

DESCRIPTION

Source *E. coli*-derived
Gln23-Arg215, with an N-terminal Met
Accession # NP_006110 (human), NP_001159834 (mouse)

N-terminal Sequence Analysis Met

Predicted Molecular Mass 22.5 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 23 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured in a cell proliferation assay using NR6R-3T3 mouse fibroblast cells. Raines, E.W. *et al.* (1985) *Methods Enzymol.* **109**:749. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 6.5-40 ng/mL in the presence of 1 µg/mL heparin.

Endotoxin Level <0.01 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 and Brij-35 with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

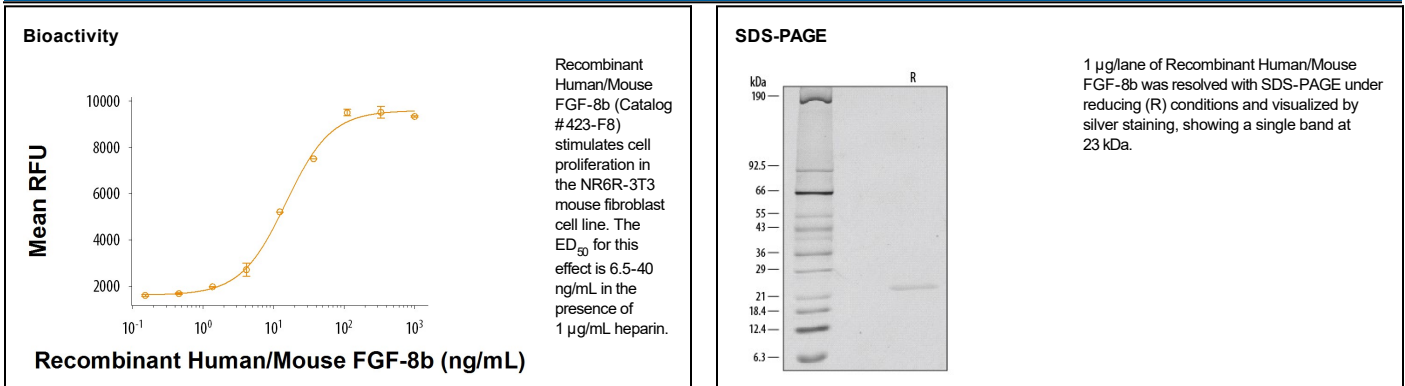
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 25 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.

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.
- 3 months, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA



BACKGROUND

FGF-8 is a member of the fibroblast growth factor family that was originally discovered as a growth factor essential for the androgen-dependent growth of mouse mammary carcinoma cells (1-3). Alternate splicing of mouse FGF-8 mRNA generates eight secreted isoforms, designated a-h, but only FGF-8a, b, e and f exist in humans (4). FGF-8 contains a 22 amino acid (aa) signal sequence, an N-terminal domain that varies according to the isoform (30 aa for FGF-8b; 20 aa for the shortest, FGF-8a), a 125 aa FGF domain and a 37 aa proline-rich C-terminal sequence. The FGF domain of FGF-8 shares the most aa identity with FGF17 (75%) and FGF-18 (67%), and the three form an FGF subfamily (2). Mouse FGF-8b shares 100% aa identity with human FGF-8b. FGF-8 is widely expressed during embryogenesis, and mediates epithelial-mesenchymal transitions. It plays an organizing and inducing role during gastrulation, and regulates patterning of the midbrain/hindbrain, eye, ear, limbs and heart in the embryo (2, 5 - 8). The isoforms may play different roles in development. FGF-8b shows the strongest receptor affinity and oncogenic transforming capacity although FGF-8a and FGF-8e are also transforming and have been found in human prostate, breast or ovarian tumors (1, 5, 9-12). FGF-8 shows limited expression in the normal adult, but low levels are found in the reproductive and genitourinary tract, peripheral leukocytes and bone marrow hematopoietic cells (3, 9, 13).

References:

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