

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Target</b>	FASLG
<b>Synonyms</b>	ALPS1B; APT1LG1; APTL; CD95-L; CD95L; CD178; FASL; TNFSF6; TNLG1A
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant human FASLG with N-terminal human Fc tag
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P48023
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Tag</b>	N-Human Fc Tag
<b>Molecular Characterization</b>	hFc(Glu99-Ala330) FASLG(Pro134-Leu281)
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 43.0 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of hFc-FASLG is approximately 35-55kDa due to glycosylation.
<b>Purity</b>	The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	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]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated



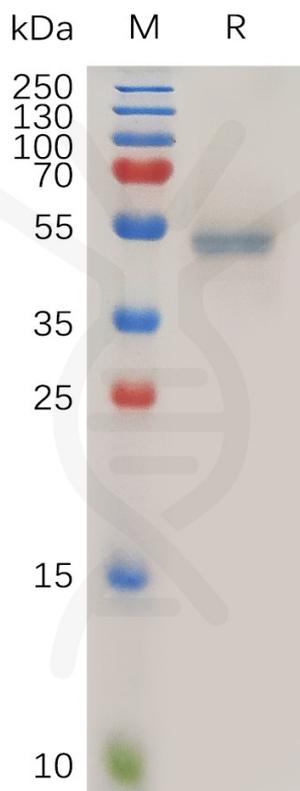


Figure 1. Human FASLG Protein, N-hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

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