

FSTL3 Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P77941
Synonyms:	FLRG; FLRGFSRP; Follistatin-like 3; FSTL3
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	O95633 (M27-V263)
Gene ID:	10272
Molecular Weight:	35-42 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	<p>1. Immobilized Human FSTL3, His Tag at 0.5 µg/mL (100 µl/Well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-FSTL3 Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC₅₀ of ≤27.5 ng/mL determined by ELISA.</p> <p>2. Measured by its ability to neutralize Activin-mediated inhibition on MPC11 cell proliferation. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 5-25 ng/mL in the presence of 7.5 ng/mL rhActivin A.</p>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>FSTL3, specifically Isoform 1, functions as a secreted binding and antagonizing protein for various members of the TGF-beta family, including activin, BMP2, and MSTN. It effectively inhibits cellular signaling induced by activin A, activin B, BMP2, and MSDT, displaying greater efficacy against activin A than activin B. FSTL3 plays a vital role in bone formation by inhibiting osteoclast differentiation. Additionally, it contributes to hematopoiesis, influencing the differentiation of hemopoietic progenitor cells and promoting their adhesion to fibronectin, thereby facilitating their interaction with the bone marrow stroma. On the other hand, Isoform 2, or the nuclear form, is likely involved in transcriptional regulation through its interaction with MLLT10. FSTL3 interacts with various proteins, including INHBA, INHBB, FN1, ADAM12, and MSTN, highlighting its versatility in mediating diverse cellular processes and molecular interactions. Notably, the interaction between Isoform 2 and MLLT10 enhances both in vitro transcriptional activity and self-association of MLLT10.</p>
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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