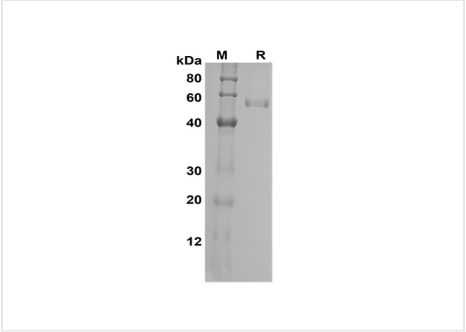
FGF23 Human Recombinant Protein

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	FGF23, Recombinant Protein
Full Product Name	Recombinant Human FGF23 (Arg179Gln) Protein (His Tag)
Product Gene Name	FGF23 recombinant protein
Product Synonym Names	Fibroblast growth factor 23
Host	Mammalian
Form/Format	Lyophilized from a 0.2 mum filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Purity/Purification	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Preparation and Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 degree C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8 degree C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20 degree C for 3 months.
Molecular Weight	27,954 Da
Sequence Positions	Tyr25-Ile251(Arg179Gln)
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 12; NC_000012.11 (4477393..4488894, complement). Location: 12p13.3
OMIM	193100
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q9GZV9
Species	Human
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Protein Tag	C-His
Calculated Molecular Weight	24.8 kDa
Observed Molecular Weight	55 kDa
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis
Product Categories/Family for FGF23 recombinant protein	Recombinant Proteins; Cytokines; Metabolism; Developmental Biology; Cardiovascular
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Related Product Information for FGF23 recombinant protein	This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor family of proteins, which possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities and are involved in a variety of biological processes. The product of this gene regulates phosphate homeostasis and transport in the kidney. The full-length, functional protein may be deactivated via cleavage into N-terminal and C-terminal chains. Mutation of this cleavage site causes autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets (ADHR). Mutations in this gene are also associated with hyperphosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (HFTC).
Other Notes	Small volumes of FGF23 recombinant protein vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for FGF23 purchase	MBS2584602 is a recombinant protein targeting FGF23. Also known as Recombinant Human FGF23 (Arg179Gln) Protein (His Tag). Host: Mammalian.



SDS-Page of FGF23 recombinant protein
SDS-PAGE analysis of Human FGF23 proteins, 2 ?g/lane of Recombinant Human FGF23 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 55 kDa.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for FGF23. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	10190674
NCBI GeneID	8074
NCBI Accession #	NP_065689.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q9GZV9
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q4V758
UniProt Related Accession #	Q9GZV9
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_020638.2
NCBI Official Full Name	fibroblast growth factor 23
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibroblast growth factor 23
NCBI Official Symbol	FGF23
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ADHR; FGFN; HYPF; HPDR2; PHPTC
UniProt Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor 23
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Phosphatonin; Tumor-derived hypophosphatemia-inducing factor
Protein Family	Fibroblast growth factor
UniProt Gene Name	FGF23
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	HYPF; FGF-23
UniProt Entry Name	FGF23_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	fibroblast growth factor 23; phosphatonin; tumor-derived hypophosphatemia inducing factor

UniProt Comments for FGF23	FGF23: Regulator of phosphate homeostasis. Inhibits renal tubular phosphate transport by reducing SLC34A1 levels. Upregulates EGR1 expression in the presence of KL. Acts directly on the parathyroid to decrease PTH secretion. Regulator of vitamin-D metabolism. Negatively regulates osteoblast differentiation and matrix mineralization. Defects in FGF23 are the cause of autosomal dominant hypophosphataemic rickets (ADHR). ADHR is characterized by low serum phosphorus concentrations, rickets, osteomalacia, leg deformities, short stature, bone pain and dental abscesses. Defects in FGF23 are a cause of hyperphosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis (HFTC). HFTC is a severe autosomal recessive metabolic disorder that manifests with hyperphosphatemia and massive calcium deposits in the skin and subcutaneous tissues. Belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family. Protein type: Secreted; Cytokine; Secreted, signal peptide Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 12p13.3 Cellular Component: extracellular space; extracellular region Molecular Function: growth factor activity; type 1 fibroblast growth factor receptor binding Biological Process: epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; negative regulation of hormone secretion; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; phosphate metabolic process; negative regulation of bone mineralization; cellular phosphate ion homeostasis; insulin receptor signaling pathway; innate immune response; negative regulation of osteoblast differentiation; phosphate ion homeostasis; cell differentiation; vitamin D catabolic process Disease: Hypophosphatemic Rickets, Autosomal Dominant
Research Articles on FGF23	**1.** Residual renal function is associated with significant capacity to excrete phosphate in dialysis patients and high levels of serum FGF-23 may promote phosphate excretion by remnant nephrons.
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