

Store at
-20°C

Mouse/Rat FGF-acidic/FGF1 Recombinant Protein

#35490

10 µg

Cell Signaling
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Entrez-Gene ID #14164, #25317

UniProt ID #P61148, #P61149

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Background: FGF-acidic (FGF1) is a potent growth factor for fibroblasts and endothelial cells (1). FGF-acidic is involved in wound repair, angiogenesis, and development (1). FGF-acidic is secreted from cells via an endoplasmic reticulum/Golgi independent mechanism (1,2). The ability of FGF-acidic to bind to heparin sulfate is required for its ability to interact with FGF receptors and induce signaling (1-4). There are four distinct FGF receptors and each has multiple splice variants (1,3). FGF-acidic binds with high affinity to many, but not all, FGFRs (1). Signaling cascades activated through FGF-basic binding to FGFR include the ras-raf-MAPK, PLC γ /PKC, and PI3K/Akt pathways (1).

Molecular Weight: 15.9 kDa

Endotoxin: Endotoxin levels are ≤ 1 EU / 1 µg m/rFGF-acidic.

Purity: $\geq 95\%$ purity was determined by SDS-PAGE.

Source/Purification: Recombinant mouse/rat FGF-acidic was expressed in *E. coli* and is supplied in a lyophilized form.



The purity of Mouse/Rat FGF-acidic/FGF1 Recombinant Protein was determined by SDS-PAGE of 1 µg reduced (+) and non-reduced (-) recombinant m/rFGF-acidic and staining with Coomassie Blue.

Storage: Mouse/Rat FGF-acidic/FGF1 Recombinant Protein is supplied as lyophilized material that is very stable at -20°C. It is recommended to reconstitute with sterile water at a concentration of 0.1 mg/mL which can be further diluted in aqueous solutions as needed. Addition of a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA) is recommended for long-term storage.

Background References:

- (1) Powers, C.J. et al. (2000) *Endocr Relat Cancer* 7, 165-97.
- (2) Prudovsky, I. et al. (2003) *J Cell Sci* 116, 4871-81.
- (3) Ornitz, D.M. and Itoh, N. (2001) *Genome Biol* 2, REVIEWS3005.
- (4) Mohammadi, M. et al. (2005) *Curr Opin Struct Biol* 15, 506-16.

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