

Product Name: Recombinant Human ROR2 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1869

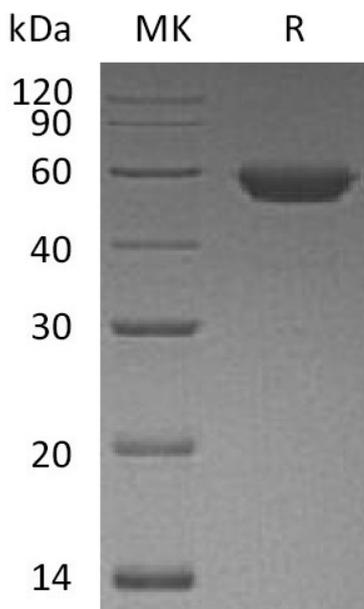


Summary

Name	ROR2/Tyrosine-protein Kinase Transmembrane Receptor ROR2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Tyrosine-protein Kinase Transmembrane Receptor ROR2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu34-Gly403 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q01974
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	42.2 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	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.
Reconstitution	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

Tyrosine-protein kinase transmembrane receptor ROR2; Neurotrophic tyrosine kinase, receptor-related 2; ROR2; NTRKR2

Background

Receptor Tyrosine Kinase-like Orphan Receptor 2 (ROR2) belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, Tyr protein kinase family and ROR subfamily. It is a member of the ROR family of receptor tyrosine kinases and is important for skeletal development, including bone and cartilage formation, as well as for the development of the central nervous system. ROR2 promotes osteogenesis, binds YWHAB and interacts with WTIP. ROR2 is broadly expressed during embryonic development and can be found in cells of all three germ layers as well as in most organ tissues. Activation of ROR2 signaling promotes cellular proliferation, differentiation, cell polarization, and migration. ROR2 has also been shown to have very little tyrosine kinase activity *in vitro* and may act as a receptor for wnt ligand WNT5A which may result in the inhibition of WNT3A-mediated signaling.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.