

## Recombinant Human FGF-7/KGF Protein

**Catalog No.** PKSH032444

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

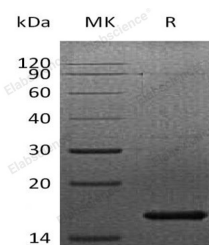
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Fibroblast growth factor 7;FGF-7;Heparin-binding growth factor 7;HBGF-7;Keratinocyte growth factor;FGF7;KGF
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Sequence</b>	Cys32-Thr194
<b>Accession</b>	P21781
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	18.9 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	17 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	None
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg 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 of 20mM Tris 1mM EDTA 5% Trehalose, 0.02% Tween 80, 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

Fibroblast growth factor 7 (FGF7) is a secreted protein which is mainly located in epithelial cells and belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors 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. FGF7 is a potent epithelial cell-specific growth factor; whose mitogenic activity is predominantly exhibited in keratinocytes but not in fibroblasts and endothelial cells. It is possible major paracrine effector of normal epithelial cell proliferation.