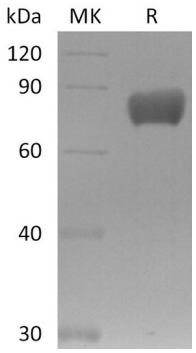
Product Name: Recombinant Mouse FSTL1 (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHM0684

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 human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q62356
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	59.6 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 ≤-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.
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 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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.