

Product Name: Recombinant Human FGF-19 (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH0646

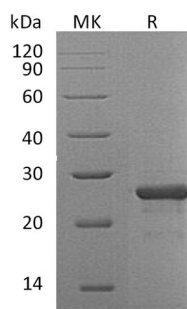


概述 (Summary)

英文全称	FGF-19
纯度 (Purity)	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素 (Endotoxin level)	<0.01 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建 (Construction)	Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor 19 is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Phe27-Lys216 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	O95750
蛋白标签 (Tag)	
表达宿主 (Host)	E.coli
种属 (Species)	Human
预测分子量 (Predicted MW)	23.5 KDa
蛋白形态 (Form)	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, pH 8.0.
储存缓冲液 (Buffer)	
运输方式 (Shipping)	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存 (Stability &Storage)	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
复溶 (Reconstitution)	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

电泳图 (SDS-PAGE image)

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背景 (Background)

分子别名 (Alternative Names)

Fibroblast growth factor 19; FGF-19; FGF19

背景介绍 (References)

Fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF19) is a secreted protein which belongs to the FGFs family. FGF19 is expressed in fetal brain, cartilage, retina, and adult gall bladder. FGFs modulate cellular activity via at least 5 distinct subfamilies of high-affinity FGF receptors (FGFRs): FGFR-1, -2, -3, and -4, all with intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity. FGFRs can be important for regulation of glucose and lipid homeostasis. FGF19 has important roles as a hormone produced in the ileum in response to bile acid absorption. It has been shown to cause resistance to diet-induced obesity and insulin desensitization and to improve insulin, glucose, and lipid profiles in diabetic rodents. FGF19 can be considered as a regulator of energy expenditure.

注意事项 (Note)

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.