www.neobiolab.com info@neobiolab.com 888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States 0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

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 although 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







www.neobiolab.com info@neobiolab.com 888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States 0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom receptors as well as the specificity of their interactions with the various FGF ligand family

members are under investigation.

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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