

APA036Mu01 100µg
Active Fibroblast Growth Factor 9 (FGF9)
Organism Species: *Mus musculus (Mouse)*
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: Met1~Ser208

Tags: N-terminal His-tag

Purity: >95%

Endotoxin Level: <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

Buffer Formulation: PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.01% SKL, 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: 7.7

Predicted Molecular Mass: 24.7kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 26kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

[USAGE]

Reconstitute in 10mM PBS (pH7.4) 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]

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MAPLGEVGSYFGVQDAVPPFGNVPVLPVDSVPLLSDHLGQSEAGGLPRGPAVTDLDHLKGILRRRQLYCRTGFHLEIFPNGTIQGTRKD  
HSRFGILEFISIAVGLVSIIRGVDSGLYLMNEKGELYGSEKLTQECVRFREQFEENWYNTYSSNLYKHVDTGRRYYYVALNKDGTREGT  
RTKRHQKFTHFLPRPVDPKVPELYKDILSQS
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[ACTIVITY]

Fibroblast Growth Factor 9 (FGF9) is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family. FGF family members possess broad mitogenic 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. FGF9 was isolated as a secreted factor that exhibits a growth-stimulating effect on cultured glial cells. In nervous system, this protein is produced mainly by neurons and may be important for glial cell development. Besides, Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 1 (FGFR1) has been identified as an interactor of FGF9, thus a binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant mouse FGF9 and recombinant mouse FGFR1. Briefly, FGF9 were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100ul were then transferred to FGFR1-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 2h at 37°C. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-FGF9 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°C. Finally, add 50µL stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of FGF9 and FGFR1 was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent

manner.

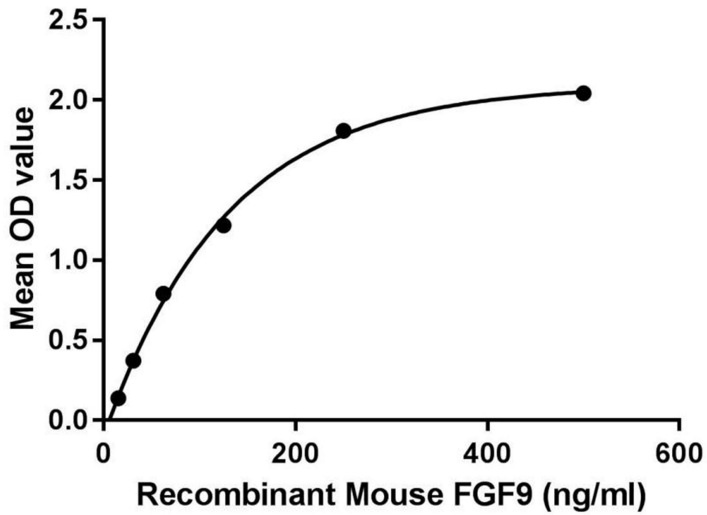


Figure 1. The binding activity of FGF9 with FGFR1

[IDENTIFICATION]

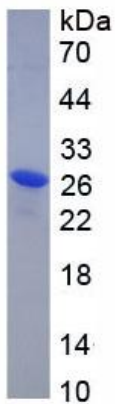


Figure 2. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant FGF9, Mouse

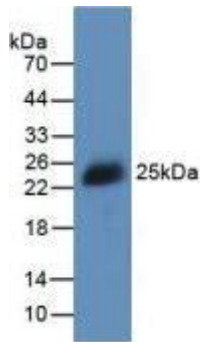


Figure 3. Western Blot

Sample: Recombinant FGF9, Mouse;

Antibody: Rabbit Anti-Mouse FGF9 Ab (PAA036Mu01)

[IMPORTANT NOTE]

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