FGL1 Protein, Rat (sf9, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P75771
Synonyms:	Fibrinogen-like protein 1; FGL1; HP-041; Hepassocin; HFREP-1; LFIRE-1
Species:	Rat
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	Q5M8C6 (M1-V314)
Gene ID:	246186
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 35.48 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PBS, 300 mM NaCl, pH 7.0, 10% Glycerol. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
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.
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	FGL1 protein emerges as a pivotal immune suppressive molecule, orchestrating the inhibition of antigen-specific T-cell activation by serving as a primary ligand for LAG3. Its role is crucial in facilitating the T-cell inhibitory function of LAG3 independently of MHC class II (MHC-II) binding. Beyond its immune-modulating functions, FGL1 is secreted by hepatocytes, actively contributing to their growth. Existing in a homodimeric form, FGL1 establishes interactions with LAG3 through its Fibrinogen C-terminal domain, specifically binding to LAG3's Ig-like domains 1 and 2. This intricate molecular interplay positions FGL1 at the nexus of immune regulation and hepatocyte growth, underscoring its significance in the orchestration of T-cell activation and hepatic functions.

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