

DESCRIPTION

Source *E. coli*-derived
Cys37-Ser208 & Gly41-Ser208
Accession # O15520

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Cys37 & Gly41

Predicted Molecular Mass 19.5 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 19-22 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured in a cell proliferation assay using 4MBr-5 rhesus monkey epithelial cells. Rubin, J.S. *et al.* (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:802.
The ED₅₀ for this effect is 20-100 ng/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >97%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in MOPS, Na₂SO₄, EDTA and DTT with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

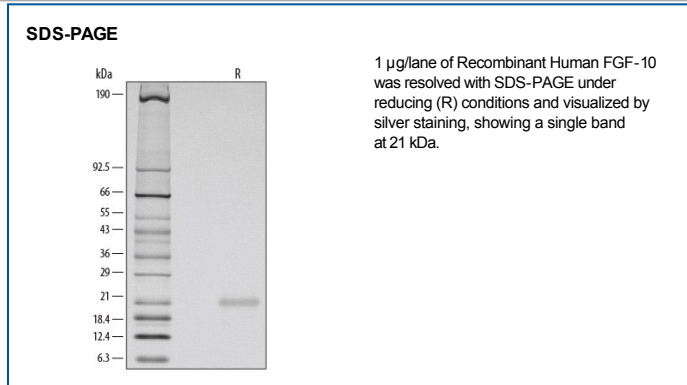
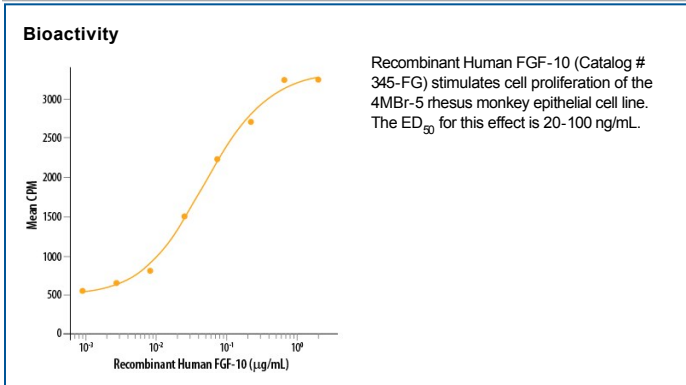
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA



BACKGROUND

The Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs) are heparin binding glycoproteins that exert a variety of biological activities toward cells of mesenchymal, neuronal, and epithelial origin. FGF-10 belongs to the subgroup of FGFs that also includes FGF-3, -7, and -22 (1). Mature human FGF-10 is an approximately 20 kDa protein that contains a serine-rich region near its N-terminus (2, 3). It shares 93% and 96% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat FGF-10, respectively. FGF-10 is secreted by mesenchymal cells and associates with extracellular FGF-BP (1, 4). It preferentially binds and activates epithelial cell FGF R2 (IIIb) and interacts more weakly with FGF R1 (IIIb) (5). The mitogenic and chemotactic properties of FGF-10 are critical in many tissues during embryogenesis. This includes limb bud initiation (6), palate development (7), branching morphogenesis and directional outgrowth of lung buds (8, 9), formation of the otic vesicle and chochlea (10), adipogenesis (11), and the development of prostate, mammary, lacrimal, and submandibular salivary glands (12 - 15). FGF R2 (IIIb) signaling in these responsive tissues is similarly important during embryogenesis (7, 10, 13 - 15). The expression and function of FGF-10 are negatively regulated by Shh and BMP-4 in the developing lung (8, 9). Overlapping expression patterns and activities with FGF-3, -7, and -8 suggest at least a partial redundancy in FGF-10 biology (7, 10, 14, 15). FGF-10 induced signaling through FGF R2 (IIIb) also contributes to the progression of pancreatic cancer (16).

References:

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