

## **Product** Data Sheet

# FGFR-3 Protein, Human (HEK293, hFc)

**Cat. No.:** HY-P71954

Synonyms: ACH; CD 333; CD333; CD333 antigen; CEK 2; CEK2; FGFR 3; FGFR-3; FGFR3; FGFR3\_HUMAN;

Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 achondroplasia thanatophoric dwarfism; ; Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; Heparin binding growth factor receptor; HSFGFR3EX; Hydroxyaryl protein kinase; JTK 4; JTK4; MFR 3; SAM 3; Tyrosine kinase JTK 4; Tyrosine kinase JTK4; Z FGFR 3

Species: Human
Source: HEK293

**Accession:** P22607 (E23-G375)

**Gene ID:** 2261

Molecular Weight: Approximately 90 kDa

### **PROPERTIES**

AA Sequence	ESLGTEQRVV GRAAEVPGPE PGQQEQLVFG SGDAVELSCP PPGGGPMGPT VWVKDGTGLV PSERVLVGPQ RLQVLNASHE DSGAYSCRQR LTQRVLCHFS VRVTDAPSSG DDEDGEDEAE DTGVDTGAPY WTRPERMDKK LLAVPAANTV RFRCPAAGNP TPSISWLKNG REFRGEHRIG GIKLRHQQWS LVMESVVPSD RGNYTCVVEN KFGSIRQTYT LDVLERSPHR PILQAGLPAN QTAVLGSDVE FHCKVYSDAQ PHIQWLKHVE VNGSKVGPDG TPYVTVLKTA GANTTDKELE VLSLHNVTFE DAGEYTCLAG NSIGFSHHSA WLVVLPAEEE LVEADEAGSV YAG
Biological Activity	The $ED_{50}$ as determined by its ability to inhibit FGF acidic-dependent proliferation of BALB/c 3T3 cells is less than 100 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US;may vary elsewhere.

### **DESCRIPTION**

Page 1 of 2

#### Background

FGFR-3 protein, a tyrosine-protein kinase, functions as a cell-surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors, playing a vital role in the regulation of cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis. Its significance is particularly notable in the regulation of chondrocyte differentiation, proliferation, and apoptosis, contributing to normal skeleton development. Additionally, FGFR-3 plays a crucial role in both osteogenesis and postnatal bone mineralization by osteoblasts, while also promoting apoptosis in chondrocytes. Beyond its role in normal development, FGFR-3 is involved in inner ear development and has implications in the regulation of vitamin D metabolism. Upon ligand binding, FGFR-3 activates several signaling cascades, including the phosphorylation of PLCG1, CBL, and FRS2. This activation leads to the production of cellular signaling molecules such as diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Furthermore, phosphorylation of FRS2 triggers the recruitment of GRB2, GAB1, PIK3R1, and SOS1, mediating the activation of RAS, MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1, the MAP kinase signaling pathway, and the AKT1 signaling pathway. Mutations leading to constitutive kinase activation or impairing normal FGFR3 maturation, internalization, and degradation result in aberrant signaling. Overexpression or constitutive activation of FGFR3 promotes the activation of PTPN11/SHP2, STAT1, STAT5A, and STAT5B. Additionally, the secreted isoform 3 retains its capacity to bind FGF1 and FGF2, potentially interfering with FGF signaling.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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