C114P: Burosumab Biosimilar, Human FGF23 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No.: C114P | **Product Name:** Burosumab Biosimilar, Human FGF23 Monoclonal Antibody

The research grade Burosumab biosimilar protein is for research use only (RUO). Recombinant human IgG1 isotype controls are available. Condition of sample preparation and optimal sample dilution should be determined experimentally by the investigator.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Catalog No.	C114P
Product Name	Burosumab Biosimilar, Human FGF23 Monoclonal Antibody
Supplier Name	Syd Labs, Inc.
Brand Name	Syd Labs
Synonyms	Burosumab; KRN-23; UX-023; FGF23; anti-FGF23
Summary	Recombinant Humanized IgG1 kappa Monoclonal Antibody.
Isotype	Human IgG1 kappa.
Source/Host	The anti-human FGF23 monoclonal antibody burosumab biosimilar was produced in mammalian cells.
Specificity/Sensitivity	The in vivo grade burosumab biosimilar specifically binds to the FGF23 protein.
Applications	ELISA, neutralization, functional assays such as bioanalytical PK and ADA assays, and those assays for studying biological pathways affected by burosumab.
Form Of Antibody	0.2 μM filtered solution, pH 7.4, no stabilizers or preservatives.
Endotoxin	< 1 EU per 1 mg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95% by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and HPLC.
Shipping	The Burosumab Biosimilar, Human FGF23 Monoclonal Antibody is shipped with ice pack. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70°C as supplied. 1 month from date of receipt, 2 to 8°C as supplied.
Note	The research grade Burosumab biosimilar protein is for research use only (RUO). Recombinant human IgG1 isotype controls are available. Condition of sample preparation and optimal sample dilution should be determined experimentally by the investigator.

REFERENCES & BACKGROUND

What is burosumab biosimilar research grade? Burosumab (trade name Crysvita) is a recombinant human IgG1 monoclonal antibody that binds to and inhibits the activity of fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23). Excess FGF23 activity leads to phosphate wasting, hypophosphatemia, and impaired bone mineralization. By neutralizing FGF23, burosumab increases renal phosphate reabsorption and elevates serum 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D levels. Burosumab is indicated for the treatment of X-linked hypophosphatemia (XLH) in adult and pediatric patients, and for FGF23-related hypophosphatemia in tumor-induced osteomalacia (TIO). Burosumab biosimilar uses the same protein sequences as the therapeutic antibody burosumab.