Datasheet for ABIN7520010

FGFR2 Protein

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Overview

Quantity:	10 µg
Target:	FGFR2
Origin:	Human
Source:	Baculovirus infected Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active

Product Details

Purpose:	Active Recombinant Human FGFR-2/KGFR/CD332 Protein
Sequence:	PMLAGVSEYE LPEDPKWEFP RDKLTLGKPL GEGCFGQVVM AEAVGIDKDK PKEAVTVAVK MLKDDATEKD LSDLVSEMEM MKMIGKHKNI INLLGACTQD GPLYVIVEYA SKGNLREYLR ARRPPGMEYS YDINRVPEEQ MTFKDLVSCT YQLARGMEYL ASQKCIHRDL AARNVLVTEN NVMKIADFGL ARDINNIDYY KKTTNGRLPV KWMAPEALFD RVYTHQSDVW SFGVLMWEIF TLGGSPYPGI PVEELFKLLK EGHRMDKPAN CTNELYMMMR DCWHAVPSQR PTFKQLVEDL DRILTLTTNE EYLDLSQPLE Q
Specificity:	Pro458-Gln778
Purity:	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein by LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	1.Measured by its ability to inhibit FGF-acidic dependent proliferation of Balb/c 3T3 mouse fibroblasts. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically 0.21-0.84 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific

Product Details

	activity of $1.19x10^6$-$4.76x10^6$units/mg.|2.Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Recombinant Human FGFR2 at 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Recombinant Human FGF1 with a linear range of 0.128-48.3 ng/mL.

Target Details

Target:	FGFR2
Alternative Name:	FGFR-2/KGFR/CD332 (FGFR2 Products)
Background:	Description: The protein is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family, where amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members and throughout evolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein consists of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion of the protein interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. This particular family member is a high-affinity receptor for acidic, basic and/or keratinocyte growth factor, depending on the isoform. Mutations in this gene are associated with Crouzon syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, Craniosynostosis, Apert syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome, Saethre-Chotzen syndrome, and syndromic craniosynostosis. Name: BBDS,BEK,BFR-1,CD332,CEK3,CFD1,ECT1,JWS,K-SAM,KGFR,TK14,TK25,FGFR2
Gene ID:	2263
UniProt:	P21802
Pathways:	RTK Signaling, Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway, EGFR Signaling Pathway, Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway, Regulation of Muscle Cell Differentiation, Skeletal Muscle Fiber Development, Growth Factor Binding

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile

Handling

	distilled water. Avoid votex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stablizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 % Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris, 200 mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C for long term. After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20 °C for 3 months, at 2-8 °C for up to 1 week.