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FGF 23 Human, His

Description: Fibroblast Growth Factor-23 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain expressed with a -6xHis tag containing a total of 257 amino acids (251 a.a. FGF23+ 6 a.a. His tag) and having a molecular mass of 28629.5 Dalton. The FGF-23 is and purified by chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Tumor-derived hypophosphatemia-inducing factor, HYPF, ADHR, HPDR2, PHPTC, FGF23, FGF-23, Fibroblast Growth Factor-23.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered white lyophilized powder.

Amino Acid Sequence:
MLGARLRLWVCALCSVCSMSVLRAYPNASPLLGSSWGGLIHLYTATARNSYHLQIHKNGHVDGA
PHQTIYSALMIRSEDAGFVVITGVMSRRYLCMDFRGNIFGSHYFDPENCRFQHQTLENGYDVYHS
PQYHFLVSLGRAKRAFLPGMNPPPYSQFLSRRNEIPLIHFNTPIPRRHTRSAEDDSERDPLNVLKP
RARMTPAPASCSQELPSAEDNSPMASDPLGVVRGGRVNTHAGGTGPEGCRPFAKFIHHHH

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The protein (0.5mg/ml) was lyophilized from 25mM Tris pH7.5 and 0.6M NaCl solution.

Stability:
Lyophilized Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 althoμgh stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution FGF-23 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 drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:
It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Fibroblast Growth Factor-23 in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100μg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:
FGF-23 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-23 inhibits renal tubular phosphate transport. This gene was identified by its mutations associated with autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets (ADHR), an inherited phosphate wasting disorder. Abnormally high level expression of FGF23 was found in oncogenic hypophosphatemic osteomalacia (OHO), a phenotypically similar disease caused by abnormal phosphate metabolism. Mutations FGF23 have also been shown to cause familial tumoral calcinosis with hyperphosphatemia.

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Biological Activity:

Treatment with hrFGF23 has been shown to induce FGFR mediated Erk phosphorylation, reduce plasma PTH levels in rats and to reduce blood phosphate levels (Ref 1).

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Catalog #:CYPS-381

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