Bioactive

FGFR2 (V564I) (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P6492 Size 5 ug

Applications

Result of activity analysis

Result of activity analysis

Specification

Product Description	Human FGFR2 (NP_000132.1, 399 a.a. - 821 a.a.) V564I mutant partial recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal using baculovirus expression system.
Host	Viruses
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Baculovirus expression system.
Purification	Glutathione sepharose chromatography.
Purity	0.85
Activity	The activity was measured by off-chip mobility shift assay. The enzyme was incubated with fluorecence-labeled substrate and Mg (or Mn)/ATP. Substrate: CSKtide, ATP: 100 uM.
Quality Control Testing	The purity was assessed by SDS-PAGE/CBB staining.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Brij35, 1 mM DTT, 10% glycerol, pH7.5
Storage Instruction	Stored at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note	Result of activity analysis Result of activity analysis

Applications

- Functional Study

Gene Info — FGFR2

Entrez GeneID	2263
Protein Accession#	NP_000132.1
Gene Name	FGFR2
Gene Alias	BEK, BFR-1, CD332, CEK3, CFD1, ECT1, FLJ98662, JWS, K-SAM, KGFR, TK14, TK25
Gene Description	fibroblast growth factor receptor 2
Omim ID	101200 101400 101600 123150 123500 123790 137215 149730 176943 207410
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family, where amino acid sequence is highly conserved between members and throughout evolution. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein consists of an extracellular region, composed of three immunoglobulin-like domains, a single hydrophobic membrane-spanning segment and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The extracellular portion of the protein interacts with fibroblast growth factors, setting in motion a cascade of downstream signals, ultimately influencing mitogenesis and differentiation. This particular family member is a high-affinity receptor for acidic, basic and/or keratinocyte growth factor, depending on the isoform. Mutations in this gene are associated with Crouzon syndrome, Pfeiffer syndrome, Craniosynostosis, Apert syndrome, Jackson-Weiss syndrome, Beare-Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome, Saethre-Chotzen syndrome, and syndromic craniosynostosis. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	BEK fibroblast growth factor receptor|FGF receptor|OTTHUMP00000020621|OTTHUMP00000020629|bacteria-expressed kinase|hydroxyaryl-protein kinase|keratinocyte growth factor receptor|protein tyrosine kinase, receptor like 14|soluble FGFR4 variant 4

Pathway

- Endocytosis

- MAPK signaling pathway
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

Disease

- Acrocephalosyndactylia
- Adenocarcinoma
- Alzheimer disease
- Birth Weight
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Bronchial Hyperreactivity
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Craniofacial Dysostosis
- Craniosynostoses
- Cystadenocarcinoma
- Depressive Disorder
- Diabetes Complications
- Disease Susceptibility
- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Endometriosis
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease

- Hypersensitivity
- Hypospadias
- Lymphatic Metastasis
- Malignant melanoma
- Melanoma
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasms
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Schizophrenia
- Skin Neoplasms
- Sleep Apnea
- Tobacco Use Disorder