FCRL2 Protein, Human (HEK293, C-His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76924A
Synonyms:	Fc receptor-like protein 2; FcRH2; CD307b; IFGP4; IRTA4; SPAP1
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q96LA5-1 (L20-D395)
Gene ID:	79368
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 55-70 kDa due to the glycosylation

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	L T L V A P S S V F E G D S I V L K C Q G E Q N W K I Q K M A Y H K D N K E L S V F K K F S D F L I Q S A V L S D S G N Y F C S T K G Q L F L W D K T S N I V K I K V Q E L F Q R P V L T A S S F Q P I E G G P V S L K C E T R L S P Q R L D V Q L Q F C F F R E N Q V L G S G W S S S P E L Q I S A V W S E D T G S Y W C K A E T V T H R I R K Q S L Q S Q I H V Q R I P I S N V S L E I R A P G G Q V T E G Q K L I L L C S V A G G T G N V T F S W Y R E A T G T S M G K K T Q R S L S A E L E I P A V K E S D A G K Y Y C R A D N G H V P I Q S K V V N I P V R I P V S R P V L T L R S P G A Q A A V G D L L E L H C E A L R G S P P I L Y Q F Y H E D V T L G N S S A P S G G G A S F N L S L T A E H S G N Y S C E A N N G L G A Q C S E A V P V S I S G P D G Y R R D
Biological Activity	Immobilized Recombinant Human FCRL2 at 4 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Human IgG. The KD for this effect is 76.8 nM.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered 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_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
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 FCRL2 protein appears to have a regulatory role in both normal and neoplastic B cell development, suggesting its involvement in the intricate processes governing B cell maturation and function. Particularly, the tyrosine-phosphorylated isoform 2 of FCRL2 is known to interact with PTPN6, indicating a potential signaling pathway and emphasizing the protein's role in cellular regulation. The specific mechanisms through which FCRL2 influences B cell development and its interaction with PTPN6 remain areas of interest, underscoring the protein's importance in immune system processes and its potential relevance in the context of B cell-related disorders.

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