

Product datasheet for DA3543X

Flt3 ligand Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Flt3 ligand human protein, 50 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	TQDCSFQHSP ISSDFAVKIR ELSDYLLQDY PVTVASNLQD EELCGG LWRL VLAQRWMERL KTVAGSKMQG LLERVNTEIH FVTKCAFQPP P SCLRFVQTN ISRLLETSE QLVALKPWIT RQNFSRCLEL QCQPDSS TLP PPWSPRPLEA TAPTA
Predicted MW:	17.6 kDa
Purity:	>98% by RP-HPLC, Anion-exchange FPLC, Silverstain
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized (freeze-dried) without stabilizer
Bioactivity:	Biological: Human rh Flt3-ligand is fully biologically active when compared to standards. The ED50 range is 0.5-1.0 ng/ml corresponding to a specific activity of 1-2MUnits/mg, calculated by the dose-dependant stimulation of the proliferation of Human OCMI-AML5 cells.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng per µg (IEU/µg) of rh Flt3-Ligand
Reconstitution Method:	Recombinant Flt3-Ligand is soluble in water and most aqueous buffers. Restore in water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/ml. This solution can then be stored at 2-8°C for future use or diluted into other buffered solutions. Further dilutions should be made into buffer containing carrier protein or medium containing serum.
Preparation:	Lyophilized (freeze-dried) without stabilizer
Protein Description:	Flt3-ligand produced in E. coli is a soluble non-glycosylated 17.6 kDa polypeptide containing 155 amino acid residues which comprises the extracellular domain of the transmembrane flt3-ligand protein.
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



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Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_001191431
Locus ID:	2323
UniProt ID:	P49771
Cytogenetics:	19q13.33
Synonyms:	SL cytokine, FLT3LG, Flt3L
Summary:	Dendritic cells (DCs) provide the key link between innate and adaptive immunity by recognizing pathogens and priming pathogen-specific immune responses. FLT3LG controls the development of DCs and is particularly important for plasmacytoid DCs and CD8 (see MIM 186910)-positive classical DCs and their CD103 (ITGAE; MIM 604682)-positive tissue counterparts (summary by Sathaliyawala et al., 2010 [PubMed 20933441]).[supplied by OMIM, Jan 2011]
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Hematopoietic cell lineage, Pathways in cancer