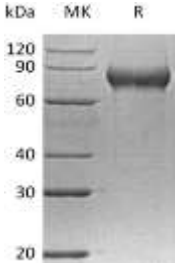
Recombinant Human FLRT2 (C-6His)

Catalog No: C349

Description	Recombinant Human Fibronectin Leucine Rich Transmembrane Protein 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Cys36-Ser539 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C- terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Leucine-Rich Repeat Transmembrane Protein FLRT2; Fibronectin-Like Domain-Containing Leucine-Rich Transmembrane Protein 2; FLRT2; KIAA0405
Accession No.	O43155
Predicted Molecular Weight	57.3kDa
AP Molecular Weight	75-85kDa, reducing conditions.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Quality Control	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Background	Fibronectin Leucine Rich Transmembrane protein 2 (FLRT2) is a member of the fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein (FLRT) family. The three fibronectin leucine-rich repeat transmembrane (FLRT) proteins: FLRT1, FLRT2 and FLRT3, all contain 10 leucine-rich repeats (LRR), a type III fibronectin (FN) domain, followed by the transmembrane region, and a short cytoplasmic tail. FLRT proteins have dual properties as regulators of cell adhesion and potentiators of fibroblast growth factor (FGF) mediated signalling. The fibronectin domain of all three FLRTs can bind FGF receptors. This binding is thought to regulate FGF signaling during development. The LRR domains are responsible for both the localization of FLRTs in areas of cell contact and homotypic cell cell association. FLRT2 is expressed in a subset of the sclerotome, adjacent to the region that forms the syndetome, suggesting its involvement in the FGF signalling pathway.
SDS-Page	 MK: Marker R: Sample in reducing conditions