FTLS / RSPO2 (Active), Human Recombinant

10/21

CATALOG NO:
P1755-5 5 µg
P1755-20 20 µg

ALTERNATE NAMES: R-spondin 2; Roof Plate-Specific Spondin-2; MGC35555; CRISTIN2; TETAMS2; HHRRD

MOL. WT. 24.4 kDa (calculated); 30.0 kDa (observed due to glycosylation)

NCBI GENE ID: 340419

ACCESSION NO.: Q6UXX9

ENDOTOXIN: < 0.1 ng/µg of protein (< 1 EU/µg)

PURITY: ≥ 95% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC

SOURCE: CHO cells

RECONSTITUTION: Reconstitute to 0.1 to 1.0 mg/mL in sterile deionized water. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 2 - 8 °C for one week, or prepared for extended storage at -20 °C to -80 °C

AMINO ACID SEQUENCE: ASYVSNPICK GCLSCSKDNG CSRCQQKLFF FLRREGMRQY GECLHSCPSG YYGHRAPDMN RCARCRIENC DSCFSKDFCT KCKVGFYLHR GRCFDECPDG FAPLEETMEC VEGCEVGHWS EWGTCSRNNR TCGFKWGLET RTRQIVKKPV KDTILCPTIA ESRRCKMTMR HCPGGKRTPK AKEKRNKKKK RKLIERAQEQ HSVFLATDRA NQ

SPECIFIC ACTIVITY: R-Spondin-2 enhances BMP-2-mediated differentiation of MC3T3-E1 cells. The expected ED50 for this effect is 0.8 – 2.0 µg/ml.

FORM: Lyophilized powder

STORAGE CONDITIONS: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 °C to -80 °C. Reconstitute and aliquot for optimal storage; avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

DESCRIPTION: The R-spondin 2 (RSPO2) ligand is an activator of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway through its binding to LGR4-6 receptors. The subsequent signaling via Frizzled/LRP6 complex causes the stabilization and accumulation of β-catenin, which leads to nuclear signaling through β-catenin. RSPO2 through β-catenin signaling can regulate the proliferation and differentiation of certain stem cell populations, and plays a critical role in limb specification during embryonic development.

RELATED PRODUCTS:

R-Spondin-1, Human Recombinant (Cat. No. 7189)
R-Spondin-3, Human Recombinant (Cat. No. 7191)
R-Spondin-2, Human Recombinant (Cat. No. 7190)
Human CellExp™ R-Spondin 3 /RSPO3 (22-146), Human Recombinant (Cat. No. 7463)
Human CellExp™ R spondin-1, Human Recombinant (Cat. No. 7482)

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used on humans.