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FASLG Human, HEK

Catalog #:CYPS-058

For research use only.

Description: Recombinant Human FAS Ligand produced in HEK293 cells is a non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 147 amino acids (134-281a.a).FASLG is fused to a 6 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Fas ligand (TNF superfamily, member 6), APT1LG1, FASL, TNFSF6, CD178, tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily member 6, Apoptosis antigen ligand, Fas antigen ligand, APTL, CD95-L.

Source:HEK293 cells.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by:(a) Analysis by SEC-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The FASLG solution (0.6mg/ml) contains 1xPBS.

Stability:
FASLG Human Recombinant althoμgh stable at 4°C for 1 week, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, 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 drμg 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.

Biological Activity:
Fas ligand is biologically active as determined by its ability to induce cytotoxicity in Jurkat cells in the absence of any cross-linking. The expected ED50< 10 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 1x105 units/mg.

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