antibodies .- online.com





FGFR2 Protein (AA 22-821) (rho-1D4 tag)





Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	FGFR2
Protein Characteristics:	AA 22-821
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This FGFR2 protein is labelled with rho-1D4 tag.
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), SDS-PAGE (SDS), ELISA, Crystallization (Crys)

Product Details

Sequence:

RPSFSLVEDT TLEPEEPPTK YQISQPEAYV VAPGESLELQ CMLKDAAVIS WTKDGVHLGP
NNRTVLIGEY LQIKGATPRD SGLYACTAAR TVDSETWIFM VNVTDAISSG DDEDDTDSSE
DVVSENRSNQ RAPYWTNTEK MEKRLHACPA ANTVKFRCPA GGNPTSTMRW LKNGKEFKQE
HRIGGYKVRN QHWSLIMESV VPSDKGNYTC LVENEYGSIN HTYHLDVVER SPHRPILQAG
LPANASTVVG GDVEFVCKVY SDAQPHIQWI KHVEKNGSKN GPDGLPYLKV LKAAGVNTTD
KEIEVLYIRN VTFEDAGEYT CLAGNSIGIS FHSAWLTVLP APVREKEITA SPDYLEIAIY CIGVFLIACM
VVTVIFCRMK TTTKKPDFSS QPAVHKLTKR IPLRRQVTVS AESSSSMNSN TPLVRITTRL
SSTADTPMLA GVSEYELPED PKWEFPRDKL TLGKPLGEGC FGQVVMAEAV GIDKDKPKEA
VTVAVKMLKD DATEKDLSDL VSEMEMMKMI GKHKNIINLL GACTQDGPLY VIVEYASKGN
LREYLRARRP PGMEYSYDIN RVPEEQMTFK DLVSCTYQLA RGMEYLASQK CIHRDLAARN
VLVTENNVMK IADFGLARDI NNIDYYKKTT NGRLPVKWMA PEALFDRVYT HQSDVWSFGV
LMWEIFTLGG SPYPGIPVEE LFKLLKEGHR MDKPTNCTNE LYMMMRDCWH AVPSORPTFK

QLVEDLDRIL TLTTNEEYLD LTQPLEQYSP SYPDTSSSCS SGDDSVFSPD PMPYEPCLPQ
YPHINGSVKT

Sequence without tag. Tag location is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request, please contact us.

Characteristics:

- Made in Germany from design to production by highly experienced protein experts.
- Mouse Fgfr2 Protein (raised in Insect Cells) purified by multi-step, protein-specific process to ensure crystallization grade.
- State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a made to order protein and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab will ensure that you receive a correctly folded protein.

The big advantage of ordering our made-to-order proteins in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

In the unlikely event that the protein cannot be expressed or purified we do not charge anything (other companies might charge you for any performed steps in the expression process for custom-made proteins, e.g. fees might apply for the expression plasmid, the first expression experiments or purification optimization).

When you order this made-to-order protein you will only pay upon receival of the correctly folded protein. With no financial risk on your end you can rest assured that our experienced protein experts will do everything to make sure that you receive the protein you ordered.

The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm.

The protein's absorbance will be measured in several dilutions and is measured against its specific reference buffer.

The concentration of the protein is calculated using its specific absorption coefficient. We use the Expasy's protparam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

Purification:

Three step purification of membrane proteins expressed in baculovirus infected SF9 insect cells:

- 1. Membrane proteins are fractioned by ultracentrifugation and subsequently solubilized with different detergents (detergent screen). Samples are analyzed by Western blot.
- 2. The best performing detergent is used for solubilization and the proteins are purified via their rho1D4 tag via two rho1D4 antibody columns: one DTT resistant, the other one not. Eluate fractions are analyzed by Western blot.
- Protein containing fractions of the best purification are subjected to second purification step through size exclusion chromatograph. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.

Purity:

>95 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Size Exclusion Chromatography and Western Blot.

Product Details

Sterility:	0.22 μm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	Protein is endotoxin-free.
Grade:	Crystallography grade

plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis, and in the regulation of embryonic development. Required for normal embryonic patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis at skin development. Plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2	Target:	FGFR2
plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis, and in the regulation of embryonic development. Required for normal embryonic patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis at skin development. Plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.	Alternative Name:	Fgfr2 (FGFR2 Products)
apoptosis, and in the regulation of embryonic development. Required for normal embryonic patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis at skin development. Plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.	Background:	Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and
patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis ar skin development. Plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and
skin development. Plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		apoptosis, and in the regulation of embryonic development. Required for normal embryonic
proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis an
proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		skin development. Plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation,
differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. Promotes cell
activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {EC0:0000269 PubMed:10851026, EC0:0000269 PubMed:15629145, EC0:0000269 PubMed:8393815, EC0:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		proliferation in keratinocytes and immature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in
cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		differentiated osteoblasts. Phosphorylates PLCG1, FRS2 and PAK4. Ligand binding leads to the
FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG1 leads to the production of the
MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Phosphorylation of
signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		FRS2 triggers recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1 and SOS1, and mediates activation of RAS,
degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1
maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026, ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		signaling pathway. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and
promotes activation of STAT1. {EC0:0000269 PubMed:10851026, EC0:0000269 PubMed:15629145, EC0:0000269 PubMed:8393815, EC0:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR2
ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2
ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}. Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		promotes activation of STAT1. {ECO:0000269 PubMed:10851026,
Molecular Weight: 90.9 kDa Including tag.		ECO:0000269 PubMed:15629145, ECO:0000269 PubMed:8393815,
		ECO:0000269 PubMed:8663044}.
UniProt: P21803	Molecular Weight:	90.9 kDa Including tag.
	UniProt:	P21803
		Signaling Pathway, Regulation of Muscle Cell Differentiation, Skeletal Muscle Fiber

Development, Growth Factor Binding

Application Details

1 1	
Application Notes:	In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a gurantee though.
Comment:	Protein has not been tested for activity yet. In cases in which it is highly likely that the recombinant protein with the default tag will be insoluble our protein lab may suggest a higher molecular weight tag (e.g. GST-tag) instead to increase solubility. We will discuss all possible options with you in detail to assure that you receive your protein of interest.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	100 mM NaCL, 20 mM Hepes, 10% glycerol. pH value is at the discretion of the manufacturer.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C.

Images

Expiry Date:



Unlimited (if stored properly)

Image 1. "Crystallography Grade" protein due to multi-step, protein-specific purification process