Follistatin-like 1/FSTL1 Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P70412
Synonyms:	rHuFollistatin-related protein 1/FSTL1, His; Follistatin-Related Protein 1; Follistatin-Like Protein 1; FSTL1; FRP
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q12841 (E21-I308)
Gene ID:	11167
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 48.0 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	E E E L R S K S K I C A N V F C G A G R E C A V T E K G E P T C L C I E Q C K P H K R P V C G S N G K T Y L N H C E L H R D A C L T G S K I Q V D Y D G H C K E K K S V S P S A S P V V C Y Q S N R D E L R R R I I Q W L E A E I I P D G W F S K G S N Y S E I L D K Y F K N F D N G D S R L D S S E F L K F V E Q N E T A I N I T T Y P D Q E N N K L L R G L C V D A L I E L S D E N A D W K L S F Q E F L K C L N P S F N P P E K K C A L E D E T Y A D G A E T E V D C N R C V C A C G N W V C T A M T C D G K N Q K G A Q T Q T E E E M T R Y V Q E L Q K H Q E T A E K T K R V S T K E I
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. 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	Follistatin-like 1 (FSTL1) protein is a secreted glycoprotein that plays a role in various physiological processes, including angiogenesis, immune response regulation, cell proliferation, and differentiation. It is involved in the development of the central nervous system, skeletal system, lungs, and ureter. FSTL1 promotes endothelial cell survival, migration, and differentiation into network structures through an AKT-dependent mechanism. It also supports the survival of cardiac

myocytes. FSTL1 initiates different signaling cascades by activating various receptors on the cell surface, such as DIP2A, TLR4, or BMP receptors. It forms homodimers and interacts with SCN10A. FSTL1 also interacts with DIP2A, which may act as a cell surface receptor for FSTL1. Additionally, FSTL1 interacts with BMP4 and CD14, with the latter interaction promoting TLR4-mediated signaling cascade.

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