Recombinant Human FGFR2/CD332 Protein (aa 400-821, His & GST Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030379

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

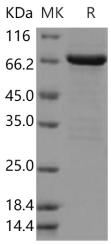
Description

Synonyms	BBDS;BEK;BFR-1;CD332;CEK3;CFD1;ECT1;JWS;K-SAM;KGFR;TK14;TK25
Species	Human
Expression Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Sequence	Met 400-Thr 821
Accession	NP_000132.3
Calculated Molecular Weight	75.7 kDa
Observed molecular weight	68 kDa
Tag	N-His-GST
Bioactivity	1. The specific activity was determined to be 28 nmol/min/mg using Poly(Glu:Tyr) 4:1 as substrate. 2. Immobilized recombinant human FGFR2 (aa 400-821) at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind biotinylated human FGF acidic with a linear range of 15.6-250 ng/ml. 3. Immobilized recombinant human FGFR2 (aa 400-821) at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind biotinylated human FGF basic with a linear range of 0.16-1. 25 μg/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
Formulation	Supplied as sterile solution of 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol
Reconstitution	Not Applicable

Data



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Background

FGFR2, also known as CD332, belongs to the fibroblast growth factor receptor subfamily where amino acid sequence is

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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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