APA551Hu01 10μg
Active Fibroblast Growth Factor 2, Basic (FGF2)
Organism Species: *Homo sapiens* (Human)
Instruction manual

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

1st Edition (Apr, 2016)

[PROPERTIES]

Source: Prokaryotic expression.
Host: *E. coli*
Residues: Pro10~Ser155
Tags: N-terminal His-tag
Purity: >95%
Buffer Formulation: 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 0.01% sarcosyl, 5%Trehalose.
Applications: Cell culture; Activity Assays.
(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)
Predicted isoelectric point: 9.6
Predicted Molecular Mass: 20.1kDa
Accurate Molecular Mass: 20/23kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.
Phenomenon explanation:
The possible reasons that the actual band size differs from the predicted are as follows:

1. Splice variants: Alternative splicing may create different sized proteins from the same gene.
2. Relative charge: The composition of amino acids may affects the charge of the protein.
3. Post-translational modification: Phosphorylation, glycosylation, methylation etc.
4. Post-translation cleavage: Many proteins are synthesized as pro-proteins, and then cleaved to give the active form.
5. Polymerization of the target protein: Dimerization, multimerization etc.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.

[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

Stability Test: The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

[SEQUENCE]

P ALPEDGGSGA FPPGHFKDPK RLYCKNGGFF LRIHPDGRVD GVREKSDPHI KLQLQAEERG VVSIKGVCAN RYLAMKEDGR LLASKCVTDE CFFFERLESN NYNTYRSRKY TSWYVALKRT GQYKLGSKTG PGQKAILFLP MSAKS

[ACTIVITY]

Basic fibroblast growth factor (FGF2), also known as bFGF, FGF-β is a member of a large family of structurally related heparin-binding proteins (the FGFs) involved in the regulation of cell proliferation, growth and differentiation. It involved in many biological processes including angiogenesis, embryonic development and wound healing. Additionally, FGF2 is a critical component of human embryonic stem cell culture medium. Besides, Caspase 1 (CASP1) has been identified as an interactor of FGF2, thus a binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant human FGF2 and recombinant human CASP1. Briefly, FGF2 were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100uL were

then transferred to CASP1-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 2h at 37℃. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-FGF2 pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 3 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37℃. Finally, add 50μL stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of FGF2 and CASP1 was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

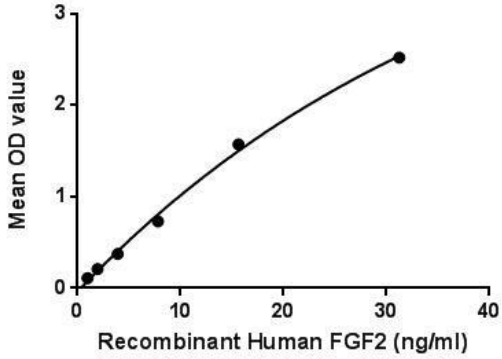

Figure 1. The binding activity of FGF2 with CASP1.

[IDENTIFICATION]

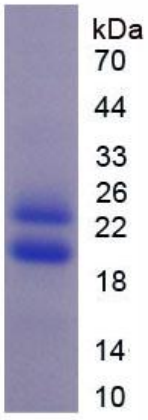

Figure 2. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant FGF2, Human

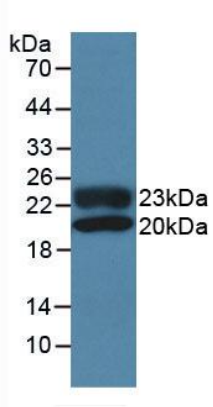

Figure 3. Western Blot

Sample: Recombinant FGF2, Human;

Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Human FGF2 Ab (PAA551Hu01)

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

The kit is designed for in vitro and research use only, we will not be responsible for any issue if the kit was used in clinical diagnostic or any other procedures.