Recombinant Murine Fibroblast Growth Factor 16

Catalog No: #AP60189



Package Size: #AP60189-1 5ug #AP60189-2 100ug #AP60189-3 500ug

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Recombinant Murine Fibroblast Growth Factor 16
Escherichia coli.
> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Approximately 23.8 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 207 amino acids.
MAEVGGVFAS LDWDLHGFSS SLGNVPLADS PGFLNERLGQ IEGKLQRGSP TDFAHLKGIL RRRQLYCRTG
FHLEIFPNGT VHGTRHDHSR FGILEFISLA VGLISIRGVD SGLYLGMNER GELYGSKKLT RECVFREQFE
ENWYNTYAST LYKHSDSERQ YYVALNKDGS PREGYRTKRH QKFTHFLPRP VDPSKLPSMS RDLFRYR
Supplied as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.0, 1 M NaCl, 0.02 % Tween-20, 10 % Glycerol.
Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to
-70 °C as supplied 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

Background

Fibroblast growth factor 16 (FGF-16) belongs to the large FGF family. All FGF family members are heparin-binding growth factors with a core 120 amino acid (a.a.) FGF domain that allows for a common tertiary structure. FGF-16 was originally identified in rat heart tissue by homology based polymerase chain reaction. Murine FGF-16 cDNA predicts a 207 aa precursor protein with one N-linked glycosylation site. FGF-16 lacks a typical signal peptide, but is efficiently generated by mechanisms other than the classical protein secretion pathway. Among FGF family members, FGF-16 is most similar to FGF-9, sharing 73% aa sequence homology. Murine FGF-16 shares 99.5% and 99% aa sequence identity with the human and rat FGF-16, respectively.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only