Human FGFR1OP / FOP Protein (His & GST Tag)

Catalog Number: 14414-H20B

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FOP

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human FGFR1OP (AAH11902.1)(Ala2-Ala379) was expressed with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant human FGFR1OP consists of 615 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 68.6 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 69 KDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, 1 mM TCEP, pH 7.5.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Stability & Storage:
Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20℃ to -80℃.

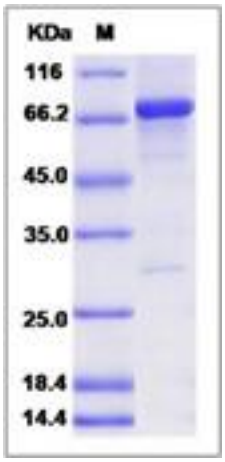
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

FOP(fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 oncogene partner) is a largely hydrophilic protein postulated to be a leucine-rich protein family member. FOP contains 1 LisH domain. A t(6;8)(q27;p11) chromosomal translocation, fusing FOP gene and the fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) gene, has been found in cases of myeloproliferative disorder. The resulting chimeric protein contains the N-terminal leucine-rich region of this encoded protein fused to the catalytic domain of FGFR1. FOP gene is thought to play an important role in normal proliferation and differentiation of the erythroid lineage. Alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different proteins have been identified.

References

1.Reither A. et al., 1999, Med Klin (Munich). 94 (4): 207-10.
2.Guasch G. et al., 2004, Blood. 103 (1): 309-12.
3.Popovici C. et al., 1999, Blood. 93 (4): 1381-9.