

## Recombinant Human Galectin-7/LGALS7 Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH032475

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

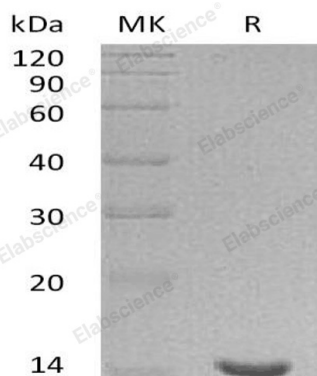
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human Galectin-7;LGALS7 protein Met 1-Phe136
<b>Calculated MW</b>	15.07 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	14 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P47929
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, 5% Trehalose, pH 8.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

The Galectin family of proteins; with specificity for N-acetyllactosamine containing glycoproteins; consists of beta-galactoside binding lectins containing homologous carbohydrate recognition domains (CRDs). They also possess hemagglutination activity; which is attributable to their bivalent carbohydrate binding properties. Galectins are active both intracellularly and extracellularly. Although they are localized primarily in the cytoplasm and lack a classical signal peptide; they can be secreted by one or more as yet unidentified non-classical secretory pathways. They have diverse effects on many cellular functions including adhesion; migration; polarity; chemotaxis; proliferation; apoptosis; and differentiation. Galectins may play a key role in many pathological states; including autoimmune diseases; allergic reactions; inflammation; tumor cell metastasis; atherosclerosis; and diabetic complications.

### For Research Use Only

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