

## Human FGF2 Recombinant Protein 说明书

货号: JFKR-RP08-100ug/ JFKR-RP08-1mg

规格: 100 ug /1mg

浓度: 冻干粉

种属: Human

保存条件: -20°C, 1 年, -80°C, 2 年

运输条件: 常温

表达体系: E. coli

氨基酸序列:

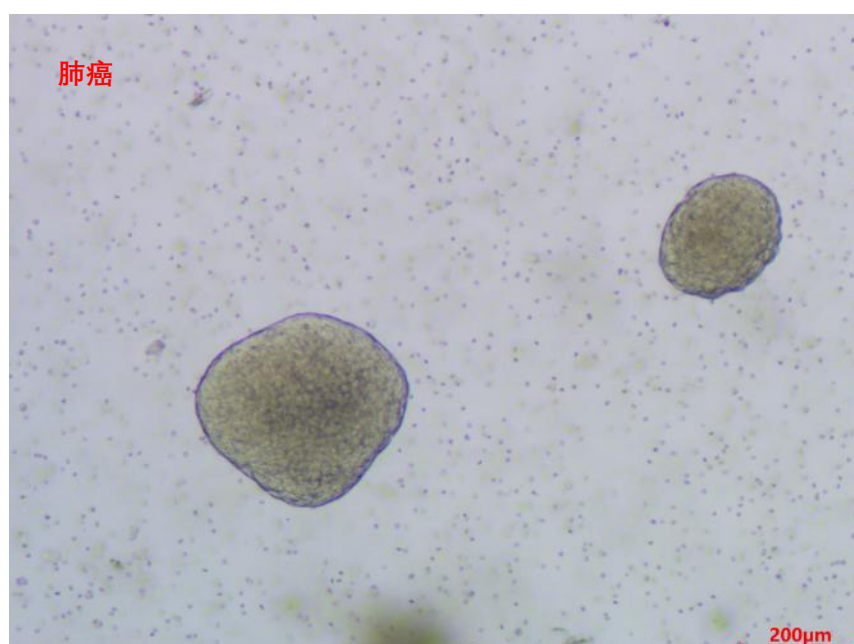
AAGSITTLPA LPEDGGSGAF PPGHFKDPKR LYCKNGGFFL RIHPDGRVDG  
VREKSDPHIK LQLQAEERGV VSIKGVCANR YLAMKEDGRL LASKCVTDEC  
FFFERLESNN YNTYRSRKYT SWYVALKRTG QYKLGSKTGP GQKAILFLPM  
SAKS

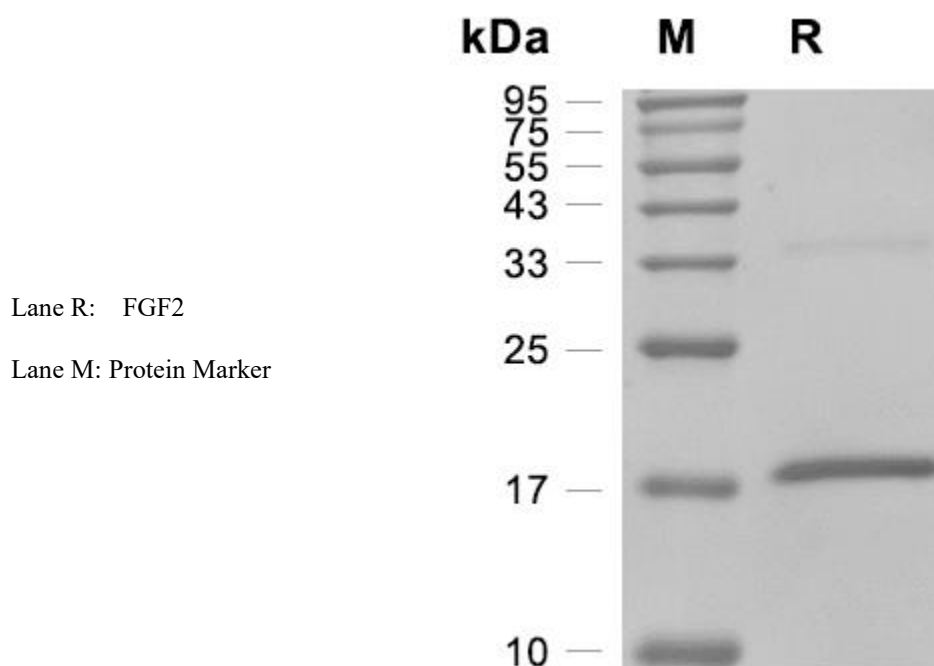
分子量: 16.5 kDa

内毒素: < 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

纯度: 还原纯度 (SDS-PAGE) >95%

活性: 经过肺癌类器官测试, 肺癌类器官生长良好





### FGF2 蛋白介绍:

FGF2 (FGFb, fibroblast growth factor basic) belongs to the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family, and interacts with high-affinity transmembrane receptors to influence cell proliferation and tissue neovascularization. FGF2 exists as five isoforms with distinct intracellular localizations and functions. The 18 kDa isoform is predominantly cytosolic and acts through cell surface receptors, whereas the 22, 22.5, 24 and 34 kDa isoforms are nuclear and may signal independent of transmembrane receptor pathways. In humans, the gene is located on the q arm of chromosome 4. FGF2 has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system development, wound healing, and tumor growth. The mRNA for FGF2 contains multiple polyadenylation sites, and is alternatively translated from non-AUG and AUG initiation codons, resulting in five different isoforms with distinct properties. The CUG-initiated isoforms are localized in the nucleus and are responsible for the intracrine effect, whereas, the AUG-initiated form is mostly cytosolic and is responsible for the paracrine and autocrine effects of this FGF. Diseases associated with FGF2 dysfunction include Kaposi Sarcoma and corneal neovascularization.

### 运用范围:

For Laboratory Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.