



## Fibroblast Growth Factor-19 (FGF19), human recombinant (rHuFGF19)

**Catalog No:** 97315  
**Lot No:** XXXXX  
**Source:** *E. coli*  
**Synonyms:** Fibroblast growth factor 19, FGF-19, FGF19.

### Background

The FGFs are a family of more than 20 small (~17–26 kDa) secreted peptides. The initial characterization of these proteins focused on their ability to stimulate fibroblast proliferation. This mitogenic activity was mediated through FGF receptors (FGFRs) 1, 2, or 3. A fourth closely related tyrosine kinase receptor (FGFR4) was able to bind the FGFs but did not lead to a mitogenic response. FGFs modulate cellular activity via at least 5 distinct subfamilies of high-affinity FGF receptors (FGFRs): FGFR-1, -2, -3, and -4, all with intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity and, except for FGFR-4, multiple splice isoforms, and FGFR-5, which lacks an intracellular kinase domain. There is growing evidence that FGFRs can be important for regulation of glucose and lipid homeostasis. The overexpression of a dominant negative form of FGFR-1 in  $\beta$  cells leads to diabetes in mice, which thus implies that proper FGF signaling is required for normal  $\beta$  cell function and glycemia maintenance. FGFR-2 appears to be a key molecule during pancreatic development. Moreover, FGFR-4 has been implicated in cholesterol metabolism and bile acid synthesis. FGF-19, has been shown to cause resistance to diet-induced obesity and insulin desensitization and to improve insulin, glucose, and lipid profiles in diabetic rodents. Since these effects, at least in part, are mediated through the observed changes in metabolic rates, FGF-19 can be considered as a regulator of energy expenditure. FGF-21 is preferentially expressed in liver, but an exact knowledge of FGF-21 bioactivity and its mode of action have been lacking to date. FGF-21 is a potent activator of glucose uptake on adipocytes, protects animals from diet-induced obesity when overexpressed in transgenic mice, and lowers blood glucose and triglyceride levels when therapeutically administered to diabetic rodents.

### Description

FGF-19 human recombinant produced in *E. coli* is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 195 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 21.8 kDa. FGF-19 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

### Physical Appearance

Filtered white lyophilized powder.

### Formulation

Filtered (0.4  $\mu$ m) and lyophilized from 1 mg/ml in 1x PBS, pH 7.4.

### Solubility

Add deionized water to a working concentration approximately 0.5 mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely.

### Stability

Lyophilized FGF-19, although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Fibroblast Growth Factor-19 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

### Purity

Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC, (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

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**Amino Acid Sequence**

MRPLAFSDAG PHVHYGWGDP IRLRHLYTSG PHGLSSCFLR IRADGVVDCA RGQSAHSLE IKAVALTVA IKGVHSVRYL  
CMGADGKMQG LLQYSEEDCA FEEEIRPDGY NVYRSEKHRL PVSLSSAKQR QLYKNRGFLP LSHFLPMLPM VPEEPEDLRG  
HLESDMFSSP LETDSMDPFG LVTGLEAVRS PSFEK

**Activity**

The ED50 as determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of the proliferation of balb/c 3T3 cells is 100 - 150 ng/ml.

**Usage**

**This product is offered by Biomol for research purposes only. Not for diagnostic purposes or human use. It may not be resold or used to manufacture commercial products without written approval of Biomol GmbH.**