

FGF 21 Mouse, His

Description: Fibroblast Growth Factor -21 Mouse Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 192 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 21.2 kDa. The amino acid sequence of the recombinant human FGF21 is 100% homologous to the amino acid sequence of the Mouse FGF21 without signal sequence and contains 10 a.a. His tag at N-terminal. The FGF-21 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Fibroblast growth factor 21, FGF-21.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Filtered white lyophilized powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: MKHHHHHHAS AYPIDSSPL LQFGGQVRQR YLYTDDDQDT
EAHLEIREDG TVVGAHRSP ESLEELKALKPGVIQILGVK ASRFLCQQPD GALYGSPHFD
PEACSFRELL LEDGYNVYQS EAHGLPLRLP QKDSPNQDATSWGPVRFPLPM PGLLHEPQDQ
AGFLPPEPPD VGSSDPLSMV EPLQGRSPSY AS.

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

Formulation:

Filtered (0.4

Stability:

Lyophilized FGF-21 Mouse Recombinant although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Fibroblast Growth Factor 21 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 drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5 mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it in the cell culture. Add DTT (0.2mM) and NaCl (0.1-0.15M) before freezing to prevent potential aggregation.

Introduction:

The FGFs are a family of more than 20 small (~1726 kDa) secreted peptides. The initial characterization of these proteins focused on their ability to stimulate fibroblast proliferation. This mitogenic activity was mediated through FGF receptors (FGFRs) 1, 2, or 3. A fourth closely related tyrosine kinase receptor (FGFR4) was able to bind the FGFs but did not lead to a mitogenic response. FGFs modulate cellular activity via at least 5 distinct subfamilies of high-affinity FGF receptors (FGFRs): FGFR-1, -2, -3, and -4, all with intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity and, except for FGFR-4, multiple splice isoforms, and FGFR-5, which lacks an intracellular kinase domain. There is growing evidence that FGFRs can be important for regulation of glucose and lipid homeostasis.

The overexpression of a dominant negative form of FGFR-1 in cells leads to diabetes in mice, which thus implies that proper FGF signaling is required for normal cell function and glycemia

maintenance. FGFR-2 appears to be a key molecule during pancreatic development. Moreover, FGFR-4 has been implicated in cholesterol metabolism and bile acid synthesis. FGF-19, has been shown to cause resistance to diet-induced obesity and insulin desensitization and to improve insulin, glucose, and lipid profiles in diabetic rodents. Since these effects, at least in part, are mediated through the observed changes in metabolic rates, FGF-19 can be considered as a regulator of energy expenditure. FGF-21 is preferentially expressed in liver, but an exact knowledge of FGF-21 bioactivity and its mode of action have been lacking to date. FGF-21 is a potent activator of glucose uptake on adipocytes, protects animals from diet-induced obesity when overexpressed in transgenic mice, and lowers blood glucose and triglyceride levels when therapeutically administered to diabetic rodents.

Catalog #:CYP5-523

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