Datasheet

Cat. No. P1405

Recombinant Murine Fibroblast Growth Factor 16

Information

Gene ID	
Accession #	
Alternate Names	
Source	Escherichia coli.
M.Wt	Approximately 23.8 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 207 amino acids.
AA Sequence	MAEVGGVFAS LDWDLHGFSS SLGNVPLADS PGFLNERLGQ IEGKLQRGSP TDFAHLKGIL RRRQLYCRTG FHLEIFPNGT VHGTRHDHSR FGILEFISLA VGLISIRGVD SGLYLGMNER GELYGSKKLT RECVFREQFE ENWYNTYAST LYKHSDSERQ YYVALNKDGS PREGYRTKRH QKFTHFLPRP VDPSKLPSMS RDLFRYR
Appearance	Sterile colorless liquid.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles - 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied - 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.0, 1 M NaCl, 0.02 % Tween-20, 10 % Glycerol.
Reconstitution	
Biological Activity	Data not available.
Shipping Condition	Gel pack.
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

Components and Storage

Components	5μg	100μg	500μg
Recombinant Murine Fibroblast Growth Factor 16	5μg	100μg	500μg

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles
- 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening

Quality Control

Purity	> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 EU/μg of rMuFGF-16 as determined by LAL method.

Description

Fibroblast growth factor 16 (FGF-16) belongs to the large FGF family. All FGF family members are heparin-binding growth factors with a core 120 amino acid (a.a.) FGF domain that allows for a common tertiary structure. FGF-16 was originally identified in rat heart tissue by homology based polymerase chain reaction. Murine FGF-16 cDNA predicts a 207 aa precursor protein with one N-linked glycosylation site. FGF-16 lacks a typical signal peptide, but is efficiently generated by mechanisms other than the classical protein secretion pathway. Among FGF family members, FGF-16 is most similar to FGF-9, sharing 73% aa sequence homology. Murine FGF-16 shares 99.5% and 99% aa sequence identity with the human and rat FGF-16, respectively.

Reference

APExBIO Technology
www.apexbt.com
7505 Fannin street, Suite 410, Houston, TX 77054.
Tel: +1-832-696-8203 | Fax: +1-832-641-3177 | Email: info@apexbt.com