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Product datasheet for TP723410

Fas Ligand (FASLG) (NM_000639) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human Fas ligand (TNF superfamily, member 6) (FASLG).
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	CHO
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	HHHHHHHHPS PPPEKKELRK VAHLTGKSNS RSMPLEWEDT YGIVLLSGVK YKKGGLVINE TGLYFVYSKV YFRGQSCNNL PLSHKVYMRN SKYPQDLVMM EGKMMSYCTT GQMWARSSYL GAVFNLTSAD HLYVNVSELS LVNFEESQTF FGLYKL
Tag:	N-His
Predicted MW:	17.9 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μM filtered solution of 20mM phosphate buffer,100mM NaCl, pH 7.2
Bioactivity:	Determined by it's ability to induce cytotoxicity in Jurkat cells in the absence of any cross-linking. ED50 for this effect is less than or equal to 10.0 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 1 x 10^5 units/mg.
Endotoxin:	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/μg of protein (< 1 EU/μg)
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_000630
Locus ID:	356
UniProt ID:	P48023
RefSeq Size:	1909
Cytogenetics:	1q24.3
RefSeq ORF:	843
Synonyms:	ALPS1B; APT1LG1; APTL; CD95-L; CD95L; CD178; FASL; TNFSF6; TNLG1A

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Summary: This gene is a member of the tumor necrosis factor superfamily. The primary function of the encoded transmembrane protein is the induction of apoptosis triggered by binding to FAS. The FAS/FASLG signaling pathway is essential for immune system regulation, including activation-induced cell death (AICD) of T cells and cytotoxic T lymphocyte induced cell death. It has also been implicated in the progression of several cancers. Defects in this gene may be related to some cases of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Allograft rejection, Apoptosis, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Graft-versus-host disease, MAPK signaling pathway, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Type I diabetes mellitus