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FGF13 Human

Catalog #:CYPS-128

For research use only.

Description:FGF13 Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 245 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 27.6kDa.The FGF-13 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Fibroblast growth factor 13, FGF-13, Fibroblast growth factor homologous factor 2, FHF-2, FGF13, FHF2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:MAAAIASSLI RQKRQARERE KSNACKCVSS PSKGKTSCDK NKLNVFSRVK LFGSKKRRRR RPEPQLKGIV TKLYSRQGYH LQLQADGTID GTKDEDSTYT LFNLIPVGLR VVAIQGVQTK LYLAMNSEGY LYTSELFTPE CKFKESVFEN YYVTYSSMIY RQQQSGRGWY LGLNKEGEIM KGNHVKKNKP AAHFLPKPLK VAMYKEPSLH DLTEFSRSGS GTPTKSRSVS GV

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by:(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
FGF13 protein was lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:
Lyophilized FGF13 althoμgh stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution FGF-13 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

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

Solubility:
It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized FGF-13 in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100

Introduction:
Fibroblast growth factor 13 (FGF-13) is a member of the large FGF family which has at least 23 members. Most of its members are heparin binding growth factors with a core 120 amino acid (aa) FGF domain which allows for a mutual tertiary structure. Human and mouse FGF13 are 245 aa proteins which arise from genes that show N-terminal alternative splicing. Transcripts for 245 aa, 199 aa, 226 aa, 192 aa and 255 aa have been identified in human and mouse, with almost complete cross-species aa identity among all splice forms (greater than 98%). FGF13 is identified in the fetal ependyma, dorsal root and cranial ganglia, both atrial and ventricular myocardium, and in renal collecting duct-associated mesenchyme.

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