Recombinant Human FLRT2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033372

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

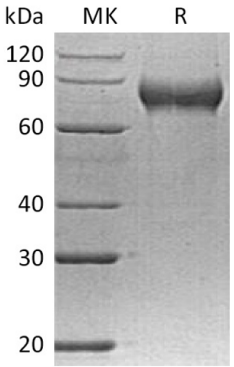
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human FLRT2 protein Cys36-Ser539, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	57.3 kDa
Observed MW	75-85 kDa
Accession	O43155
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Fibronectin Leucine Rich Transmembrane protein 2 (FLRT2) is a member of the fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein (FLRT) family. The three fibronectin leucine-rich repeat transmembrane (FLRT) proteins: FLRT1; FLRT2 and FLRT3; all contain 10 leucine-rich repeats (LRR); a type III fibronectin (FN) domain; followed by the transmembrane region; and a short cytoplasmic tail. FLRT proteins have dual properties as regulators of cell adhesion and potentiators of fibroblast growth factor (FGF) mediated signalling. The fibronectin domain of all three FLRTs can bind FGF receptors. This binding is thought to regulate FGF signaling during development. The LRR domains are responsible for both the localization of FLRTs in areas of cell contact and homotypic cell cell association. FLRT2 is expressed in a subset of the sclerotome; adjacent to the region that forms the syndetome; suggesting its involvement in the FGF signalling pathway.

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