

# Product datasheet

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# ARG70109 Human FGF basic recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, N-ter)

Package: 100 μg, 20 μg

Store at: -20°C

#### Summary

Product Description E. coli expressed, His-tagged (N-ter) Active Human FGF basic recombinant protein

Tested Application SDS-PAGE

Target Name FGF basic

Species Human

A.A. Sequence Ala135 - Ser288

Expression System E. coli
Activity Active

Alternate Names FGF-2; Fibroblast growth factor 2; bFGF; FGFB; Heparin-binding growth factor 2; BFGF; HBGF-2; Basic

fibroblast growth factor

## **Properties**

Form Powder

Purification Note Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.

Purity > 98% (by SDS-PAGE)

Buffer PBS containing 0.01% sarkosyl (pH 8.0)

**Reconstitution** It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile water to a concentration not less

than 200  $\mu g/mL$  and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min at room temperature to make sure

the protein is dissolved completely.

Storage instruction For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and

store at -20°C or -80°C for up to one month. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid

repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

#### Bioinformation

Gene Symbol FGF2

Gene Full Name fibroblast growth factor 2 (basic)

Background The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family

members bind heparin and possess broad mitogenic and angiogenic activities. This protein has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system development, wound healing, and tumor growth. The mRNA for this gene contains multiple polyadenylation sites, and is alternatively translated from non-AUG (CUG) and AUG initiation codons, resulting in five different isoforms with distinct properties. The CUG-initiated isoforms are localized in the nucleus and are responsible for the intracrine effect, whereas, the AUG-initiated form is mostly cytosolic and is responsible for the paracrine and autocrine effects of this FGF. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function Plays an important role in the regulation of cell survival, cell division, angiogenesis, cell differentiation

and cell migration. Functions as potent mitogen in vitro. [UniProt]

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PTM Phosphorylation at Tyr-215 regulates FGF2 unconventional secretion.

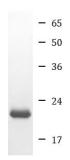
Several N-termini starting at positions 94, 125, 126, 132, 143 and 162 have been identified by direct

sequencing. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization Secreted. Nucleus. Note=Exported from cells by an endoplasmic reticulum (ER)/Golgi-independent

mechanism. Unconventional secretion of FGF2 occurs by direct translocation across the plasma membrane. Binding of exogenous FGF2 to FGFR facilitates endocytosis followed by translocation of FGF2 across endosomal membrane into the cytosol. Nuclear import from the cytosol requires the classical nuclear import machinery, involving proteins KPNA1 and KPNB1, as well as CEP57. [UniProt]

### **Images**



Human FGF basic recombinant protein

ARG70109 Human FGF basic recombinant protein (Active) (Histagged, N-ter) SDS-PAGE image

SDS-PAGE analysis of ARG70109 Human FGF basic recombinant protein (Active) (His-tagged, N-ter).