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FGFR4 Human

Description: Soluble FGFR-4a (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 FGFR4 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms:CD334, TKF, JTK2, FGFR4.

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:
CD334 was lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) sterile solution containing no additives.

Stability:
Lyophilized FGFR4 althoμgh stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution FGFR4 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 drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:
It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized FGFR-4 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 tumorgenesis. 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, FGF R1 - 4, are known. All four genes for FGF Rs encode proteins with an N-terminal signal peptide, three immunoglobulin (Ig)-like domains, an acid-box region containing a run of acidic residues between the IgI and IgII domains, a transmembrane domain and the split tyrosine-kinase domain. Multiple forms of FGF R1 - 3 are generated by alternative splicing of the mRNAs. A frequent splicing event involving FGF R1 and 2 results in receptors containing all three Ig domains, referred to as the a isoform, or only IgII and IgIII, referred to as the b isoform. Only the a isoform has been identified for FGF R3 and FGF R4. Additional splicing events for FGF R1 - 3, involving the C-terminal half of the IgIII domain encoded by two mutually exclusive alternative exons, generate FGF receptors with alternative IgIII domains (IIIb 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 FGF R1. Mutations in FGF R1 - 3 have been found in patients with birth defects involving craniosynostosis. The complex patterns of expression of these

receptors as well as the specificity of their interactions with the various FGF ligand family members are under investigation.

Catalog #:PKPS-240

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.

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