

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

Cat. No.:	HY-P72640
Synonyms:	Follistatin-related protein 1; Follistatin-like protein 1; FSTL1; FRP
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q12841 (E21-I308)
Gene ID:	11167
Molecular Weight:	30-38 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> 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 </pre>
Biological Activity	Immobilized Follistatin-like 1/FSTL1 Protein, Human (His) at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind Recombinant Human/Mouse/Rat BMP-2.*:Biotinylated by NHS-biotin prior to testing. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is ≤0.5 µg/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, 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) protein is a secreted glycoprotein that plays a role in various physiological processes, including
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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.

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

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