



Recombinant Human Soluble FGFR-2/Fc Chimera

20180301BB



FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!

Cat.-no:	SFC-017
Size:	10 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label
Country of origin:	Germany

Scientific Background

Gene:	<i>FGFR2, bek</i>
Synonyms:	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 1, Fms-like tyrosine kinase 2, CD331

Recombinant human soluble FGFR-2 alpha (IIIc) was fused via a Xa cleavage site with the Fc part of human IgG₁. Human recombinant soluble FGFR-2 alpha (IIIc) is a disulfide-linked heterodimeric protein. In the reduced form the glycosylated subunits of sFGFR-2 alpha/human Fc chimera display a molecular mass of 80-85kDa. Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs) comprise a family of at least eighteen structurally related proteins that are involved in a multitude of physiological and pathological cellular processes, including cell growth, differentiation, angiogenesis, wound healing and tumorigenesis. The biological activities of the FGFs are mediated by a family of type I transmembrane tyrosine kinases which undergo dimerization and autophosphorylation after ligand binding. Four distinct genes encoding closely related FGF receptors, FGFR-1 to -4 are known. Multiple forms of FGFR-1 to -3 are generated by alternative splicing of the mRNAs. A frequent splicing event involving FGFR-1 and -2 results in receptors containing all three Ig domains, referred to as the alpha isoform, or only IgII and IgIII, referred to as the beta isoform. Only the alpha isoform has been identified for FGFR-3 and FGFR-4.

Additional splicing events for FGFR-1 to -3, involving the C-terminal half of the IgIII domain encoded by two mutually exclusive alternative exons, generate FGF receptors with alternative IgIII domains (IIIb and IIIc). A IIIa isoform which is a secreted FGF binding protein containing only the N-terminal half of the IgIII domain plus some intron sequences has also been reported for FGFR-1. Mutations in FGFR-1 to -3 have been found in patients with birth defects involving craniosynostosis.

References

1. Eisemann et al, Oncogene 6:1195, 1991
2. Givol et al., FASEB J 6:3362, 1992

Sequence

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RPSFSLVEDTTLEPEEPPTKYQISQPEVYVAAPGESLEVRCLLKDAAVISWT
KDGVHLGPNNRTVLIGEYLQIKGATPRDSGLYACTASRTVDSETWYFMVNV
DAISSGDEDDDDTGAEDFVSENSNNKRAPYWTNTEKMEKRLHAVPAANTVKF
RCPAGGNPMPMTMRWLKNGKEFKQEHRIIGGYKVRNQHWSLIMESVVP SDKG
NYTCVVENEYGSINHTYHLDVVERSPHRPILQAGLPANASTVVGGDVEFVCKVY
SDAQPHIQWIKHVEKNGSKYGPDGLPYLKVLLKAGVNTTDKEIEVLYIRNVT
FEDAGEYTCLAGNSIGISFHSAWLTVLPAPGREKEITASPDYLEDPRRASIE
GRGDPEEPKSCDKTHTCPPELGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMI SRTPEVTC
VVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDW
LNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSL
TCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSEFFLYSKLTVDKSRW
QQGNVFCSSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
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Database References

Protein RefSeq:	NP_000132
Uniprot ID:	P21802
mRNA RefSeq:	NM_000141

Product Specifications

Expressed in	Insect cells
Purity	> 90% by SDS-PAGE & silver stain
Buffer	PBS
Stabilizer	None
Formulation	lyophilized
Length (aa):	602
MW:	~170 kDa (Dimer)

Stability: Lyophilized samples are stable for greater than six months at -20°C to -70°C. Reconstituted sFGFR-2/Fc should be stored in working aliquots at -20°C.

Reconstitution: The lyophilized sFGFR-2/Fc is soluble in water and most aqueous buffers and should be reconstituted in PBS or medium to a concentration not lower than 50µg/ml.



AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!

Biological Activity: Determined by its ability to inhibit human FGF basic-dependent proliferation on HUVE cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically at 15 - 30ng/ml.



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Handling/Application

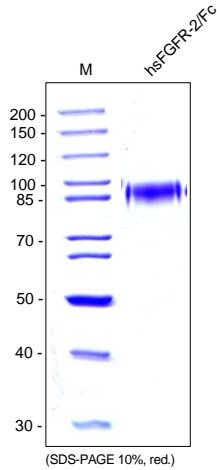


Fig. 1: SDS-PAGE analysis of recombinant human soluble FGFR-2/Fc produced in insect cells. Sample was loaded in 10% SDS-polyacrylamide gel under reducing condition and stained with Coomassie blue.

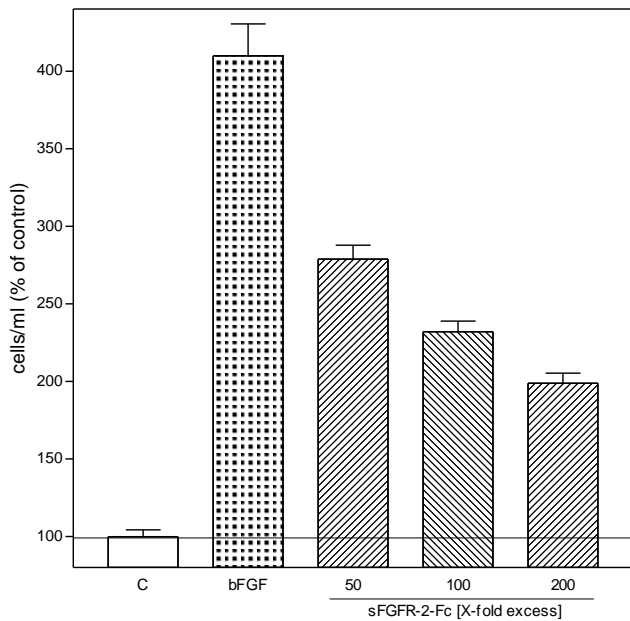


Figure 2: Inhibition of the basic FGF-induced proliferation of HUVE cells by recombinant human sFGFR-2-Fc. HUVECs were stimulated with 10 ng/ml bFGF, the soluble receptor was added with a 50 - 200X excess.