A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Human FGF21 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031360

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

Description

Species Human

Source E.coli-derived Human FGF21 protein His 29-Ser 209, with an N-terminal His

Calculated MW 20.2 kDa
Observed MW 23 kDa
Accession NP 061986.1

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin Please contact us for more information.

Storage 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.

Shipping This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 200mM NaCl, pH8.8.

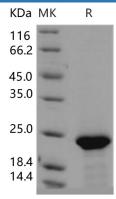
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Elabscience®

Elabscience Bionovation Inc.

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Fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) 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 has a hydrophobic amino terminus, which is a typical signal sequence, and appears to be a secreted protein. The metabolic regulator fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) has antidiabetic properties in animal models of diabetes and obesity. FGF21 is a novel adipokine associated with obesity-related metabolic complications in humans. The paradoxical increase of serum FGF21 in obese individuals, which may be explained by a compensatory response or resistance to FGF21, warrants further investigation. FGF-21, which we have identified as a novel metabolic factor, exhibits the therapeutic characteristics necessary for an effective treatment of diabetes.

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