

Product Data Sheet

Fibulin-3 Protein, Mouse (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P77921
Synonyms:	EFEMP1; FBLN3; FBNL; DHRD; FBNLFLJ35535; FIBL-3; fibrillin-like; Fibulin 3; MGC111353; MLVT; MTLV; S1-5
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q8BPB5 (Q18-F493)
Gene ID:	216616
Molecular Weight:	60-80 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	QYTEETITYT QCTDGYEWDP IRQQCKDIDE CDIVPDACKG
	GMKCVNHYGG YLCLPKTAQI IVNNEHPQQE TPAAEASSGA
	TTGTVAARSM ATSGVVPGGG FMASATAVAG PEVQTGRNNF
	VIRRNPADPQ RIPSNPSHRI QCAAGYEQSE HNVCQDIDEC
	TSGTHNCRTD QVCINLRGSF TCQCLPGYQK RGEQCVDIDE
	CTVPPYCHQR CVNTPGSFYC QCSPGFQLAA NNYTCVDINE
	CDASNQCAQQ CYNILGSFIC QCNQGYELSS DRLNCEDIDE
	CRTSSYLCQY QCVNEPGKFS CMCPQGYEVV RSRTCQDINE
	CETTNECRED EMCWNYHGGF RCYPRNPCQD HYVLTSENRC
	VCPVSNTMCR ELPQSIVYKY MSIRSDRSVP SDIFQIQATM
	IYANTINTFR IKSGNENGEF YLRQTSPVSA MLVLVKSLSG
	PREYIVDLEM LTVSSIGTFR TSSVLRLTII VGPFSF
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before
	lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
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Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stobility	Stard at 20°C for 2 years After reconstitution it is stable at 4°C for 1 weak or 20°C for langer (with corrier protein) It is
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 neeze anquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
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Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The Fibulin-3 Protein exhibits a multifaceted role by binding to EGFR, the EGF receptor, leading to EGFR autophosphorylation and the subsequent activation of downstream signaling pathways. This interaction suggests its involvement in crucial cellular processes such as cell adhesion and migration. Additionally, Fibulin-3 may function as a negative regulator of chondrocyte differentiation and, in the olfactory epithelium, potentially regulates glial cell migration, differentiation, and the ability of glial cells to support neuronal neurite outgrowth. Furthermore, it interacts with ECM1 and TIMP3, indicating its participation in intricate molecular networks that contribute to various cellular functions.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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