

## Product datasheet for **TP720303M**

### FLRT2 (NM\_013231) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 2 (FLRT2)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Cys36-Ser539
Tag:	C-His
Predicted MW:	57.3 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 EU per µg protein as determined by LAL test
Reconstitution Method:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_037363</a>
Locus ID:	23768
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">O43155</a>
Cytogenetics:	14q31.3

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**Summary:**

This gene encodes a member of the fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane (FLRT) family of cell adhesion molecules, which regulate early embryonic vascular and neural development. The encoded type I transmembrane protein has an extracellular region consisting of an N-terminal leucine-rich repeat domain and a type 3 fibronectin domain, followed by a transmembrane domain and a short C-terminal cytoplasmic tail domain. It functions as both a homophilic cell adhesion molecule and a heterophilic chemorepellent through its interaction with members of the uncoordinated-5 receptor family. Proteolytic removal of the extracellular region controls the migration of neurons in the developing cortex. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2016]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

**Product images:**
