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

Catalog #: PEH0646



Summary

Name FGF-19

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level <0.01 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

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 # 095750

Host E.coli

Species Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 23.5 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 1mM

EDTA, pH 8.0.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

Stability&Storage Lyophilized protein should be stored at \leq -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 \leq -20°C for 3 months.

Reconstitution Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

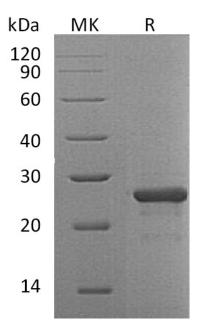
not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Fibroblast growth factor 19; FGF-19; FGF19

Background

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.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.