

KGF 2 Rat

Description: KGF 2 Rat Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 179 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 20.0kDa. The KGF 2 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: FGFA, FGF10, FGF-10, KGF-2, Fibroblast growth factor 10.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: QALGQDMVSP EATNSSSSSS SSSSSSFSS PSSAGRHVRS
YNHLQGDVWR RKLFSFTKYF LKIEKNGKVS GTKKENCYPYS ILEITSVEIG VVAVKAINSN
YYLAMNKKKGK LYGSKEFNND CKLKERIEEN GYNTYASFNW QHNGRQMYVA LNGKGAPRRG
QKTRRKNTSA HFLPMVVHS

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized KGF 2 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution KGF 2 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized KGF 2 Rat Recombinant in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100

Introduction:

KGF-2 is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities, and are involved in a variety of biological processes, including embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. FGF-10 exhibits mitogenic activity for keratinizing epidermal cells, but essentially no activity for fibroblasts, which is similar to the biological activity of FGF7. Studies of the mouse homolog of suggested that this gene is required for embryonic epidermal morphogenesis including brain development, lung morphogenesis, and initiation of limb bud formation. This gene is also implicated to be a primary factor in the process of wound healing.

Biological Activity:

Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED₅₀ as determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of thymidine uptake by BaF3 cells expressing FGF receptors is

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