

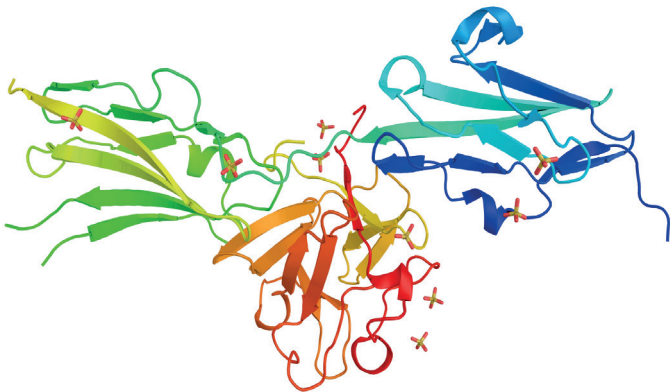
Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptors: Recombinant FGFR3b and FGFR3c proteins for cutting edge research

Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptors (FGFRs) are a family of FGF-binding transmembrane receptors involved in regulating cell growth and proliferation, angiogenesis, and numerous developmental processes. They are highly conserved, consisting of three extracellular immunoglobulin-type domains, IgI, IgII, and IgIII, which enable ligand binding, a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular tyrosine kinase domain which exerts its downstream signaling effects. The signaling pathway activated by FGFR/FGF has been implicated in several cancers; consequently, FGFR inhibitors are being investigated as potential therapeutic agents in many cancer studies (1,2).

FGFR isoforms generated from alternative splicing of the FGFR genes display tissue-specific expression and various FGF binding properties. Using a novel stable mammalian expression system, Biorbyt can provide multiple high purity and low endotoxin Recombinant Human Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptors, covering all the major splice variants.

Authentic mammalian proteins for high-end applications, recombinant FGFR1b and FGFR1c

The splice variant FGFR1b is an isoform representing an epithelial variant of FGFR1, while FGFR1c is a mesenchymal variant of FGFR1. These Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptors are supplied with a C-terminal 10 x Histidine tag for ease of detection. This smaller tag has distinct functional advantages over the use of the Fc-tag found on similar products.



A focus on quality, recombinant FGFR2b and FGFR2c

FGFR2b is an alternatively spliced isoform representing an epithelial variant of FGFR2 while FGFR2c is a mesenchymal variant of FGFR2. Biorbyt can offer high-quality, validated proteins to suit numerous laboratory applications, such as Western Blot analysis.

References

1. Chae, Y. K. et al. Inhibition of the fibroblast growth factor receptor (FGFR) pathway: the current landscape and barriers to clinical application. *Oncotarget* vol. 8,9 (2017): 16052-16074.
2. Porta, R. et al. FGFR a promising druggable target in cancer: Molecular biology and new drugs. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol.* vol. 113 (2017): 256-267.

