

Product Data Sheet

FGFR-1 beta Protein, Human (HEK293, His-Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P73054
Synonyms:	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1; FGFR-1; BFGFR; FLT-2; CD331; CEK; FGFBR, FLG
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	NP_075594.1 (R22-E285)
Gene ID:	2260
Molecular Weight:	100-110 kDa

PROPERTIES	
AA Sequence	R P S P T L P E Q DA L P S S E D D D DD D D S S S E E K ET D N T K P N P V AP Y W T S P E K M EK K L H A V P A A KT V K F K C P S S GT P N P T L R W L KN G K E F K P D H RI G G Y K V R Y A TW S I I M D S V V PS D K G N Y T C I VE N E Y G S I N H TY Q L D V V E R S PH R P I L Q A G L PA N K T V A L G S NV E F M C K V Y S DP Q P H I Q W L K HI E V N G S K I G PD N L P Y V Q I L KT A G V N T T D K EM E V L H L R N V SF E D A G E Y T C LA G N S I G L S H HS A W L T V L E A LE E R P A V M T S PL Y L E
Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit FGF-acidic dependent proliferation of Balb/c 3T3 mouse fibroblasts and the ED ₅₀ is typically ≤4 ng/mL
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in ddH_2O.
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	
Background	The FGFR-1 beta protein is a highly conserved member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, sharing a similar amino acid sequence with other members. FGFR family members exhibit different affinities for ligands and are

distributed across various tissues. The full-length protein consists of an extracellular region with three immunoglobulin-like domains, a hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment, and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion interacts with fibroblast growth factors, initiating downstream signals that regulate mitogenesis and differentiation. FGFR-1 beta specifically binds to both acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors and plays a role in limb induction. Mutations in this gene have been associated with several syndromes and disorders, including Pfeiffer syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Antley-Bixler syndrome, osteoglophonic dysplasia, and autosomal dominant Kallmann syndrome 2. Chromosomal aberrations involving this gene are linked to stem cell myeloproliferative disorder and stem cell leukemia lymphoma syndrome. Various alternatively spliced variants encoding different protein isoforms have been identified, although not all variants have been fully characterized. The FGFR-1 beta protein exhibits ubiquitous expression in multiple tissues, including the ovary, fat, and 25 other tissues.

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

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