

Recombinant Human ROR2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033479

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

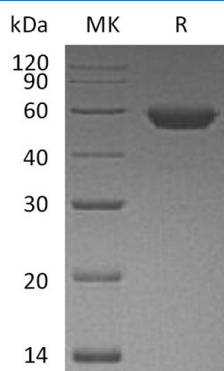
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human ROR2 protein Glu34-Gly403, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	42.2 kDa
Observed MW	50-60 kDa
Accession	Q01974
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 °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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Receptor Tyrosine Kinase-like Orphan Receptor 2 (ROR2) belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, Tyr protein kinase family and ROR subfamily. It is a member of the ROR family of receptor tyrosine kinases and is important for skeletal development, including bone and cartilage formation, as well as for the development of the central nervous system. ROR2 promotes osteogenesis, binds YWHAB and interacts with WTIP. ROR2 is broadly expressed during embryonic development and can be found in cells of all three germ layers as well as in most organ tissues. Activation of ROR2 signaling promotes cellular proliferation, differentiation, cell polarization, and migration. ROR2 has also been shown to have very little tyrosine kinase activity in vitro and may act as a receptor for wnt ligand WNT5A which may result in the inhibition of WNT3A-mediated signaling.

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