Datasheet for ABIN7520265

LGALS1/Galectin 1 Protein

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Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	LGALS1/Galectin 1 (LGALS1)
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active

Product Details

Purpose:	Active Recombinant Human Galectin-1/LGALS1 Protein
Sequence:	ACGLVASNLN LKPGECLRVR GEVAPDAKSF VLNLGKDSNN LCLHFNPRFN AHGDANTIVC NSKDGGAWGT EQREAVFPFQ PGSVAEVCIT FDQANLTVKL PDGYEFKFPN RLNLEAINYM AADGDFKIKC VAFD
Specificity:	Ala2-Asp135
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	< 0.1 EU/µg of the protein by LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its ability to agglutinate mouse red blood cells. The ED_{50} for this effect is 0.5-3 µg/mL.

Target Details

Target:	LGALS1/Galectin 1 (LGALS1)

Target Details

Alternative Name:	Galectin-1/LGALS1 (LGALS1 Products)
Background:	Description: Galectin-1, also known as LGALS1 (lectin, galactoside-binding, soluble 1), is a 135 amino acid (aa), 14 kDa, pleiotropic, Non-glycosylated, monomeric or homodimeric carbohydrate-binding protein of the prototype galectin family. Galectins lack a classical signal peptide and can be localized to the cytosolic compartments, or secreted by non-classical pathways. Secreted Galectin-1 has immunosuppressive and anti-inflammatory properties and suppresses acute and chronic inflammation and autoimmunity. It contributes to negative selection of developing T cells, immunosuppression by regulatory T cells, resolution of the inflammatory response, and inhibition of immune cell migration, inflammatory cytokine production, and mast cell degranulation. Galectin-1 contributes to different steps of tumour progression including cell adhesion, migration and tumour-immune escape, suggesting that blockade of galectin-1 might result in therapeutic benefits in cancer. Several potential glycoprotein ligands for galectin-1 have been identified, including lysosome-associated membrane glycoproteins and fibronectin, laminin, as well as T-cell glycoproteins CD43 and CD45. Evidence points to Gal-1 and its ligands as one of the master regulators of such immune responses as T-cell homeostasis and survival, T-cell immune disorders, inflammation and allergies as well as host-pathogen interactions. Name: GAL1, GBP,LGALS1, GAL1, galectin-1,GBP,Galectin 1/LGALS1
Gene ID:	3956
UniProt:	P09382
Pathways:	Carbohydrate Homeostasis

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid votex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stablizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 % Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Handling

Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C for long term. After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20 °C for 3 months, at 2-8 °C for up to 1 week.