

## Recombinant Human FGL1 Protein (mFc Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH033679

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

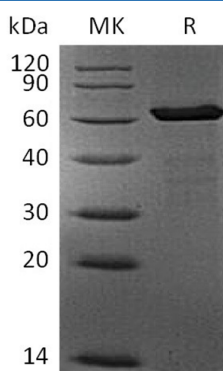
### Description

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Species</b>       | Human   |
| <b>Source</b>        | HEK293 Cells-derived Human FGL1 protein Leu23-Ile312, with an C-terminal mFc  |
| <b>Calculated MW</b> | 60.6 kDa  |
| <b>Observed MW</b>   | 60-65 kDa   |
| <b>Accession</b>     | Q08830  |
| <b>Bio-activity</b>  | Immobilized Human LAG-3(Cat: PKSH033596) at 5µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Human FGL1-Fc. The ED <sub>50</sub> of Human FGL1-Fc is 30-90 ng/ml. |

### 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 PBS, 5% Trehalose, pH 7.4.<br>Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.<br>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

Hepassocin; also known as hepatocyte-derived fibrinogen-related protein 1 (HFREP-1); is a liver-specific secreted protein belonging to the fibrinogen superfamily; whose members share a fibrinogen domain at their C-termini. It is secreted by the liver and functions as a mitogen for hepatocytes. Hepassocin may play a role in the development of hepatocellular carcinomas. Hepassocin is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein with a C-terminal fibrinogen domain. It is reported that it is a major immune inhibitory ligand of LAG-3.

### For Research Use Only

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