

## Recombinant Human FGF23 protein (SUMO,His tag)

Catalog No. PDEH100192

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

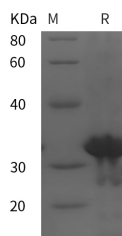
### Description

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Synonyms</b>                    | FGF-23;Fgf23;ADHR;FGF23;fibroblast growth factor 23;HPDR2;HYPF;phosphatonin;PHPTC |
| <b>Species</b>                     | Human   |
| <b>Expression Host</b>             | E.coli  |
| <b>Sequence</b>                    | Ala 24-Val 126  |
| <b>Accession</b>                   | Q9GZV9  |
| <b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b> | 31.2 kDa  |
| <b>Observed molecular weight</b>   | 32 kDa  |
| <b>Tag</b>                         | N-SUMO-His  |
| <b>Bioactivity</b>                 | Not validated for activity  |

### Properties

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | Please contact us for more information.   |
| <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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4.<br>Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.<br>Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.           |
| <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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

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).