

Human CellExp™ FGFR4/CD334, human recombinant

CATALOG #: 7422-20 20 µg
7422-100 100 µg

ALTERNATE NAMES: FGFR4, FGFR-4, CD334, JTK2, MGC20292, TKF, fibroblast growth factor receptor 4.

SOURCE: HEK 293 cells (Leu 22 – Asp 369)

PURITY: ≥ 98% by SDS-PAGE gel

MOL. WEIGHT: This protein is fused with 6xhis tag at the C-terminus and has a calculated MW of 40 kDa. The predicted N-terminus is Leu 22. In DTT-reduced SDS-PAGE, protein migrates as 60 kDa.

ENDOTOXIN LEVEL: <1 EU/µg by LAL method

FORM: Lyophilized

FORMULATION: Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Normally Mannitol or Trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization.

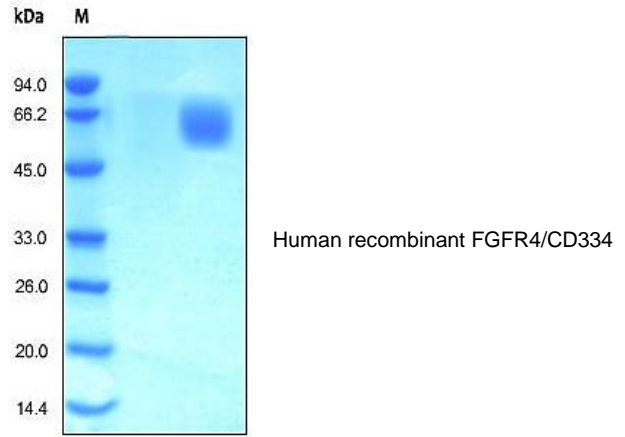
STORAGE CONDITIONS: Store at -20°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C and use within 3 months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

RECONSTITUTION: Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH 7.4 to a concentration of 50 µg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -20°C.

DESCRIPTION: Fibroblast growth factor receptor 4(FGFR4) is also known as CD334, JTK2, hydroxyaryl-protein kinase, TKF, protein-tyrosine kinase. The FGFR4 gene provides instructions for making a protein called fibroblast growth factor receptor 4. This protein is part of a family of fibroblast growth factor receptors that share similar structures and functions. These receptor proteins play a role in important processes such as cell division, regulating cell growth and maturation, formation of blood vessels, wound healing, and embryo development. The FGFR4 protein interacts with specific growth factors to conduct signals from the environment outside the cell to the nucleus. The nucleus responds to these signals by switching on or off appropriate genes that help the cell adjust

on specialized functions. Although specific functions of FGFR4 remain unclear, studies indicate that the gene is involved in muscle development and the maturation of bone cells in the skull. The FGFR4 gene may also play a role in the development and maintenance of specialized cells (called foveal cones) in the light-sensitive layer (the retina) at the back of the eye.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY: Measured by its ability to inhibit FGF acidic dependent proliferation of NR6R3T3 mouse fibroblast cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 6-20 ng/ml.



RELATED PRODUCTS:

- FGF- basic, murine recombinant (Cat # 7145-10, -50)
- Human Cell^{exp} Human Recombinant FGF-4 (Cat # 6449-10, -50)
- Human Cell^{exp} Human Recombinant FGF-7 (Cat # 6450-10, -50)
- Human Cell^{exp} Human Recombinant FGF-8b (Cat # 6451-10, -50)
- FGF- basic 147, human recombinant (Cat # 4036-10, -50, -1000)
- FGF-1, human recombinant (Cat # 4034-10, -50, -1000)
- FGF-1, murine recombinant (Cat # 4035-10, -50, -1000)
- FGF-10/KGF-2, human recombinant (Cat # 4060-25, -100, -1000)
- FGF-18, human recombinant (Cat # 4082-25, -100, -1000)
- FGF-19, human recombinant (Cat # 4542-25, -100, -1000)
- FGF-2, bovine recombinant (Cat # 4040-10, -50, -1000)
- FGF-2, human recombinant (Cat # 4037-10, -50, -1000)
- FGF-2, murine recombinant (Cat # 4038-10, -50, -1000)
- FGF-2, rat recombinant (Cat # 4039-10, -50, -1000)
- FGF-4, human recombinant (Cat # 4043-25, -100, -1000)
- FGF-7/KGF, human recombinant (Cat # 4050-10, -50, -1000)
- FGF-8, human recombinant (Cat # 4053-25, -100, -1000)
- FGF-9, human recombinant (Cat # 4056-20, -1000)

