

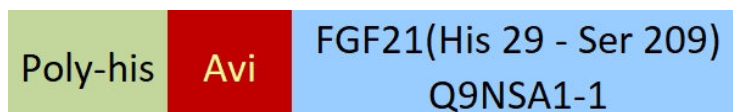
**Synonym**

FGF-21, FGF21

Source

Biotinylated Human FGF-21 Protein, His,Avitag(FG1-H82Q3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA His 29 - Ser 209 (Accession # [Q9NSA1-1](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: His

Molecular Characterization

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus, followed by an Avi tag (Avitag™).

The protein has a calculated MW of 23.0 kDa. The protein migrates as 28-30 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Labeling

Biotinylation of this product is performed using Avitag™ technology. Briefly, the single lysine residue in the Avi tag is enzymatically labeled with biotin.

Protein Ratio

Passed as determined by the HABA assay / binding ELISA.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

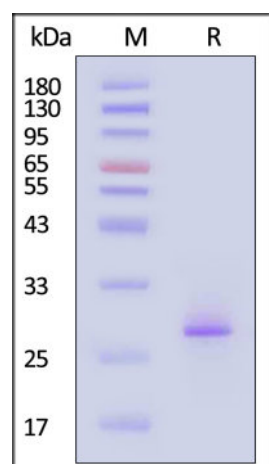
Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE

Biotinylated Human FGF-21 Protein, His,Avitag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

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Background

Fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21), which stimulates glucose uptake in differentiated adipocytes via the induction of glucose transporter SLC2A1/GLUT1 expression. FGF21 has been shown to protect animals from diet-induced obesity when overexpressed in transgenic mice. It also lowers blood glucose and triglyceride levels when administered to diabetic rodents, suggesting it may exhibit the therapeutic characteristics necessary for effective treatment of diabetes. Treatment of animals with FGF21 results in increased energy expenditure, fat utilisation and lipid excretion. FGF21 is most abundantly expressed in the liver, and also expressed in the thymus at lower levels.

Clinical and Translational Updates

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