

FGF-4 Protein, Human (136a.a)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700288
Synonyms:	FGF4; Fibroblast growth factor 4; FGF-4; Transforming protein KS3; Heparin secretory-transforming protein 1; HST; HST-1; HSTF-1; Heparin-binding growth factor 4; HBGF-4; Transforming protein KS3; HST; HSTF1; KS3
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P08620 (S71-L206)
Gene ID:	2249
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 16 KDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<p> S G A G D Y L L G I K R L R R L Y C N V G I G F H L Q A L P D G R I G G A H A D T R D S L L E L S P V E R G V V S I F G V A S R F F V A M S S K G K L Y G S P F F T D E C T F K E I L L P N N Y N A Y E S Y K Y P G M F I A L S K N G K T K K G N R V S P T M K V T H F L P R L </p>
Biological Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using NIH-3T3 cells. The ED ₅₀ this effect is 0.1245 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity is 8.03×10 ⁶ units/mg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 5% Trehalose, pH 7.4 or 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p> FGF-4 Protein assumes a pivotal role in orchestrating embryonic development, cell proliferation, and cell differentiation. Its indispensability is evident in the normal development of limbs and cardiac valves during embryogenesis. Additionally, FGF-4 may contribute to embryonic molar tooth bud development by inducing the expression of key genes, including MSX1, MSX2, and SDC1, in dental mesenchyme cells, thus highlighting its diverse regulatory functions. FGF-4 engages in intricate interactions with FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3, and FGFR4, forming molecular alliances critical for signaling cascades. The binding </p>
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affinity between FGF-4 and its receptors is potentiated by heparan sulfate glycosaminoglycans, serving as indispensable coreceptors in this complex regulatory network. These interactions underscore the multifaceted and essential role of FGF-4 in driving fundamental processes during development.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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