

FGF-18 Protein, Rat, Recombinant

General Information

Synonyms:	FGFI;Fibroblast Growth Factor-18;FGF18;zFGF5
Protein Construction:	Glu28-Arg199
Species:	Rat
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	O88182
Molecular Weight:	~20.1 kDa (Non-reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	ED 50 < 0.5 µg/ml, measured by a cell proliferation assay using 3T3 cells, corresponding to a specific activity of > 2.0 × 10 ³ units/mg.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 0.2 EU/µg of protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 µg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Fibroblast Growth Factor 18 (FGF-18) is a pleiotropic cytokine belonging to the heparin-binding FGF family, which has 23 different members. Structurally, FGF-18 is closely related to FGF-8 and FGF-17. Like other FGFs, FGF-18 can bind to different FGF receptors in vivo. FGF-18 is expressed in various tissues and has multiple functions: during long bone growth, FGF-18 is expressed in perichondrium and developing joints, and regulates bone formation by inhibiting chondrocyte proliferation and differentiation; FGF-18 knock-out mice survive embryonic development, but exhibit skeletal abnormalities and die in the early neonatal period. FGF-18 also induces ectopic cartilage formation in the lung, and alters the morphology of the pulmonary mesenchyma.

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