

## FGF10 Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor-10

| Catalog No.                 | CRK001A<br>CRK001B<br>CRK001C   | Quantity:  | 5 μg<br>25 μg<br>1.0 mg |
|-----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| Alternate Names:            | Keratinocyte growth factor 2, KGF-2, FGF-10   |  |                         |
| Description:                | Fibroblast growth factor 10 belongs to the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family which is involved in a variety of biological processes such as embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth and invasion. Like most other FGF family members, FGF-10 also has a heparin-binding domain and it plays an important role in the regulation of embryonic development, cell proliferation and cell differentiation. In addition, FGF-10 may play a role in wound healing and is required for normal branching morphogenesis. Recombinant human FGF-10 shares 92% and 95% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat FGF-10. Defects in FGF-10 are the cause of autosomal dominant aplasia of lacrimal and salivary glands and lacrimo-auriculo-dento-digital syndrome. |  |                         |
| Gene ID:                    | 2255  |  |                         |
| UniProt ID:                 | O15520  |  |                         |
| Source:                     | E. coli   |  |                         |
| Molecular Weight:           | Monomer, 19.3 kDa (170 aa)  |  |                         |
| Formulation:                | Lyophilized from a sterile (0.2 micron) filtered aqueous solution containing 10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.5   |  |                         |
| Purity:                     | > 95% by reducing and non-reducing SDS-PAGE.  |  |                         |
| Endotoxin Level:            | <1 EU/µg by kinetic LAL   |  |                         |
| <b>Biological Activity:</b> | $ED_{50} \leq 200$ ng/ml, determined by dose-dependent proliferation of 4MBr-5 cells.   |  |                         |
| Specific Activity:          | $\geq$ 5.0 x 10 <sup>3</sup> units/mg   |  |                         |
| Amino Acid Sequence:        | FLKIEKNGKV SGTKKENCP  | /SPE ATNSSSSSFS SPSSAGRHVR SYNHLQGDVR WRKLFSFTKY<br>KV SGTKKENCPY SILEITSVEIGVVAVKAINS NYYLAMNKKG<br>FNN DCKLKERIEE NGYNTYASFN WQHNGRQMYV ALNGKGAPRR<br>NTS AHFLPMVVHS   |                         |
| Reconstitution:             | concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/r<br>recommended solution down  | <b>to opening.</b> Add sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer to a .0 mg/ml. Suspend the product by gently pipetting the above n down the sides of the vial. <b>DO NOT VORTEX.</b> Allow several reconstitution. Further dilution should be made in appropriate |                         |

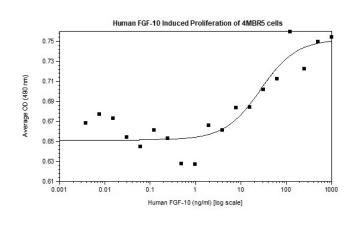


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Storage & Stability:

Store as supplied at -20°C to -80°C. After reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8°C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20°C to -80°C. For long term storage of reconstituted protein, it is recommended that a carrier protein such as 0.1% BSA or HSA be added. This depends on the particular application. **Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.** 



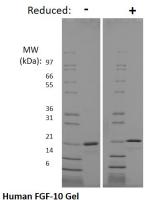
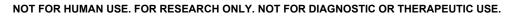


Figure: 1 ug in each lane (-) non-reducing conditions and (+) reducing conditions in a 4-20% Tris-Glycine gel, stained with Coomassie Blue. Human FGF-10 is predicted have a MW of 19.3 kDa.





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