF-21 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. FGF-21 is produced by hepatocytes in response to free fatty acid (FFA) stimulation of a PPARa/RXR dimeric complex. This situation occurs clinically during starvation, or following the ingestion of a high-fat/low-carbohydrate diet. Upon FGF-21 secretion, white adipose tissue is induced to release FFAs from triglyceride stores. Once FFAs reach hepatocytes, they are oxidized and reduced to acetyl-CoA.