Recombinant Human KGF-2/FGF-10, Tag Free

Information

Gene ID	2255
Accession #	O15520
Alternate Names	FGF10; FGF-10; fibroblast growth factor 10; Keratinocyte growth factor 2; KGF2; KGF-2
Source	E.coli
Protein sequence	MCQALGQDMV SPEATNSSSS SFSSPSSAGR HVRSYNHLQG DVRWRKLFSF TKYFLKIEKN GKVSGTKKEN CPYSILEITS VEIGVVAVKA INSNYYLAMN KKGKLYGSKE FNNDCKLKER IEENGYNTYA SFNWQHNGRQ MYVALNGKGA PRRGQKTRRK NTSAHFLPMV VHS
Tag	Tag free
M.Wt	The protein has a calculated MW of 19.5 KDa.
Appearance	Solution protein
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles - 36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70°C as supplied
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4.
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Thi s solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers.
Biological Activity	Fully biologically active as determined by a cell proliferation assay using MCF-7 cells. The EC50 for this effect is 20-100 ng/mL.
Shipping Condition	Shipping with dry ice.
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

Quality Control

Purity	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Less than 1.0 EU/μg as determined by LAL method.

Description

Fibroblast growth factor 10 belongs to the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family which is involved in a variety of biological processes such as embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. Like most other FGF family members, FGF-10 also has a heparin-binding domain and it plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation and cell differentiation. In addition, FGF-10 may play a role in wound healing and is required for normal branching morphogenesis. Recombinant human FGF-10 contains a 208 amino acids and it shares 92 % and 95 % amino acid sequence identity with murine and rat FGF-10. Defects in FGF-10 are the cause of autosomal dominant aplasia of lacrimal and salivary glands and lacrimo-auriculo-dento-digital syndrome.

Reference:

1. Emoto H, Tagashira S, Mattei MG, et al. 1997. J Biol Chem. 272:23191-4.

2. Tagashira S, Harada H, Katsumata T, et al. 1997. Gene. 197:399-404.
3. Carninci P, Kasukawa T, Katayama S, et al. 2005. Science. 309:1559-63.
4. Igarashi M, Finch PW, Aaronson SA. 1998. J Biol Chem. 273:13230-5.
5. Entesarian M, Matsson H, Klar J, et al. 2005. Nat Genet. 37:125-7.

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