

Recombinant Murine Fibroblast Growth Factor 16

#R00258

Size: 5 µg/100 µg/500 µg

Stability & Storage

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.



Warning: This product is intended for scientific research only. It is not to be used for medical or diagnostic procedures in humans or animals, nor as a food, cosmetic, or household product.

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.

AA Sequence

MAEVGGVFASLDWDLHGFSSSLGNVPLADSPGFLNE

RLGQIEGKLQRGSPTDFAHLKGILRRRQLYCRTGFHL
EIFPNGTVHGTNRHDHSRFGILEFISLAVGLISIRGVDSG
LYLGMNERGELYGSKKLTRECVFREQFEENWYNTYA
STLYKHSDSERQYYVALNKDGSPREGYRTRHQKFT
HFLPRPVDPSKLPSMSRDLFRYR

Product Specification

Species	Murine
Source	Escherichia coli.
Molecular Weight	Approximately 23.8 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 207 amino acids.
Purity	> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity	Data not available.
Physical Appearance	Sterile colorless liquid.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.0, 1 M NaCl, 0.02 % Tween-20, 10 % Glycerol.
Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 EU/µg of rMuFGF-16 as determined by LAL method.