

Recombinant Mouse FLRT2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040372

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

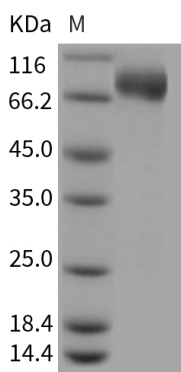
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse FLRT2 protein Met1-Ser539, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	57.6 kDa
Observed MW	68-78 kDa
Accession	Q8BLU0
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(5µg/mL, 100µL/well), approximately 50%-70% will adhere after 1 hour at 37°C.

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 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



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Background

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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 primordia, and the posterior aspects of the unfused and fused secondary palatal shelves.

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