



## Synonym

FGF19, FGF-19, Fibroblast growth factor 19

## Source

Human FGF19, Fc Tag (FG9-H5253) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Leu 25 - Lys 216 (Accession # [O95750-1](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Leu 25

## Molecular Characterization

FGF19(Leu 25 - Lys 216) O95750-1	Fc(Pro 100 - Lys 330) P01857
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This protein carries a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 47.9 kDa. The protein migrates as 50-55 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

## 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 50 mM Tris, 100 mM Glycine, 25 mM Arginine, 150 mM NaCl, pH7.5 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

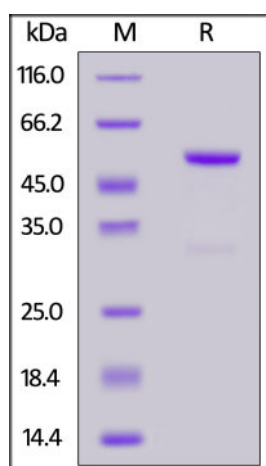
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

*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

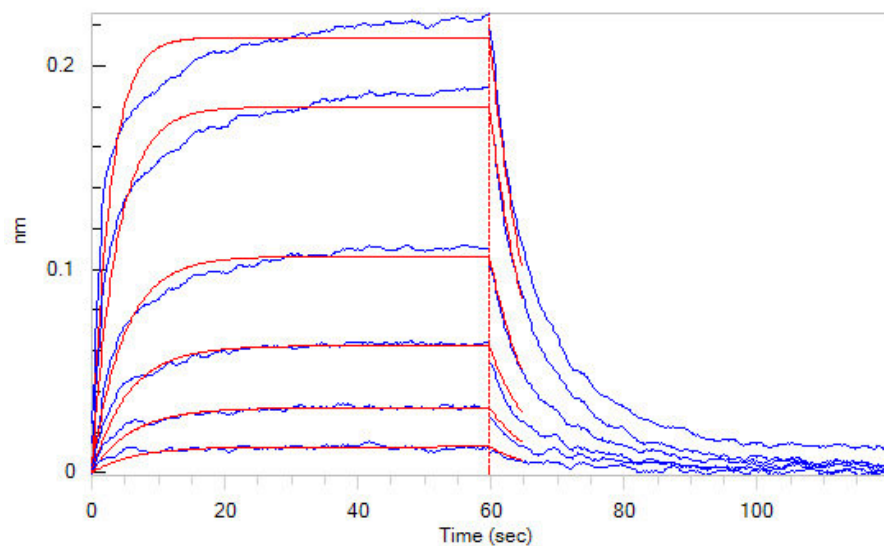


Human FGF19, Fc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90%.

## Bioactivity-BLI

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Loaded Human FGF19, Fc Tag (Cat. No. FG9-H5253) on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Human FGF R4, His Tag (Cat. No. FG4-H5228) with an affinity constant of 1  $\mu$ M as determined in BLI assay (ForteBio Octet Red96e) (Routinely tested).

## Background

Fibroblast growth factor (FGF)19 is the first members of a new subfamily of FGFs and could act as hormones. During fetal life, FGF15/19 is involved in organogenesis, affecting the development of the ear, eye, heart, and brain. FGFs–FGFRs are involved in regulation of many biological processes such as embryonic development, cell proliferation, differentiation, and tissue repair. The dysregulation of FGF–FGFR was observed in different types of diseases, disorders, and cancers. Notably, aberrant expression of FGF19/FGFR4 contributes to Hepatocellular Carcinoma progression.

## Clinical and Translational Updates

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