

# FGF-acidic

Catalog # PVGS1176

## Product Information

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<b>Primary Accession Species</b>	<a href="#">P05230-1</a> Human
<b>Sequence</b>	Phe16-Asp155
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 95% as analyzed by HPLC
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	
<b>Expression System</b>	E. coli
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH <sub>2</sub> O or PBS up to 100 µg/ml.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Additional Information

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<b>Target Background</b>	Fibroblast Growth Factor- acidic (FGF-acidic), also known as FGF-1 and endothelial cell growth factor, is a member of the FGF family which currently contain 23 members. FGF acidic and basic, unlike the other members of the family, lack signal peptides and are apparently secreted by mechanisms other than the classical protein secretion pathway. FGF acidic has been detected in large amounts in the brain. Other cells known to express FGF acidic include hepatocytes, vascular smooth muscle cells, CNS neurons, skeletal muscle cells, fibroblasts, keratinocytes, endothelial cells, intestinal columnar epithelium cells and pituitary basophils and acidophils. As with other FGF's, FGF acidic exhibits considerable species cross reactivity. FGF acidic and FGF basic stimulate the proliferation of all cells of mesodermal origin, and many cells of neuroectodermal, ectodermal and endodermal origin.
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## Protein Information

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Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.