

APA746Hu03 2mg

Active Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 (FGF23)

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: Asp79~Arg160 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: 7.9

Predicted Molecular Mass: 10.8kDa

Accurate Molecular Mass: 11kDa 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]

DA GFVVITGVMS RRYLCMDFRG NIFGSHYFDP ENCRFQHQTL ENGYDVYHSP QYHFLVSLGR AKRAFLPGMN PPPYSQFLSR

[ACTIVITY]

Fibroblast growth factor 23 or FGF23 is a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family which is responsible for phosphate and vitamin D metabolism. The main function of FGF23 seems to be regulation of phosphate concentration in plasma. FGF23 decreases the reabsorption and increases excretion of phosphate and suppress 1-alpha-hydroxylase, reducing its ability to activate vitamin D and subsequently impairing calcium absorption. Besides, Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 1 (FGFR1) has been identified as an interactor of FGF23, thus a binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant human FGF23 and recombinant human FGFR1. Briefly, FGF23 were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100 µl were then transferred to FGFR1-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 1h at 37 °C. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-FGF23 pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 5 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37°C. Finally, add 50 μL stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of FGF23 and FGFR1 was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

the EC50 for this effect is 0.0191 ug/mL.

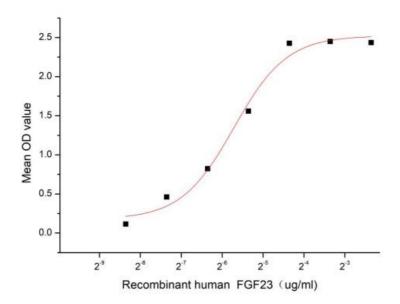


Figure 1. The binding activity of FGF23 with FGFR1

[IDENTIFICATION]

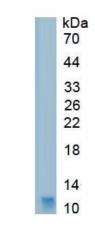


Figure 2. SDS-PAGE

Sample: Active recombinant FGF23, Human



[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.