PRODUCT INFORMATION

Expression system Baculovirus

Domain 22-289aa

UniProt No. P21802

NCBI Accession No. NP_001138391

Alternative Names

FGF R2 beta, FGF R2b, BBDS, BEK, BFR-1, CD332, CEK3, CFD1, ECT1, JWS, K-SAM, KGFR, TK14, TK25, Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2, FGFR-2, K-sam ,Keratinocyte growth factor receptor

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

Molecular Weight

56.8 kDa (507aa)

Concentration

0.5mg/ml (determined by absorbance at 280nm)

Formulation

Liquid in. Phosphate-Buffered Saline (pH 7.4) containing 10% glycerol

Purity > 95% by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level < 1 EU per 1ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

Tag hlgG-His-Tag

Application SDS-PAGE

Storage Condition

Can be stored at +2C to +8C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20C to -80C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

BACKGROUND

Description

FGF R2 beta (IIIb), also known as fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 isoform 9, is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family. This protein has important roles in embryonic development and tissue repair, especially bone and blood vessels. Like the other members of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family, these



receptors signal by binding to their ligand and dimerisation (pairing of receptors), which causes the tyrosine kinase domains to initiate a cascade of intracellular signals. On a molecular level these signals mediate cell division, growth and differentiation. Also, it is required for normal embryonic patterning, trophoblast function, limb bud development, lung morphogenesis, osteogenesis and skin development. Mutations in FGF R2 beta are associated with numerous medical conditions that include abnormal bone development (e.g. craniosynostosis syndromes: Apert syndrome, Antley-Bixler syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, Crouzon syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome) and cancer. (e.g. Breast cancer, endometrial cancer and melanoma) Recombinant Human FGF R2 beta (IIIb), fused to hIgG-His-tag at C-terminus, was expressed in insect cell and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.

Amino acid Sequence

RPSFSLVEDT TLEPEDAISS GDDEDDTDGA EDFVSENSNN KRAPYWTNTE KMEKRLHAVP AANTVKFRCP AGGNPMPTMR WLKNGKEFKQ EHRIGGYKVR NQHWSLIMES VVPSDKGNYT CVVENEYGSI NHTYHLDVVE RSPHRPILQA GLPANASTVV GGDVEFVCKV YSDAQPHIQW IKHVEKNGSK YGPDGLPYLK VLKHSGINSS NAEVLALFNV TEADAGEYIC KVSNYIGQAN QSAWLTVLPK QQAPGREKEI TASPDYLE<LE PKSCDKTHTC PPCPAPELLG GPSVFLFPPK PKDTLMISRT PEVTCVVVDV SHEDPEVKFN WYVDGVEVHN AKTKPREEQY NSTYRVVSVL TVLHQDWLNG KEYKCKVSNK ALPAPIEKTI SKAKGQPREP QVYTLPPSRD ELTKNQVSLT CLVKGFYPSD IAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTPP VLDSDGSFFL YSKLTVDKSR WQQGNVFSCS VMHEALHNHY TQKSLSLSPG KHHHHHH>

General References

Galzie Z., et al. (1997) Biochem. Cell Biol. 75:669-685. Ornitz DM., et al, (1996) J Biol Chem. 271:15292-15297.

DATA

SDS-PAGE



3ug by SDS-PAGE under reducing condition and visualized by coomassie blue stain.