

Instruction Manual

Catalog Number	D-60240
Description	Recombinant Murine basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (rMu bFGF) is a heparin binding growth factor, which stimulates the proliferation of a wide variety of cells including mesenchymal, neuroectodermal and endothelial cells. It plays a significant role in the process of wound healing and is a potent inducer of angiogenesis and DNA synthesis in a variety of cell types from mesoderm and neuroectoderm lineages. It was originally named basic fibroblast growth factor based upon its chemical properties and to distinguish it from acidic fibroblast growth factor. Murine bFGF is a 16.3 kDa protein containing 146 amino acid residues.
Quantity	50 µg
Molecular Mass	16.5 kDa
Specific Activity	>1 x 10 ⁶ IU/mg
Source	E. coli
Purity	Greater than 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE analysis.
Endotoxin Level	< 0.1 ng per µg rMu bFGF (1EU/µg).
Biological Activity	The ED ₅₀ , as calculated by the dose-dependent proliferation of BALB/3T3 cells, was found to be <1 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of >1 x 10 ⁶ units/mg.
Formulation	White, lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder. The protein was lyophilized from a sterile-filtered protein solution in 5 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.5) and 50 mM NaCl with no additives.
Reconstitution	Please Note: Always centrifuge product briefly before opening the vial. The lyophilized protein should be reconstituted in sterile, ultra-pure water to a concentration of 0.1 - 1.0 mg/ml. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers and stored at -20°C for future use.
Storage & Stability	The lyophilized powder, though stable at room temperature, is best stored desiccated at -20°C. Reconstituted rMu bFGF should be used immediately or stored long-term in undiluted working aliquots at -20°C. For long term storage, carrier protein (0.1% endotoxin-free HSA or BSA; e.g. Cat.No. C-69500A) should be added to avoid loss of bioactivity. Please avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

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