Recombinant Mouse FGF-9/FGF9 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSM041022

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

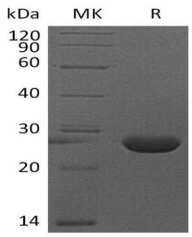
Description

Synonyms	Fibroblast growth factor 9;FGF-9;Glia-activating factor;GAF;heparin-binding growth factor-9;HBGF-9;Fgf9;Fgf-9
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Met1-Ser208
Accession	P54130
Calculated Molecular Weight	24.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	25 kDa
Tag	N-His

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.01 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 5% Trehalose, 1mM EDTA, 20% Glycerol, 1mM DTT, pH 8.5.
Reconstitution	Not Applicable

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Fibroblast growth factor-9 (FGF-9) is an approximately 26 kDa secreted glycoprotein of the FGF family. Secreted mouse FGF-9 lacks the N-terminal 1-3 aa and shares >98% sequence identity with rat, human, equine, porcine and bovine FGF-9. FGF-9 plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell differentiation and cell migration. In the mouse embryo the location and timing of FGF-9 expression affects development of the skeleton, cerebellum, lungs, heart, vasculature, digestive tract, and testes .It may have a role in glial cell growth and differentiation during development, gliosis during repair and regeneration of brain tissue after damage, differentiation and survival of neuronal cells, and growth stimulation of glial tumors. Deletion of mouse FGF-9 is lethal at birth due to lung hypoplasia, and causes rhizomelia, or shortening of the proximal skeleton. An unusual constitutive dimerization of FGF 9 buries receptor interaction sites which lowers its activity, and increases heparin affinity which inhibits diffusion. A spontaneous mouse mutant, Eks, interferes with dimerization, resulting monomeric, diffusible FGF-9 that causes elbow

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and knee synostoses (joint fusions) due to FGF-9 misexpression in developing joints.

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