

**Product Name: Recombinant Human FLRT2 (C-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PHH0674**



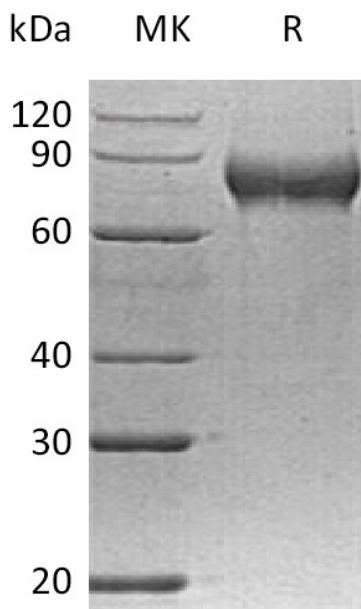
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## Summary

<b>Name</b>	FLRT2
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Fibronectin Leucine Rich Transmembrane Protein 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Cys36-Ser539 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	O43155
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	57.3 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image

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### Alternative Names

Leucine-Rich Repeat Transmembrane Protein FLRT2; Fibronectin-Like Domain-Containing Leucine-Rich Transmembrane Protein 2; FLRT2; KIAA0405

### Background

Fibronectin Leucine Rich Transmembrane protein 2 (FLRT2) is a member of the fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein (FLRT) family. The three fibronectin leucine-rich repeat transmembrane (FLRT) proteins: FLRT1, FLRT2 and FLRT3, all contain 10 leucine-rich repeats (LRR), a type III fibronectin (FN) domain, followed by the transmembrane region, and a short cytoplasmic tail. FLRT proteins have dual properties as regulators of cell adhesion and potentiators of fibroblast growth factor (FGF) mediated signalling. The fibronectin domain of all three FLRTs can bind FGF receptors. This binding is thought to regulate FGF signaling during development. The LRR domains are responsible for both the localization of FLRTs in areas of cell contact and homotypic cell cell association. FLRT2 is expressed in a subset of the sclerotome, adjacent to the region that forms the syndetome, suggesting its involvement in the FGF signalling pathway.

### Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.