

FGL1 Protein, Human (Biotinylated, 242a.a, HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78128
Synonyms:	FGL1; FGL-1; Hepassocin; HP-041; HFREP-1; LFIRE-1; HFREP1; Lag3 ligand
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q08830 (D64-N305)
Gene ID:	2267
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 31.9 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Immobilized Human LAG3, hFc Tag at 2µg/ml (100µl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Human FGL1, His Tag with the EC ₅₀ of 2.60ug/ml determined by ELISA.
Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	N/A.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background	FGL1 protein functions as an immune suppressive molecule, exerting inhibitory effects on antigen-specific T-cell activation by serving as a major ligand for LAG3. It plays a pivotal role in mediating LAG3's T-cell inhibitory function independently of MHC class II (MHC-II) binding. Beyond its immune-regulatory role, FGL1 is secreted by hepatocytes, contributing to their growth. Existing as a homodimer, FGL1 interacts with LAG3 through its Fibrinogen C-terminal domain, specifically binding to LAG3's Ig-like domains 1 and 2. This molecular interaction, detailed in studies, underscores the significance of FGL1 in modulating immune responses and hepatocyte growth, highlighting its potential as a key player in the regulation of T-cell activation and hepatic functions.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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