

Product Name: Recombinant Human FGFR2IIIb (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH2349

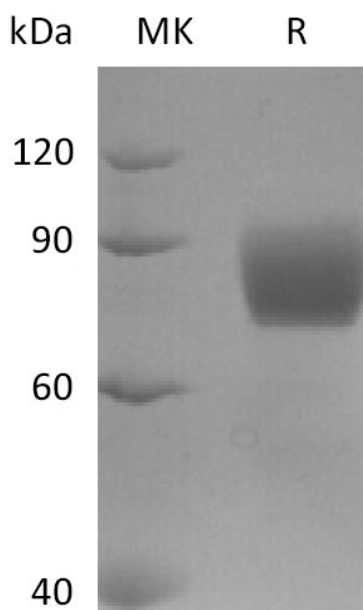


Summary

Name	FGFR2IIIb (P21802-3, Arg152-Glu378)
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (IIIb) is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Arg152-Glu378 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P21802-3
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	52.3 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	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
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

BFR-1; FGFR2IIIb; KGFR; CD332; FGF R2b; FGFR2 beta; FGFR2; FGFR2b

Background

FGFR2, also known as CD332, belongs to the fibroblast growth factor receptor subfamily where amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members and throughout evolution. FGFR2 acts as cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors and plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and apoptosis, and in the regulation of embryonic development. Four distinct genes encoding closely related FGF receptors, FGF R1 - 4, are known. A frequent splicing event involving FGF R1 and 2 results in receptors containing all three Ig domains, referred to as the alpha isoform, or only IgII and IgIII, referred to as the beta isoform. Only the alpha isoform has been identified for FGF R3 and FGF R4. 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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.