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

Catalog #: PHM0683



### **Summary**

Name FSTL1/Follistatin-like 1

**Purity** Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin level** <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

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

**Host** Human Cells

**Species** Mouse

Predicted Molecular Mass 33.5 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

**Stability&Storage** Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 3

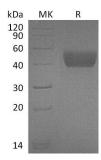
months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

**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.

## **SDS-PAGE** image



## **Background**

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**Alternative Names** 

Follistatin-related protein 1; Follistatin-like protein 1; TGF-beta-inducible protein

TSC-36; Fstl1

**Background** 

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 TGF $\beta$ 1 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.

#### Note

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