

FGFR2 / CD332 recombinant protein

Recombinant Human FGFR2 / CD332 Protein (His tag)

CATALOG #
AAA173556

HOST
HEK293 Cells

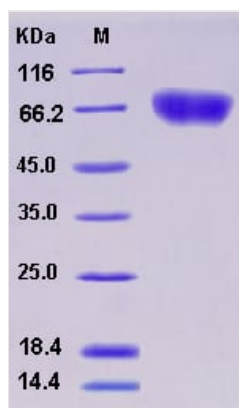
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

FGFR2 / CD332; Recombinant Human FGFR2 / CD332 Protein (His tag); BEK; BFR-1; CD332; CEK3; CFD1; ECT1; FLJ98662; JWS; K-SAM; KGFR; TK14; TK25; FGFR2 / CD332 recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	HEK293 Cells
Purity/Purification	> 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Sequence	Met1-Glu37 7
Sequence Length	821
Tag	C-His
Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit FGF acidic dependent proliferation of Balb/c3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblasts. The ED50 for this effect is typically 200-400 ng/mL.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per mug of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Species	Human
Preparation and Storage	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8° for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20° for 3 months.

IMAGES



SDS-PAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for FGFR2 / CD332 recombinant protein	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. It is required for normal embryonic patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis and skin development. FGFR2 plays an essential role in the regulation of osteoblast differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis, and is required for normal skeleton development. It also promotes cell proliferation in keratinocytes and imature osteoblasts, but promotes apoptosis in differentiated osteoblasts. FGFR2 signaling is down-regulated by ubiquitination, internalization and degradation. Mutations that lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal CD332 maturation, internalization and degradation lead to aberrant signaling. Over-expressed FGFR2 promotes activation of STAT1. Defects in CD3322 are the cause of Crouzon syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Apert syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome, familial scaphocephaly syndrome, lacrimo-auriculo-dento-digital syndrome and Antley-Bixler syndrome without genital anomalies or disordered steroidogenesis.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	221316639
NCBI GeneID	2263
NCBI Accession #	NP_000132.3
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000141.4
UniProt Accession #	P21802; P18443; Q01742; Q12922; Q14300; Q14301; Q14302; Q14303; Q14304; B4DFC2; E7EVR6; E9PCR0
Molecular Weight	Mol_Mass 41 kDa AP_Mol_Mass 65-75 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
NCBI Official Symbol	FGFR2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BEK; JWS; BBDS; CEK3; CFD1; ECT1; KGFR; TK14; TK25; BFR-1; CD332; K-SAM
NCBI Protein Information	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
UniProt Protein Name	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
UniProt Gene Name	FGFR2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BEK; KGFR; KSAM; FGFR-2; KGFR

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.