abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant human FGF9/GAF protein (Animal Free) ab217397

Description

Product name	Recombinant human FGF9/GAF protein (Animal Free)
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. > 95% by HPLC analysis.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	P31371
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	Yes
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	PLGEVGNYFGVQDAVPFGNVPVLPVDSPVLLSDHLGQSE AGGLPRGPAVT DLDHLKGILRRRQLYCRTGFHLEIFPNGTIQGTRKDHSRFGI LEFISIAV GLVSIRGVDSGLYLGMNEKGELYGSEKLTQECVFREQFE ENWYNTYSSNL YKHVDTGRRYYVALNKDGTPREGTRTKRHQKFTHFLPRPV DPDKVPELYK DILSQS
Predicted molecular weight	23 kDa
Amino acids	3 to 208
Additional sequence information	This product is for the mature full length protein. The signal peptide is not included

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab217397** 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
	HPLC
	Functional Studies

Form	Lyophilized
Additional notes	Previously labelled as FGF9.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Constituent: PBS This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
Reconstitution	For lot specific reconstitution information please contact our Scientific Support Team.

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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