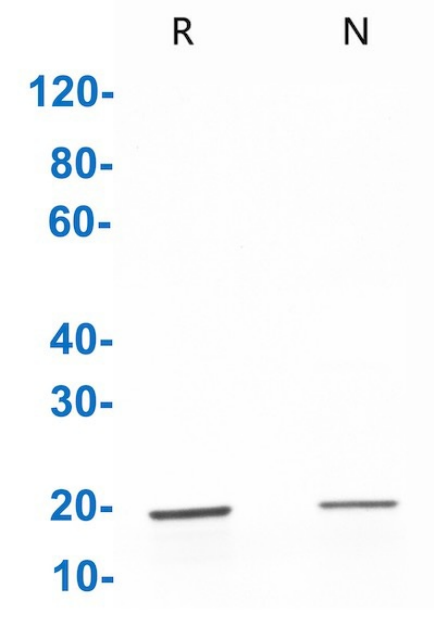
Bioactive

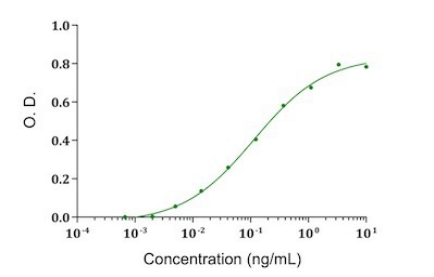
FGF2 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P7371 Size 10 ug

Applications



2 ug of FGF2 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Cat # P7371) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (N) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.



Result of activity analysis PAGE

Result of activity analysis
PAGE

Specification

Product Description	Human FGF2 (P09038, 135 a.a. - 288 a.a) partial recombinant protein expressed in *Escherichia coli*.
Sequence	AAGSITTLPALPEDGGSGAFPPGHFKDPKRLYCKNGGFFLRIHPDGRVDGVREKSDPHIKLQLQA EERGVVSIKGVCANRYLAMKEDGRLLASKCVTDECFFFERLESNNYNTYRSRKYTSWYVALKRTG QYKLGSKTGPGQKAILFLPMSAKS

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Host	Escherichia coli
Theoretical MW (kDa)	17.1
Form	Lyophilized
Preparation Method	*Escherichia coli* expression system
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level	< 0.2 EU/ug of protein by gel clotting method
Activity	ED_{50} < 0.25 ng/ml, measured by the cell proliferation assay using 3T3 cells, corresponding to a specific activity of > 4.0×10^6 units/mg.
Recommend Usage	Biological Activity SDS-PAGE The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	Lyophilized from PBS. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH_2O up to 100 ug/mL.
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage store at -20°C to -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Result of activity analysis PAGE Result of activity analysis PAGE

Applications

- Functional Study
- SDS-PAGE

Gene Info — FGF2

Entrez GeneID	2247
Protein Accession#	P09038
Gene Name	FGF2
Gene Alias	BFGF, FGFB, HBGF-2
Gene Description	fibroblast growth factor 2 (basic)

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Omim ID	134920
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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
Other Designations	basic fibroblast growth factor bFGF|fibroblast growth factor 2|heparin-binding growth factor 2|prostatropin

Pathway

- MAPK signaling pathway
- Melanoma
- Pathways in cancer
- Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Arthritis
- Birth Weight
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Chorioamnionitis
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Depressive Disorder
- Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Mellitus

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- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Edema
- Fetal Membranes
- Gastrointestinal Diseases
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glioblastoma
- Glioma
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Kidney Failure
- Leukemia
- Meningeal Neoplasms
- Meningioma
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Myocardial Infarction
- Myopia
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neoplasms
- Neovascularization
- Obstetric Labor
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Pre-Eclampsia
- Premature Birth

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