

Product datasheet for **DA3529**

CD334 / FGFR4 (Fc Chimera) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	CD334 / FGFR4 (Fc Chimera) human recombinant protein, 10 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Insect
Predicted MW:	170 kDa
Purity:	>90% by SDS-PAGE and visualised by silver stain.
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified protein. Buffer System: PBS without stabilizers.
Bioactivity:	Biological: Determined by its ability to inhibit Human FGF basic-dependent proliferation on HUVE cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically at 15-30 ng/ml.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng per µg of sFGFR-4.
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in PBS or medium to a concentration not lower than 50 µg/ml. The lyophilized sFGFR-4/Fc is soluble in water and most aqueous buffers.
Preparation:	Lyophilized purified protein.
Protein Description:	Recombinant Human soluble FGFR-4 was fused with the Fc-part of Human IgG1. Human recombinant soluble FGFR-4/Fc is a disulfide-linked heterodimeric protein. In the reduced form the glycosylated subunits of sFGFR-4 alpha/Human Fc chimera display a molecular mass of 80-85 kDa.
Note:	Centrifuge vials before opening!
Storage:	Store Lyophilized at -20°C to -70°C. Reconstituted sFGFR-4/Fc should be stored in working aliquots at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles!
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_001278909
Locus ID:	2264
UniProt ID:	P22455



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Cytogenetics:	5q35.2
Synonyms:	FGFR-4, JTK2, TKF
Summary:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a tyrosine kinase and cell surface receptor for fibroblast growth factors. The encoded protein is involved in the regulation of several pathways, including cell proliferation, cell differentiation, cell migration, lipid metabolism, bile acid biosynthesis, vitamin D metabolism, glucose uptake, and phosphate homeostasis. This protein consists of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment, and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]</p>
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase
Protein Pathways:	Endocytosis, MAPK signaling pathway, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton