# abcam

# Product datasheet

# Recombinant human FGF9/GAF protein (Active) ab269162

# 2 Images

## **Description**

Product name Recombinant human FGF9/GAF protein (Active)

**Biological activity** 3T3 cell proliferation ED<sub>50</sub>  $\leq$  2 ng/mL ( $\geq$  5.0 x 10<sup>5</sup> units/mg).

Purity > 95 % SDS-PAGE.

NULL

Endotoxin level < 1.000 Eu/μg
Expression system Escherichia coli

Accession P31371

Protein length Full length protein

Animal free No

Nature Recombinant

**Species** Human

Sequence MPLGEVGNYF GVQDAVPFGN VPVLPVDSPV

LLSDHLGQSE AGGLPRGPAV TDLDHLKGIL

RRRQLYCRTG FHLEIFPNGT IQGTRKDHSR FGILEFISIA

VGLVSIRGVD SGLYLGMNEK GELYGSEKLT QECVFREQFE ENWYNTYSSN LYKHVDTGRR YVVALNKDGT PREGTRTKRH QKFTHFLPRP

VDPDKVPELY KDILSQS

Amino acids 3 to 208

Additional sequence information Mature chain

#### **Specifications**

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab269162 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

1

#### **Preparation and Storage**

# **Stability and Storage**

Shipped at Room Temperature. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Working aliquots

stored with a carrier protein are stable for at least 3 months at -20°C to -80°C..

Constituents: 0.16% Sodium phosphate, 0.29% Sodium chloride

50mM Sodium Sulfate. Lyophilized from.

This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

Reconstitution

Sterile water at 0.1 mg/mL

#### **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

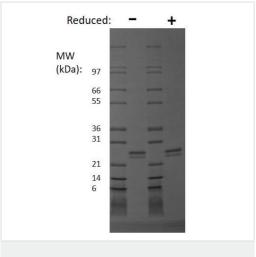
Three molecular species were found (30 kDa, 29 kDa and 25 kDa), cleaved at Leu-4, Val-13 and Ser-34 respectively. The smaller ones might be products of proteolytic digestion. Furthermore, there may be a functional signal sequence in the 30 kDa species which is uncleavable in the

secretion step. N-glycosylated.

**Cellular localization** 

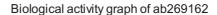
Secreted.

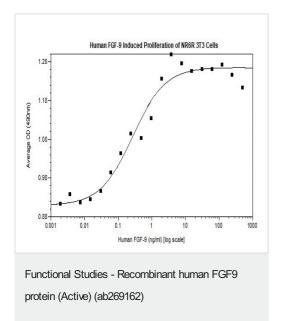
#### **Images**



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant human FGF9 protein (Active) (ab269162)

SDS-PAGE analysis of ab269162 at 1ug/lane under (-) non-reducing and (+) reducing conditions. 4-20% Tris glycine gel. Stained with coomassie blue.





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

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