

# 41289 Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor 19 (hFGF-19, 6xHis Tag Removed)

**Source:** Expressed in *E.coli*  
**Size:** 100µg  
**Purity:** >95%, determined by SDS-PAGE

## Introduction to the Molecule

Fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF-19) is a member of a subfamily of FGFs that includes FGF-21 and FGF-23, each member functions as an important regular of nutrient metabolism. The primary source of endocrine FGF-19 is the ileum, bile acids release into the intestine after a meal to induce expression of FGF-19. Circulating FGF-19 plays an important role in maintaining proper bile acid homeostasis. Several pharmacologic studies in hyperglycaemic, obese animal models have shown that FGF-19 can improve metabolic rate and lower serum glucose and hepatic triglyceride and cholesterol levels. Like insulin, FGF-19 functions as postprandial hormone to govern hepatic protein synthesis, glycogen synthesis and gluconeogenesis, but does not stimulate lipogenesis.

## Amino Acid Sequence

**MSYYHHHHHHDYDIPTTENLYFOGA**LAFS  
DAGPHVHYGWGDP IRLRHLYTSGPHGLSSCF  
LRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAVARTVA  
IKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAF  
EEEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLY  
KNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESD  
MFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK  
Note: **6xhis tag** and **TEV site** are highlighted, the underlined residues are removed in 41289.

## Formulation, Reconstitution and Storage

- Lyophilized at 1 mg/mL in Tris 50mM, NaCl 400mM, glycerol 10% (v/v), pH 8.0.
- Add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 1 mg/mL and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely.
- Store lyophilized protein at -20°C. Aliquot reconstituted protein and store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing /thawing cycles.

## SDS-PAGE Gel

