abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant human FGF9/GAF protein ab50034

Description

Product name	Recombinant human FGF9/GAF protein
Biological activity	Determined by dose-dependent ability to reduce tetrazolium salt, WST-8, by dehydrogenase activities of BaF3 cells expressing FGF receptors using Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8).
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin level	< 1.000 Eu/µg
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MAPLGEVGNY FGVQDAVPFG NVPVLPVDSP VLLSDHLGQS EAGGLPRGPA VTDLDHLKGI LRRRQLYCRT GFHLEIFPNG TIQGTRKDHS RFGILEFISI AVGLVSIRGV DSGLYLGMNE KGELYGSEKL TQECVFREQF EENWYNTYSS NLYKHVDTGR RYYVALNKDG TPREGTRTKR HQKFTHFLPR PVDPDKVPEL YKDILSQS

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab50034** in the following tested applications.

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

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

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

	pH: 8.0 Constituents: 1.45% Sodium chloride, 0.16% Sodium phosphate This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
Reconstitution	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in water to a concentration of 0.2-0.5 mg/ml. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers and stored at 4^{o}C for 1 week or -20^{o}C for future use. Repeated freeze thaw cycles will result in some loss of activity.

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.

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