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See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC Handels GmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic)



Datasheet

FGFR3 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P10262

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human FGFR3 (P22607-2, Asp127-Gly375) partial recombinant protein with His-Avi tag at C-terminus expressed in HEK293 cells.

Sequence: Asp127-Gly375

Host: Human

Theoretical MW (kDa): 30.5

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system

Purity: > 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC

Endotoxin Level: < 1 EU per 1 ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

Recommend Usage: Biological Activity

ELISA

SEC-HPLC

Tris-Bis PAGE

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4 (5% trehalose).

Storage Instruction: After reconstitution with deionized water to a final concentration more than 100 ug/ml, store at 4°C for 1 week. For long term storage, store at -80°C for 1 year.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 2261

Gene Symbol: FGFR3

Gene Alias: ACH, CD333, CEK2, HSFGR3EX, JTK4

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) family, with its amino acid sequence being highly conserved between members and among divergent species. FGFR family members differ from one another in their ligand affinities and tissue distribution. A full-length representative protein would consist 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 binds acidic and basic fibroblast growth hormone and plays a role in bone development and maintenance. Mutations in this gene lead to craniosynostosis and multiple types of skeletal dysplasia. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq]