

Product Information

Catalog Number	KD-018
Species	Human
Protein Construction	FGF-4 (Ser54-Leu206), Accession # P08620
Tag	No tag
Expression System	<i>E. coli</i>
Purity	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Predicted Molecular Mass	17 kDa
SDS-PAGE	17 kDa, under reducing conditions
Endotoxin	<0.1 EU/μg of the protein by the LAL method
Biological Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using NIH/ 3T3 cells. The ED50 for this effect is 10-55 ng/mL.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22μm filtered solution in PBS (500mM NaCl) with 0.1%BSA
Reconstitution	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder at 100 μg/mL in sterile deionized water
Storage & Stability	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles 12 months from date of receipt, at lower than -70 °C as supplied 1 week, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution 1 month, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution
Usage	Research use only

Product Data

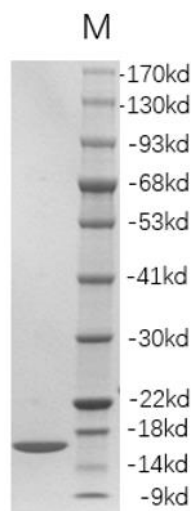


Figure 1. SDS-PAGE analysis with 2 µg recombinant human FGF-4 per lane, under reducing conditions, showing bands at 17 kDa

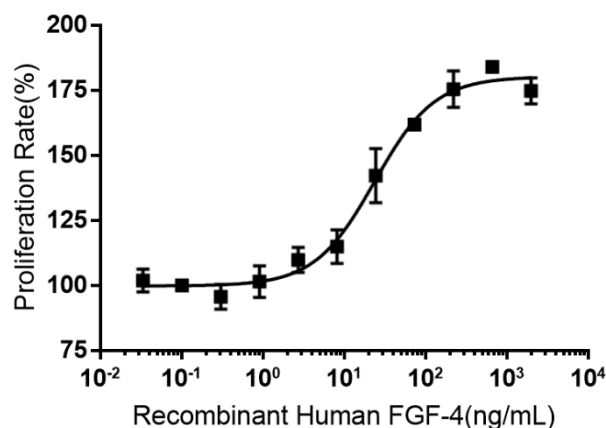


Figure 2. Biological activity measured in a cell proliferation assay using NIH/ 3T3 cells, ED50 for this effect is 10^{-5.5} ng/mL

Background

Fibroblast Growth Factor-4 (FGF-4), FGFK or KFGF (Kaposi's sarcoma associated FGF), is a heparin-binding growth factor of the FGF family. It was identified by its oncogenic transforming activity. FGF-4 and FGF-3 are located closely on chromosome 11. FGF-4 and its receptors (FGF R1c, 2c, 3c and 4) play an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation, and cell differentiation. FGF-4 is required for normal limb and cardiac valve development during embryogenesis. FGF4 is mitogenic for fibroblasts and endothelial cells in vitro and has autocrine transforming potential. It is a potent angiogenesis promoter in vivo and has been investigated as therapy for coronary artery disease.