10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

FGF-6

Catalog # PVGS1365

Product Information

Primary Accession	P10767
Species	Human
Sequence	Gly41-Ile208, 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	2251
Other Names	Fibroblast growth factor 6, FGF-6, Heparin secretory-transforming protein 2, HST-2, HSTF-2, Heparin-binding growth factor 6, HBGF-6, FGF6, HST2, HSTF2
Target Background	Fibroblast Growth Factor-6 (FGF-6) is a cytokine belonging to the heparin-binding FGF family, and is structurally related to other members of FGF family, particularly FGF-4. In vivo, FGF-6 exhibits an expression profile predominantly restricted tothe myogenic lineage, and it preferentially binds to two of the FGF receptors: FGFR1 and FGFR4. FGF-6 functions in muscle regeneration, myoblast proliferation and migration, and muscle differentiation in a dose-dependent manner. In vivo high concentration of recombinant FGF-6 up-regulates and down-regulates FGFR1 and FGFR4, respectively, as FGFR1 promotes the proliferation while FGFR4 promotes the differentiation in the muscle. Besides its dual function in muscle regeneration, FGF-6 may act as a regulator of bone metabolism as well.

Protein Information

Name	FGF6
Synonyms	HST2, HSTF2
Function	Plays an important role in the regulation of cell proliferation, cell differentiation, angiogenesis and myogenesis, and is required for normal muscle regeneration.
Cellular Location	Secreted, extracellular space.
Tissue Location	Leukemia cell lines with platelet/ megakaryocytic differentiation potential