

PrimeGene™ Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor-16
a biotechne brand (rHuFGF-16)

PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet

Catalog Number:	104-16
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 23.6 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 206 amino acids.
Quantity:	5µg/25µg/1000µg
AA Sequence:	AEVGGVFASL DWDLHGFSSS LGNVPLADSP GFLNERLGQI EGKLQRGSPT DFAHLKGILR RRQLYCRTGF HLEIFPNGTV HGTRHDHSRF GILEFISLAV GLISIRGVDS GLYLGMMNERG ELYGSKKLTR ECVFREQFEE NWYNTYASTL YKHSDSERQY YVALNKDGSP REGYRTKRHQ KFTHFLPRPV DPSKLPSMSR DLFHYR
Purity:	> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED ₅₀ as determined by thymidine uptake assay using FGF-receptors transfected BaF3 cells is less than 0.5 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 2.0 × 10 ⁶ IU/mg.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Colorless liquid.
Formulation:	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl, 1 M NaCl, pH 9.0, with 0.02 % Tween-20, 10 % Glycerol.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.1 EU/µg of rHuFGF-16 as determined by LAL method.
Stability & Storage:	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Human Fibroblast Growth Factor-16

Fibroblast growth factor 16 (FGF-16) belongs to the large FGF family. All FGF family members are heparin-binding growth factors with a core 120 amino acid (a.a.) FGF domain that allows for a common tertiary structure. FGF-16 was originally identified in rat heart tissue by homology based polymerase chain reaction. Human FGF-16 cDNA predicts a 207 aa precursor protein with one N-linked glycosylation site. FGF-16 lacks a typical signal peptide, but is efficiently generated by mechanisms other than the classical protein secretion pathway. Among FGF family members, FGF-16 is most similar to FGF-9, sharing 73% aa sequence homology. Human FGF-16 shares 99% and 98.6% aa sequence identity with the mouse and rat FGF-16, respectively.