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Recombinant Human sFGFR-2 (IIIc)/Fc Chimera

Catalog No.	CRF017A CRF017B	**Quantity:**	10 µg 50 µg

Description: Recombinant human soluble FGFR-2a (IIIc) was fused via a Xa cleavage site with the Fc part of human IgG_1. Human recombinant soluble FGFR-2a (IIIc) is a disulfide-linked heterodimeric protein. The reduced form of human FGF-R2a (IIIc)/Fc is a monomer with a calculated molecular mass of approximately 66 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the recombinant protein has a mass of 95-100 kDa.
Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs) comprise a family of at least eighteen structurally related proteins that are involved in a multitude of physiological and pathological cellular processes, including cell growth, differentiation, angiogenesis, wound healing and tumorgenesis. The biological activities of the FGFs are mediated by a family if type I transmembrane tyrosine kinases which undergo dimerization and autophosphorylation after ligand binding. Four distinct genes encoding closely related FGF receptors, FGFR-1 to -4 are known. Multiple forms of FGFR-1 to -3 are generated by alternative splicing of the mRNAs. A frequent splicing event involving FGFR-1 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 ß isoform. Only the alpha isoform has been identified for FGFR-3 and FGFR-4. Additional splicing events for FGFR-1 to -3, involving the C-terminal half of the IgIII domain encoded by two mutually exclusive alternative exons, generate FGF receptors with alternative IgIII domains (IIIb and IIIc). A IIIa isoform which is a secreted FGF binding protein containing only the N-terminal half of the IgIII domain plus some intron sequences has also been reported for FGFR-1. Mutations in FGFR-1 to -3 have been found in patients with birth defects involving craniosynostosis.

Source: Insect cells

Molecular Weight: 195 kDa

Subunit: Glycosylated dimer

Purity: > 90%, by SDS-PAGE and visualized by silver stain

Endotoxin Level: < 0.1 ng per µg of sFGF-R2a

Stabilizer: none

Buffer: none

Formulation: Lyophilized

Biological Activity: Determined by its ability to inhibit human FGF acidic-dependent proliferation on R1 cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is typically at 15.0-30.0 ng/ml.

Reconstitution: The lyophilized sFGF-R2a (IIIc)/Fc is soluble in water and most aqueous buffers. The lyophilized sFGF-R2a (IIIc)/Fc should be reconstituted in PBS or medium to a concentration not lower than 50 µg/ml.

Stability: Lyophilized samples are stable for greater than six months at -20°C to -70°C. Reconstituted sFGF-R2a (IIIc)/Fc should be stored in working aliquots at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

References: Search PubMed (MEDLINE) for references to this product.

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Please note: always centrifuge vials before opening.

NOT FOR HUMAN USE. FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

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