

**PrimeGene™** Recombinant Murine Fibroblast Growth Factor-16  
a biotechne brand (rMuFGF-16)

**PrimeGene Technical Data Sheet**

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<b>Catalog Number:</b>	124-16
<b>Source:</b>	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 23.8 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 207 amino acids.
<b>Quantity:</b>	5µg/25µg/1000µg
<b>AA Sequence:</b>	MAEVGGVFAS LDWDLHGFSS SLGNVPLADS PGFLNERLGQ IEGKLQRGSP TDFAHKLGIL RRRQLYCRTG FHLEIFPNGT VHGTRHDHSR FGILEFISLA VGLISIRGVD SGLYLG MNER GELYGSKKLT RECVFREQFE ENWYNTYAST LYKHSDSERQ YYVALNKDGS PREGYRTRKH QKFTHFLPRP VDPSKLPMSMS RDLFRYR
<b>Purity:</b>	> 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
<b>Biological Activity:</b>	Data not available.
<b>Physical Appearance:</b>	Sterile colorless liquid.
<b>Formulation:</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 9.0, 1 M NaCl, 0.02 % Tween-20, 10 % Glycerol.
<b>Endotoxin:</b>	Less than 0.1 EU/µg of rMuFGF-16 as determined by LAL method.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage:</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li><li>● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.</li></ul>
<b>Usage:</b>	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. <b>NOT FOR HUMAN USE.</b>

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***Murine Fibroblast Growth Factor-16***

Fibroblast growth factor 16 (FGF-16) belongs to the large FGF family. All FGF family members are heparin-binding growth factors with a core 120 amino acid (a.a.) FGF domain that allows for a common tertiary structure. FGF-16 was originally identified in rat heart tissue by homology based polymerase chain reaction. Murine FGF-16 cDNA predicts a 207 aa precursor protein with one N-linked glycosylation site. FGF-16 lacks a typical signal peptide, but is efficiently generated by mechanisms other than the classical protein secretion pathway. Among FGF family members, FGF-16 is most similar to FGF-9, sharing 73% aa sequence homology. Murine FGF-16 shares 99.5% and 99% aa sequence identity with the human and rat FGF-16, respectively.