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FGF-9

Catalog # PVGS1313

Product Information

Primary Accession	P54130
Species	Mouse
Sequence	Pro3-Ser208(Ser34Asn), expressed with an N-terminal Met
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE > 95% as analyzed by HPLC
Endotoxin Level	
Expression System	E. coli
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.
Reconstitution	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_2O up to 100 g/ml.
Storage & Stability	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

Gene ID	14180
Other Names	Fibroblast growth factor 9, FGF-9, Glia-activating factor, GAF, HBGF-9, Fgf9, Fgf-9
Target Background	Fibroblast Growth Factor-9 (FGF-9) is a pleiotropic cytokine and belongs to the heparin-binding FGF family. Like other members in the family, FGF-9 resembles a β-trefoil structure. FGF-9 undergoes reversible dimerization, a common characteristic shared by its subfamily members, FGF-16 and FGF-20. The mutations involved in the homodimerization also affect the affinity for heparin, binding to FGF receptors, and biological activity. In vivo, FGF-9 is expressed in limb buds, the developing skeleton, and in the intestines during late stage embryogenesis. FGF-9 is essential for the development of heart, lung, kidney, cecum, and testes; and the reduction of FGF-9 level leads to premature differentiation. FGF-9 also works along with Bone Morphogenetic Protein-7 (BMP-7) to promote the survival of nephron progenitors.

Protein Information

Name	Fgf9
Synonyms	Fgf-9
Function	Plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, cell differentiation and cell migration. May have a role in glial cell growth and differentiation during development, gliosis during repair and regeneration of brain tissue after damage, differentiation and survival of neuronal cells, and growth stimulation of glial tumors.
Cellular Location	Secreted.