

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

Cat. No.:	HY-P70859
Synonyms:	Follistatin-related protein 1; Follistatin-like protein 1; TGF-beta-inducible protein TSC-36; Fstl1
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q62356 (E19-I306)
Gene ID:	14314
Molecular Weight:	41-58 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> E E E P 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 A S P S A S P V V C Y Q A N R D E L R R R L 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 S F D N G D S H L D S S E F L K F V E Q N E T A I N I T T Y A D Q E N N K L L R S 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 S C G H W V C T A M T C D G K N Q K G V Q T H T E E E K T G Y V Q E L Q K H Q G T A E K T K K V N T K E I </pre>
Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to inhibit the proliferation of OVCAR-3 cells. The ED ₅₀ this effect is 15.17 ng/mL, corresponding to a specific activity is 6.592×10 ⁴ units/mg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4 or 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
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	Follistatin-like 1 (FSTL1) is a secreted glycoprotein with diverse roles in various physiological processes, including
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angiogenesis, immune response regulation, and cell proliferation and differentiation. It actively participates in the development of the central nervous system, skeletal system, lungs, and ureter. FSTL1 exerts its influence on endothelial cells by promoting survival, migration, and differentiation into network structures through an AKT-dependent mechanism, while also supporting the survival of cardiac myocytes. The glycoprotein initiates signaling cascades by activating different cell surface receptors, including DIP2A, TLR4, and BMP receptors. FSTL1 forms homodimers and interacts with SCN10A, DIP2A (acting as a potential cell surface receptor), BMP4, and CD14, with the latter interaction promoting TLR4-mediated signaling cascades. These interactions highlight the multifaceted nature of FSTL1 in orchestrating various cellular functions and signaling pathways.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA