

Product datasheet for **TP720677**

FGFRL1 (NM_001004356) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human fibroblast growth factor receptor-like 1 (FGFRL1), transcript variant 1
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Ala25-Pro378
Tag:	C-His
Predicted MW:	39.9 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl
Endotoxin:	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/µg of protein (< 1 EU/µg)
Reconstitution Method:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH ₂ 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:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_001004356
Locus ID:	53834
UniProt ID:	Q8N441 , A0PI49
RefSeq Size:	3215
Cytogenetics:	4p16.3
RefSeq ORF:	1512
Synonyms:	FGFR-5; FGFR5; FHFR



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Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) 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 would consist 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. A marked difference between this gene product and the other family members is its lack of a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The result is a transmembrane receptor that could interact with other family members and potentially inhibit signaling. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding the same isoform have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane