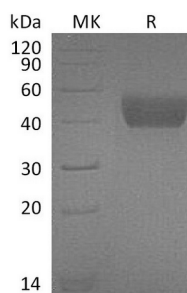


概述 (Summary)

英文全称	FSTL1/Follistatin-like 1
纯度 (Purity)	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素 (Endotoxin level)	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建 (Construction)	Recombinant Mouse Follistatin-like Protein 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu19-Ile306 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q62356
蛋白标签 (Tag)	
表达宿主 (Host)	Human Cells
种属 (Species)	Mouse
预测分子量 (Predicted MW)	33.5 KDa
蛋白形态 (Form)	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
储存缓冲液 (Buffer)	
运输方式 (Shipping)	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存 (Stability &Storage)	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶 (Reconstitution)	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

电泳图 (SDS-PAGE image)

Product Name: Recombinant Mouse FSTL1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM0683



背景 (Background)

分子别名 (Alternative Names)

Follistatin-related protein 1; Follistatin-like protein 1; TGF-beta-inducible protein TSC-36; Fstl1

背景介绍 (References)

Follistatin-like 1 (FSTL1) is a secreted glycoprotein that has been grouped into the follistatin family of proteins. FSTL1 is composed of a follistatin domain and two non-functional calcium-binding motifs. It was originally cloned as a TGFβ1 inducible factor but subsequently shown to regulate diverse developmental pathways and tissue homeostasis. Ablation of the FSTL1 gene in the mouse results in several structural developmental defects and neonatal lethality due to respiratory failure. FSTL1 suppresses BMP signaling, but the precise mechanism of its action has not been elucidated. FSTL1 is expressed in the human placenta, mainly in extravillous trophoblasts.

注意事项 (Note)

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.