

FGF 1 Mouse, His

Description: FGF-1 Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 161 amino acids (16-155 a.a) and having a molecular mass of 18kDa (Molecular weight on SDS-PAGE will appear higher). FGF-1 is fused to a 21 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYP5-079

For research use only.

Synonyms: HBGF-1, ECGF-beta, FIBP, FGFIBP, FIBP-1, ECGF, ECGFA, GLIO703, FGF1, FGF-a.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless clear solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MFNLPLGNYK KPKLLYCSNG
GHFLRILPDG TVDGTDRSD QHIQLQLSAE SAGEVYIKGT ETGQYLAMDT EGLLYGSQTP
NEECLFLERL EENHYNTYTS KKHAEKNWFV GLKKNNGSCKR GPRTHYGQKA ILFLPLPVSS D.

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

FGF-1 protein solution (1mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 1mM DTT, 30% glycerol and 0.1M NaCl.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. They may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Acidic fibroblast growth factor 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. This protein functions as a modifier of endothelial cell migration and proliferation, as well as an angiogenic factor. It acts as a mitogen for a variety of mesoderm- and neuroectoderm-derived cells in vitro, thus is thought to be involved in organogenesis. Three alternatively spliced variants encoding different isoforms have been described. The heparin-binding growth factors are angiogenic agents in vivo and are potent mitogens for a variety of cell types in vitro. There are differences in the tissue distribution and concentration of these 2 growth factors.

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