Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Tyr25-Ile251 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.

**DESCRIPTION**
Accession #: Q9GZV9
Known as: Fibroblast Growth Factor 23; FGF-23; Phosphatonin; Tumor-Derived Hypophosphatemia-Inducing Factor; FGF23; HYPF

**FORMULATION**
Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, 2mMDTT, pH7.4.

**SHIPPING**
The product is shipped at ambient temperature.
Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

**STORAGE**
Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.
Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.
Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**RECONSTITUTION**
Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.
Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.
Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

**QUALITY CONTROL**
Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg).

**AMINO ACID SEQUENCE**
YPNASPLLGGSWGGLIHYTATARNSYHQLIKHNGHVDGAPHQTIYSAALMIRSEDAGFVVITGVMSRRLCMDFRGNIIFGSHYFDPENCRFQHQTLENGDYVHSQYHFLVSLGRAKFLPGMNPPPSQFLSRNRNEIHPFNTIPPRHTRSAEDDSERDPLNVLKPRARMTPAPASCQELPSAEDNSPMASDPLGVVRGGRVNTNAGGTGPEGCRPFAKFIVDHHHHHH

**BACKGROUND**
Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 (FGF-23) is a secreted protein that belongs to the heparin-binding growth factors family. FGF-23 is expressed in osteogenic cells, particularly during phases of active bone remodeling. FGF family members possess broad mitogenic and cell survival activities, involved in a variety of biological processes including embryonic development, cell growth, morphogenesis, tissue repair, tumor growth, and invasion. FGF-23 regulates homeostasis of phosphate and vitamin-D metabolism. FGF-23 inhibits renal tubular phosphate transport by reducing SLC34A1 levels, and negatively regulates osteoblast differentiation and matrix mineralization. FGF-23 also upregulates EGR1 expression in the presence of KL, acts directly on the parathyroid to decrease PTH secretion. Defects in FGF-23 are the cause of autosomal dominant hypophosphataemic rickets (ADHR).

**SDS-PAGE**

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