

## FASLG Human

**Description:**FASLG Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 173 amino acids (130-281 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 19.6kDa.FASLG is fused to a 21 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:CYP5-038

For research use only.

**Synonyms:**Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6, Apoptosis antigen ligand, APTL, CD95 ligand, CD95-L, Fas antigen ligand, Fas ligand, FasL, CD178, FASLG, APT1LG1, CD95L, TNFSF6, ALPS1B.

**Source:**Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:**Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:**MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MQIGHPSPPP EKKELRKVAH  
LTGKSNSRSM PLEWEDTYGI VLLSGVKYKK GGLVINETGL YFVYSKYVYFR GQSCNNLPLS  
HKVYMRNSKY PQDLVMMEGK MMSYCTTGQM WARSSYLGA V FNLTSADHLY VNVSELSLVN  
FEESQTFEGL YKL.

**Purity:**Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

### Formulation:

FASLG protein solution (1mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.4M urea and 10% glycerol.

### Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

### Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

### Introduction:

The type II transmembrane protein FASLG is a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) superfamily. A fas ligand/receptor interaction has a significant part in the regulation of the immune system and the advancement of cancer. FASLG is expressed on the activated T cell surface as a nondisulfidelinked homotrimer. FASLG binding to Fas/CD95/TNFRSF6 on a nearby cell prompts apoptosis in the Fas expressing cell. FASLG is released from the cell surface by metalloproteinases as a soluble molecule that stays trimeric and is able to bind with Fas, but its capability to activate apoptosis is radically reduced. In addition, FASLG binds to DcR3 - a soluble trap receptor with no signal transduction capabilities. Flawed Fas-mediated apoptosis causes oncogenesis in addition to drug resistance in existing tumors. Constitutive expression of FASLG in a variety of tumors enables their immune evasion. Both mouse and human FASLG are active on mouse and human cells.

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