Recombinant Human FLRT2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031164

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

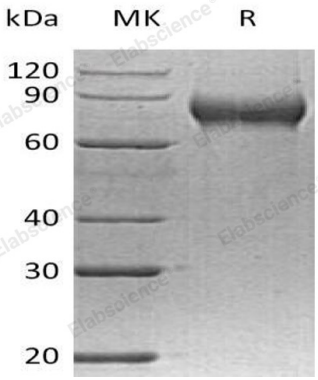
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human FLRT2 protein Met 1-Ser 539, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	57.7 kDa
Accession	O43155
Bio-activity	Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of Neuro-2A mouse neuroblastoma cells. When cells are added to coated plates (5 μg/mL, 100 μL/well), approximately 50%-70% will adhere after 1 hour at 37°C.

Properties

Purity	> 98% 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°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 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



> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Fibronectin Leucine-Rich Transmembrane (FLRT) proteins are glycosylated membrane proteins expressed at the cell surface which localise in a homophilic manner to cell-cell contacts expressing the focal adhesion marker vinculin. FLRT1; FLRT2; and FLRT3; the three genes encode putative type I transmembrane proteins; each containing 10 leucine-rich repeats (LRR); a type III fibronectin (FN) domain; followed by the transmembrane region; and a short cytoplasmic tail. FLRT family members may function in cell adhesion and/or receptor signalling. Each member of the FLRT family has a distinct; highly regulated expression pattern; as was seen for the NLRR family. FLRT2 is expressed in a subset of the sclerotome; adjacent to the region that forms the syndetome; suggesting that interaction with FGF signalling may be a general property of FLRT proteins. All FLRTs can interact with FGFR1 and FLRTs can be induced by the activation of FGF signalling by FGF-2. FLRT proteins have a dual role; promoting FGF signalling and modulating homotypic cell adhesion. FLRT2 played critical roles in craniofacial development; and it was also present in the vomero-nasal organ; mandibular primodia; and the posterior aspects of the unfused and fused secondary palatal shelves.

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