

Galectin-3/LGALS3 Protein, Cynomolgus (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700996
Synonyms:	AGE-R3; CBP35; GAL3; Gal-3; galactin-3; GALBPCBP35; Galectin3; GALIG; L29; L31; Lectin L-29; LGALS2; LGALS3; Mac-2; MAC2GAL3
Species:	Cynomolgus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	XP_005561371.1 (A2-I248)
Gene ID:	102145569
Molecular Weight:	35-48 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Immobilized Cynomolgus Galectin 3, His Tag at 2 µg/mL (100 µl/Well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-Galectin 3 Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC ₅₀ of <38.4 ng/mL determined by ELISA.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of 50 mM Hepes, 150 mM NaCl, 200 mM L-Arginine, 2 mM Tcep, pH 6.5.
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. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
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

The Galectin-3/LGALS3 Protein is a galactose-specific lectin known for its versatile roles in cellular processes. It binds IgE and, in collaboration with the alpha-3, beta-1 integrin, facilitates CSPG4-induced migration of endothelial cells. Together with DMBT1, it is crucial for the terminal differentiation of columnar epithelial cells during early embryogenesis. In the nucleus, the protein serves as a pre-mRNA splicing factor and is actively involved in acute inflammatory responses, influencing neutrophil activation, adhesion, chemoattraction of monocytes and macrophages, opsonization of apoptotic neutrophils, and mast cell activation. Its partnership with TRIM16 allows for the coordinated recognition of membrane damage, triggering the mobilization of core autophagy regulators ATG16L1 and BECN1 in response to damaged endomembranes. The protein likely forms homo- or heterodimers and engages with various partners, including DMBT1, CD6, ALCAM, ITGA3, ITGB1, CSPG4, LGALS3BP, LYPD3, ZFTRAF1, UACA, TRIM16, and TMED10, facilitating diverse cellular interactions, including autophagy and secretion.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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