Recombinant Human FGF9

Cat No:HR2R1418

For research use only

Overview

Quantity	50 ?g
Gene Symbol	FGF9
Gene ID	2254
Accession	P31371
Alternative Name	FGF-9, Glia-activating factor, GAF, Heparin-binding growth factor 9, HBGF-9 Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor 9 (FGF9)
Species	Human
Source	CHO cells
Description	FGF-9 is both an autocrine and paracrine prostatic growth factor expressed by prostatic stromal cells. FGF-9 induces osteoblast proliferation and new bone formation in a bone organ assay. FGF-9 is produced by many prostate cancer cells and contributes to prostate cancer-induced new bone formation. Also, it may participate in the osteoblastic progression of prostate cancer in bone. It is also an autocrine and/or paracrine neurotrophic factor that promotes the survival of motoneurons and upregulates choline acetyl-transferase activity. FGF-9 enhances survival of AChE-positive neurons and increases their mean soma size. It also up-regulates their choline acetyltransferase activity as potently as NGF and the effect is greater than that elicited by bFGF, CNTF, or GDNF. FGF-9 acts as a survival factor for neurons but does not promote neurite outgrowth. FGF-9 has been shown to mediate its effects by binding to FGF receptors. It efficiently activates the FGFR2c splice form of FGFR2 and the FGFR3b and FGFR3c splice isoforms of FGFR3.
Functions	The ED(50) was determined by the dose-dependent proliferation of mouse 3T3 cells expressing FGF receptors and was found to be in the range of 5 ng/mL.
Formulation	Recombinant FGF-9 was lyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered PBS solution.
Solubility	A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.
Appearance	Lyophilized Powder
Molecular Weight	23
Purity	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Concentration	<1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.
Shipping Condition	Ambient Temperature

Storage Condition	The lyophilized protein is stable for at least one year from date of receipt at -70?C. Upon reconstitution, this cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2? - 8?C for one month, or at -20?C for six months, with a carrier protein without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

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