

# KGF/FGF-7

Catalog # PVGS1255

## Product Information

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<b>Primary Accession Species</b>	<a href="#">P21781</a> Human
<b>Sequence</b>	Cys32-Thr194, expressed with an N-terminal Met
<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 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>Gene ID</b>	2252
<b>Other Names</b>	Fibroblast growth factor 7, FGF-7, Heparin-binding growth factor 7, HBGF-7, Keratinocyte growth factor, FGF7, KGF
<b>Target Background</b>	Keratinocyte Growth Factor (KGF) is a highly specific epithelial mitogen produced by fibroblasts and mesenchymal stem cells. KGF belongs to the heparin binding Fibroblast Growth Factor (FGF) family, and is known as FGF-7. However, in contrast to the FGF-1, which binds to all known FGF receptors with high affinity, KGF only binds to a splice variant of an FGF receptor, FGFR2-IIIb. FGFR2-IIIb is produced by most of the epithelial cells, indicating that KGF plays roles as a paracrine mediator. KGF induces the differentiation and proliferation of various epithelial cells, including keratinocytes in the epidermis, hair follicles and sebaceous glands, and is responsible for the wound repairs of various tissues, including lung, bladder, and kidney.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	FGF7
<b>Synonyms</b>	KGF
<b>Function</b>	Plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation and cell differentiation. Required for normal branching morphogenesis. Growth factor active on keratinocytes. Possible major paracrine effector of normal epithelial cell proliferation.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Secreted.
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Epithelial cell.

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