

FGFR1 Human

Description: Soluble FGFR-1a (IIIc) Fc Chimera Human Recombinant fused with Xa cleavage site with the Fc part of human IgG1 produced in baculovirus is a heterodimeric, glycosylated, Polypeptide chain and having a molecular mass of 170 kDa. The FGFR1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: FGFR-1, bFGF-R, C-FGR, CD331, fms-related tyrosine kinase 2, Pfeiffer syndrome, CEK, FLG, FLT2, KAL2, BFGFR, FGFR, HBGFR, FGFR1/FGFR1OP2 FUSION GENE, FGFR1/ZNF198 FUSION GENE, FLG FGFR1/BCR FUSION GENE, FLG protein, FMS-LIKE GENE, N-sam tyrosine kinase,

Source: Insect Cells.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

CD331 was lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) sterile solution containing 1xPBS.

Stability:

Lyophilized FGFR1A although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution FGFR1 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized bFGF-R in sterile PBS not less than 100

Introduction:

Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs) comprise a family of at least eighteen structurally related proteins that are involved in a multitude of physiological and pathological cellular processes, including cell growth, differentiation, angiogenesis, wound healing and tumorigenesis. The biological activities of the FGFs are mediated by a family of type I transmembrane tyrosine kinases which undergo dimerization and autophosphorylation after ligand binding. Four distinct genes encoding closely related FGF receptors, FGFR-1 to -4 are known. Multiple forms of FGFR-1 to -3 are generated by alternative splicing of the mRNAs. A frequent splicing event involving FGFR-1 and -2 results in receptors containing all three Ig domains, referred to as the alpha isoform, or only IgII and IgIII, referred to as the beta isoform. Only the alpha isoform has been identified for FGFR-3 and FGFR-4. Additional splicing events for FGFR-1 to -3, involving the C-terminal half of the IgIII domain encoded by two mutually exclusive alternative exons, generate FGF receptors with alternative IgIII domains (IIb and IIIc). A IIIa isoform which is a secreted FGF binding protein containing only the N-terminal half of the IgIII domain plus some intron sequences has also been reported for FGFR-1. Mutations in FGFR-1 to -3 have been found in patients with birth defects involving craniosynostosis.

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Biological Activity:

Determined by its ability to inhibit human FGF acidic-dependent proliferation on R1 cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically at 15.0-30.0 ng/ml.



Catalog #:PKPS-237

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