FGF-21 Protein, Human (181aa)

Cat. No.:	HY-P701092
Synonyms:	rHuFGF-21; Fibroblast Growth Factor-21(FGF-21)
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9NSA1 (H29-S209)
Gene ID:	26291
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 23.27 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	H P I P D S S P L L Q F G G Q V R Q R Y L Y T D D A Q Q T E A H L E I R E D G T V G G A A D Q S P E S L L Q L K A L K P G V I Q I L G V K T S R F L C Q R P D G A L Y G S L H F D P E A C S F R E L L L E D G Y N V Y Q S E A H G L P L H L P G N K S P H R D P A P R G P A R F L P L P G L P P A L P E P P G I L A P Q P P D V G S S D P L S M V G P S Q G R S P S Y A S
Biological Activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using NIH-3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is 1.071 μg/ml in the presence of 1.25 μg/mL Recombinant Human Klotho beta, corresponding to a specific activity is 933.7068 units/mg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. 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	Human Fibroblast Growth Factor 21 (FGF21) acts in an endocrine mannerand and is a metabolic regulator with pleiotropic effects. FGF21 possesses protective effects in the cardiovascular system, primarily due to metabolic effects other thanmaintaining energy homoeostasis. FGF21 is also involved inseveral processes, including reducing arteriosclerotic plaque formation in major vessels and protecting themyocardium from injuries caused by infarction, ischaemia-reperfusion,

isoproterenol-induced hypertrophy anddiabetic lipotoxicity. In addition, FG2F1 induces these effects by atten-uating remodelling-related inflammation and oxidativestress and promoting myocardial energy metabolism, as well as by preventing lipid- or diabetes-induced cardiaccell apoptosis. FGF21 functions via its interaction with FGF receptors (FGFRs), with the assistance of the co-receptor β-Klotho. Structurally, the FGFRs are divided into four isoforms, FGFR1-FGFR4[1].

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