abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant rat FGF9/GAF protein ab78476

2 Images

Description

Product name	Recombinant rat FGF9/GAF protein
Biological activity	ab78476 is fully biologically active when compared to standards. The ED_{50}, calculated by the dose-dependant proliferation of BAF3 cells expressing FGF receptors, is <0.5 ng/ml.
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. Purity is approximately 95% as determined by reducing and non-reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin level as measured by LAL is <0.01ng/ug or <0.1EU/ug.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Rat
Sequence	PLGEVGSYFG VQDAVPFGNV PVLPVDSPVL LNDHLGQSEA GGLPRGPAVT DLDHLKGILR RRQLYCRTGF HLEIFPNGTI QGTRKDHSRF GILEFISIAV GLVSIRGVDS GLYLGMNEKG ELYGSEKLTQ ECVFREQFEE NWYNTYSSNL YKHVDTGRRY YVALNKDGTP REGTRTKRHQ KFTHFLPRPV DPDKVPELYK DILSQS

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab78476** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Functional Studies SDS-PAGE
Form	Lyophilized
Additional notes	Previously labelled as FGF9.

Preparation and Storage

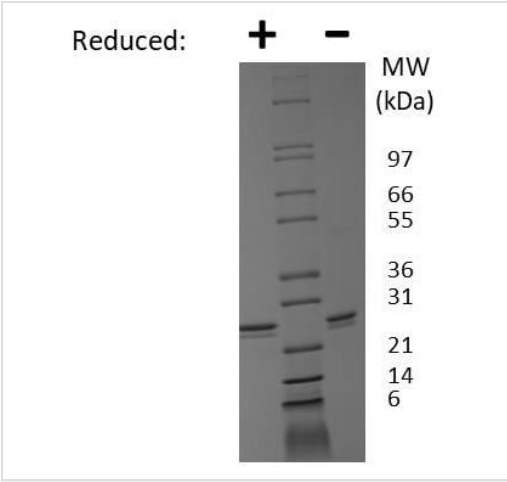
Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.

	Constituents: 0.16% Sodium phosphate, 0.99% Ammonium sulphate This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with sterile water at a concentration of 0.1 mg/ml, which can be further diluted into other aqueous solutions. Reconstituted material should be aliquoted and frozen at -20C. It is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA) for long term storage.

General Info

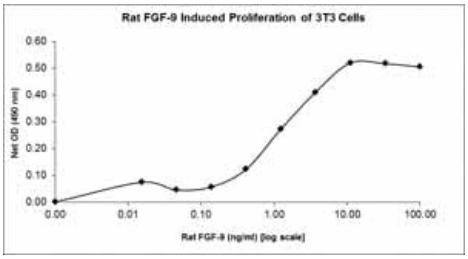
Function	May have a role in glial cell growth and differentiation during development, gliosis during repair and regeneration of brain tissue after damage, differentiation and survival of neuronal cells, and growth stimulation of glial tumors.
Tissue specificity	Glial cells.
Involvement in disease	Defects in FGF9 are the cause of multiple synostoses syndrome type 3 (SYNS3) [MIM:612961]. Multiple synostoses syndrome is an autosomal dominant condition characterized by progressive joint fusions of the fingers, wrists, ankles and cervical spine, characteristic facies and progressive conductive deafness.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family.
Post-translational modifications	Three molecular species were found (30 kDa, 29 kDa and 25 kDa), cleaved at Leu-4, Val-13 and Ser-34 respectively. The smaller ones might be products of proteolytic digestion. Furthermore, there may be a functional signal sequence in the 30 kDa species which is uncleavable in the secretion step. N-glycosylated.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

Images



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant rat FGF9/GAF protein (ab78476)

SDS PAGE analysis of ab78476 under non-reducing (-) and reducing (+) conditions. Stained with Coomassie Blue.



Functional Studies - Recombinant rat FGF9/GAF protein (ab78476)

ab78476 used in Functional Studies.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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