FGF12 Protein, Canine

Cat. No.:	HY-P76925
Synonyms:	Fibroblast growth factor 12; FGF-12; FHF-1; FGF12B
Species:	Canine
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	A0A5F4CAA4 (M1-T181)
Gene ID:	478676
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 20 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	M E S K E P Q L K G I V T R L F S Q Q G Y F L Q M H P D G T I D G T K D E N S D Y T L F N L I P V G L R V V A I Q G V K A S L Y V A M N G E G Y L Y S S D V F T P E C K F K E S V F E N Y Y V I Y S S T L Y R Q Q E S G R A W F L G L N K E G Q I M K G N R V K K T K P S S H F V P K P I E V C M Y R E P S L H E I G E K Q G R S R K S S G T P T M N G G K V V N Q D S T
Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized FGFR4 at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Biotinylated FGF-12. The ED_{50} for this effect is 1.505 μg/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 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	FGF family members have a wide range of mitotic and cell survival activities and are involved in a variety of biological processes, including embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. Fibroblast growth factor 12 (FGF12) belongs to the fibroblast growth factor Homologous factor (FHF) subfamily, also known as the FGF11 subfamily. FGF12 is a key player in nervous system development and function, exerting its influence by

positively regulating the activity of voltage-gated sodium channels. FGF12 forms complexes with signaling proteins regulates the cytoskeletal system, binds to FGF receptors, activates signaling cascades to prevent apoptosis and interacts with ribosome biogenetic complexes. FGF12 has been linked to neurological diseases, cancer and heart disease, making it a potential target and therapeutic agent for gene therapy[1][2].

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