

Recombinant Human FGF-2/bFGF Protein

Catalog No.: RP01042

Recombinant

2 Publications

Sequence Information

| Species | Gene ID | Swiss Prot |
|---------|---------|------------|
| Human | 2247 | P09038-4 |

Tags

No tag

Synonyms

BFGF; FGF-2; FGFB;
HBGF-2;FGF2;FGF-2;FGFB;HBGF-2;Basic
FGF; BFGF; fibroblast growth factor 2

Product Information

| Source | Purification |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i> | ≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. |

| Calculated MW | Observed MW |
|---------------|-------------|
| 16.41 kDa | 17 kDa |

Endotoxin

< 0.1 EU/μg of the protein by LAL method.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris[]150 mM NaCl,pH7.5.Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.

Background

This protein is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members bind heparin and possess broad mitogenic and angiogenic activities. This protein has been implicated in diverse biological processes, such as limb and nervous system development, wound healing, and tumor growth. The mRNA for this gene contains multiple polyadenylation sites, and is alternatively translated from non-AUG (CUG) and AUG initiation codons, resulting in five different isoforms with distinct properties. The CUG-initiated isoforms are localized in the nucleus and are responsible for the intracrine effect, whereas, the AUG-initiated form is mostly cytosolic and is responsible for the paracrine and autocrine effects of this FGF.

Basic Information

Description

Recombinant Human FGF-2/bFGF Protein is produced by *E. coli* expression system. The target protein is expressed with sequence (Pro143-Ser288) of human FGF2 (Accession #NP_001997.5).

Bio-Activity

1.Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human FGF2 at 0.5 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Human GPC3 with a linear range of 7-20 ng/mL.2.Measured in a cell proliferation assay using BALB/c 3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblasts. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.635-2.54 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity of $3.94 \times 10^5 \sim 1.57 \times 10^6$ units/mg.3.Recombinant Human VEGFA(40 ng/mL, Cat. RP01162) and bFGF(50 ng/mL) induce mesoderm cells to differentiate into hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells. After 4 days induction, pebbly-like CD43+ hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells appeared in the hematogenic endothelium.4.The primary neural stem cells were cultured with 20 ng/mL bFGF and observed every 24 h. Results showed that the particle size of the suspended neural stem cells gradually increased.

Storage

Store at -20°C.Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C up to 1 year from the date of receipt.

After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20°C for 3 months, at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.

Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

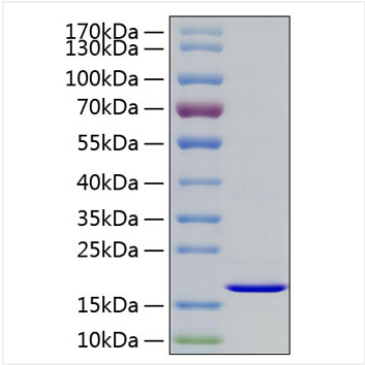
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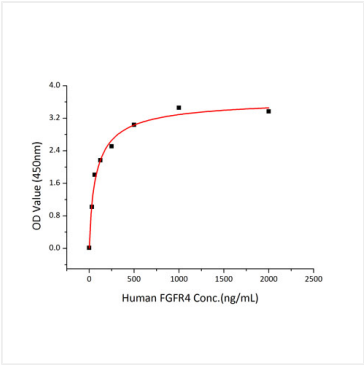
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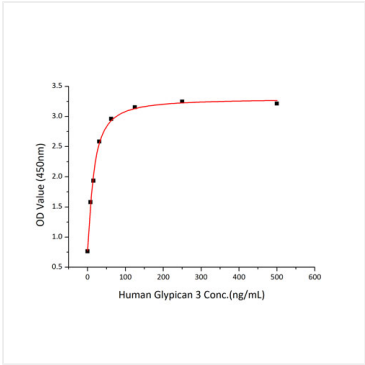
Validation Data



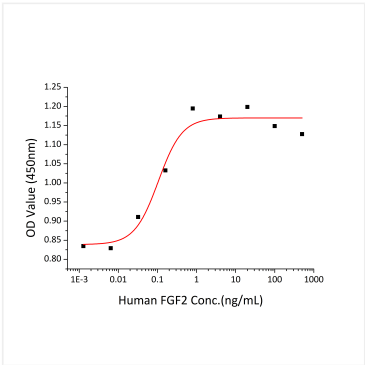
Recombinant Human FGF-2/bFGF Protein was determined by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions with Coomassie Blue.



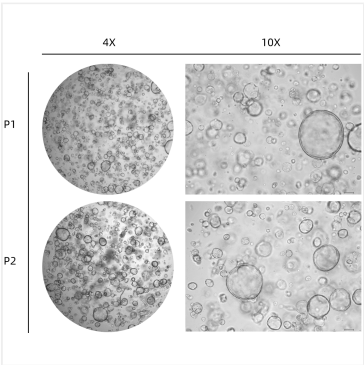
Immobilized recombinant human FGF2 at 1 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind recombinant human FGFR4 with a linear range of 30-125 ng/mL.



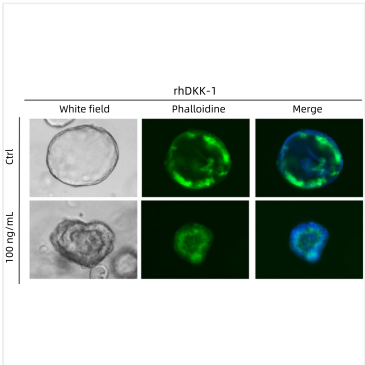
Immobilized Human FGF2 at 0.5 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Human GPC3 with a linear range of 7-20ng/mL.



Recombinant Human FGF-2 promotes the proliferation of Balb3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblasts cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.05-0.21 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity of 4.76×10⁶~2.00×10⁷ units/mg.



Human liver organoids were cultured with EGF(Cat. RP03287), HGF(Cat. RP01602), FGF2(Cat. RP01042), FGF10(Cat. RP01140), NOG(Cat. RP01237), RSP01(Cat. RP00071), WNT-3a(Cat. RP01618SLQ).



Human kidney organoids were cultured with EGF(Cat. RP03287), FGF2(Cat. RP01042), FGF7(Cat. RP01717), FGF9(Cat. RP01710), FGF10(Cat. RP01140), IGF-(Cat. RP00996), NOG(Cat. RP01237), RSP01(Cat. RP00071), WNT-3a(Cat. RP01618SLQ). And further, DKK-1(RP01343) was used to induce the establishment of cell polarity.