

Recombinant Human FGF-18 protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH034159

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

Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human FGF-18 protein Ala 27-Arg 199, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	21.1 kDa
Observed MW	20 kDa
Accession	O76093
Bio-activity	Measure by its ability to induce 3T3 cells proliferation. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 1.3-2.0 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant human FGF-18 is > 5 x 10 ⁵ IU/mg.

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.1 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
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 PBS, pH 8.0. 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.

Background

Fibroblast growth factor 18 (FGF18) 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. It has been shown in vitro that FGF18 is able to induce neurite outgrowth in PC12 cells. Studies of the similar proteins in mouse and chick suggested that this protein is a pleiotropic growth factor that stimulates proliferation in a number of tissues, most notably the liver and small intestine. Experiment datas identified FGF18 as a selective ligand for FGFR3 in limb bud mesenchymal cells, which suppressed proliferation and promoted their differentiation and production of cartilage matrix. FGF18 appears to regulate cell proliferation and differentiation positively in osteogenesis and negatively in chondrogenesis.

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