

## Recombinant Human FGF23(Arg179Gln) Protein(His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PDMH100467

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

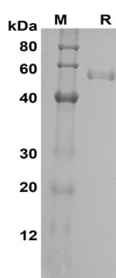
### Description

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Species</b>       | Human  |
| <b>Source</b>        | Mammalian-derived Human FGF23 proteins Tyr25-Ile251(Arg179Gln), with an C-terminal His |
| <b>Calculated MW</b> | 24.8 kDa   |
| <b>Observed MW</b>   | 55 kDa   |
| <b>Accession</b>     | Q9GZV9   |
| <b>Bio-activity</b>  | Not validated for activity   |

### Properties

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method   |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.  |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.   |

### Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human FGF23 proteins, 2µg/lane of

Recombinant Human FGF23 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 55

KD

### Background

This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor family of proteins, which possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities and are involved in a variety of biological processes. The product of this gene regulates phosphate homeostasis and transport in the kidney. The full-length, functional protein may be deactivated via cleavage into N-terminal and C-terminal chains. Mutation of this cleavage site causes autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets (ADHR). Mutations in this gene are also associated with hyperphosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (HFTC).

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