

Product datasheet for **TP710096**

FGFR2 (NM_000141) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Homo sapiens fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 (FGFR2), transcript variant 1, residues 22-377aa, with C-terminal DDK tag, expressed in sf9, 20ug
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Sf9
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence from TrueORF clone, RC217098, encoding the region(Met-Arg22-Glu377) of Homo sapiens FGFR2
Tag:	C-DDK
Predicted MW:	39.5 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	50 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 8.0, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_000132
Locus ID:	2263
UniProt ID:	P21802
RefSeq Size:	4654
Cytogenetics:	10q26.13
RefSeq ORF:	2463
Synonyms:	BBDS; BEK; BFR-1; CD332; CEK3; CFD1; ECT1; JWS; K-SAM; KGFR; TK14; TK25



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Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family, where amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members and throughout evolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative 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 of the protein interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. This particular family member is a high-affinity receptor for acidic, basic and/or keratinocyte growth factor, depending on the isoform. Mutations in this gene are associated with Crouzon syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, Craniosynostosis, Apert syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome, Saethre-Chotzen syndrome, and syndromic craniosynostosis. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2009]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

Endocytosis, MAPK signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

Product images: