FGFR-2 beta IIIc Protein, Human (267a.a, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76335
Synonyms:	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2; FGFR-2; KSAM; KGFR; CD332; BEK
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	NP_001138387 (R22-E288)
Gene ID:	2263
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 31.2 kDa.

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
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 μg/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	FGFR-2 beta IIIc protein, a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family, exhibits a highly conserved amino acid sequence among family members and throughout evolution. Distinguished by variations in ligand affinities and tissue distribution, the full-length protein comprises an extracellular region with three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment, and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. Interactions between the extracellular portion of the protein and fibroblast growth factors initiate a signaling cascade, influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. FGFR-2 beta IIIc serves as a high-affinity receptor for acidic, basic, and/or keratinocyte growth factor, depending on the isoform. Mutations in this gene are linked to various craniosynostosis syndromes, including Crouzon syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, Apert syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome, Saethre-Chotzen syndrome, and other syndromic craniosynostoses. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified, highlighting the complexity and diversity of this gene's expression. The gene is broadly expressed in various tissues, including skin and thyroid.

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

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