

Recombinant Human FGFR1 / CD331 (aa 311-731)

Catalog Number: 10616-H20B1



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FGFR1, BFGFR, CD331, CEK, FGFBR, FLG, FLJ99988, FLT2, HBGFR, KAL2, N-SAM

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human FGFR1 isoform 4 (NP_075594.1) cytoplasmic domain (Gly 311-Arg 731) was fused with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect cells

QC Testing

Purity: >93 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

<1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

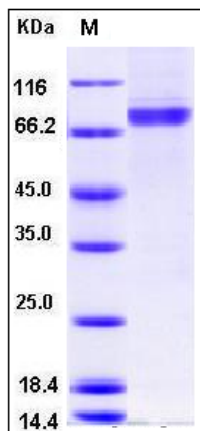
The recombinant human FGFR1 (aa 311-731) /GST chimera consists of 658 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 75 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 75 KDa band as predicted in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from 0.2µm filtered solution of 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 20%glycerol, 0.3mM DTT

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

SDS-PAGE:



Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -70°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 (FGFR1) is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, whose amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members throughout evolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities, tissue distribution and have been implicated in a multitude of activities. FGFR1, also known as fms-related tyrosine kinase-2 (FLT2) and CD331, is a receptor tyrosine kinase whose ligands are specific members of the fibroblast growth factor family. This protein structurally consists of an extracellular region containing 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. FGFR1 is the receptor for FGF basic and also interacts with GRB14, SHB, FRS2. Defects in FGFR1 are the cause of several diseases, such as Kallmann syndrome type 2 (KAL2), osteoglophonic dysplasia (OGD), as well as Pfeiffer syndrome (PF).

References

1. Santos-Ocampo S. et al., 1996, J Biol Chem. 271 (3): 1726-31.
2. Stauber DJ. et al., 2000, Proc Natl Acad Sci. 97 (1): 49-54.
3. Pellegrini L. et al., 2000, Nature. 407 (6807): 1029-34.
4. Yu S. et al., 2002, Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab. 283 (3): 490-5.
5. Hunter DJ. et al., 2007, Nature Genetics. 39: 870-4.

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