

Recombinant Rat FGFR4/CD334 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSR030366



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

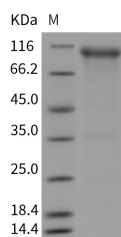
Description

Synonyms	FGFR-4
Species	Rat
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Asp 367
Accession	Q498D6
Calculated Molecular Weight	66.0 kDa
Observed molecular weight	110 kDa
Tag	C-hFc
Bioactivity	1. Immobilized human FGF18 at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind Rat FGFR4, The EC50 of Rat FGFR4 is 1.17 µg/mL. 2. Immobilized mouse FGF18 at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind Rat FGFR4, The EC50 of Rat FGFR4 is 0.44 µg/mL. 3. Immobilized human bFGF at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind Rat FGFR4, The EC50 of Rat FGFR4 is 0.163 µg/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, 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°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4 (FGFR4) also known as CD334 antigen or tyrosine kinase related to fibroblast growth factor receptor, is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family, where amino acid sequence is highly

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conserved between members and throughout evolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein would consist of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion of FGFR4/CD334 interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. FGFR4/CD334 preferentially binds acidic fibroblast growth factor and, although its specific function is unknown, it is overexpressed in gynecological tumor samples, suggesting a role in breast and ovarian tumorigenesis. FGFR4/CD334 signaling is down-regulated by receptor internalization and degradation; MMP14 promotes internalization and degradation of FGFR4/CD334. Mutations in FGFR4/CD334 lead to constitutive kinase activation or impair normal FGFR4 inactivation lead to aberrant signaling.

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