

DESCRIPTION

Source	<i>E. coli</i> -derived human FGF-4 protein Ser71-Leu206 with an N-terminal Met Accession # P08620
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Met is predicted: no results obtained, sequencing might be blocked
Structure / Form	Monomer
Predicted Molecular Mass	15.2 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	14 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using NR6R-3T3 mouse fibroblast cells. Raines, E.W. <i>et al.</i> (1985) <i>Methods Enzymol.</i> 109 :749. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 0.25-1.25 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, 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, Na ₂ SO ₄ and EDTA. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

BACKGROUND

FGF-4 (fibroblast growth factor-4), also known as FGF-K or K-FGF (Kaposi's sarcoma-associated FGF), is a 25 kDa secreted, heparin-binding member of the FGF family (1, 2). The human FGF-4 cDNA encodes 206 amino acids (aa) with a 33 aa signal sequence and a 173 aa mature protein with an FGF homology domain that contains a heparin binding region near the C-terminus (2). Mature human FGF-4 (aa 71-206) shares 91%, 82%, 94% and 91% aa identity with mouse, rat, canine and bovine FGF-4, respectively. Human FGF-4 has been shown to exhibit cross species activity. Expression of FGF-4 and its receptors, FGF R1c, 2c, 3c and 4, is spatially and temporally regulated during embryonic development (1, 3). Its expression in the mouse trophoblast inner cell mass promotes expression of FGF R2, and is required for maintenance of the trophectoderm and primitive endoderm (3-5). Later in mouse development, FGF-4 works together with FGF-8 to mediate the activities of the apical ectodermal ridge, which direct the outgrowth and patterning of vertebrate limbs (3, 6-9). FGF-4 is proposed to play a physiologically relevant role in human embryonic stem cell self-renewal. It promotes stem cell proliferation, but may also aid differentiation depending on context and concentration, and is often included in embryonic stem cell media *in vitro* (10-12). A C-terminally truncated 15 kDa isoform that opposes full-length FGF-4 and promotes differentiation is endogenously expressed in human embryonic stem cells. FGF-4 is mitogenic for fibroblasts and endothelial cells *in vitro* and has autocrine transforming potential (13). It is a potent angiogenesis promoter *in vivo* and has been investigated as therapy for coronary artery disease (14).

References:

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