Recombinant Human FGFBP2 Protein (Sumo Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH101150

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

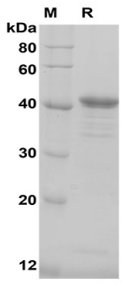
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human FGFBP2 protein Gln20-Gly223 with an N-terminal Sumo
Calculated MW	37.33 kDa
Observed MW	40 kDa
Accession	Q9BYJ0
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 85% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg 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 in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human FGFBP2 proteins, 2μg/lane of Recombinant Human FGFBP2 proteins, was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 40 KD

Background

FGFBP2 (Fibroblast Growth Factor Binding Protein 2), a secreted chaperone, regulates fibroblast growth factors (FGFs)—key signaling molecules critical for tissue repair, angiogenesis, and cell proliferation—by binding specific ligands (e.g., FGF-1, FGF-2) through a conserved domain to enhance their release from extracellular storage or receptor interactions. Primarily expressed in regenerative or metabolically active tissues (e.g., liver, kidney, epithelia), FGFBP2 is tightly controlled under normal conditions but often overexpressed in cancers, where it amplifies FGF-driven tumor progression by promoting angiogenesis, survival, and metastasis, while also being implicated in metabolic disorders and inflammation through potential links to insulin resistance and fibrosis. Though functionally overlapping with its paralog FGFBP1, FGFBP2 exhibits distinct tissue-specific expression and ligand preferences, with ongoing research focused on elucidating its mechanistic roles in FGF signaling and exploring its therapeutic or biomarker potential in cancer and FGF-associated diseases.