

Recombinant Human Flt-3 Ligand (rHuFlt-3L)

Catalog No: #70305

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Description

Product Name	Recombinant Human Flt-3 Ligand (rHuFlt-3L)
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	> 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Target Name	rHuFlt-3L
Other Names	Flt3L, SL Cytokine
Accession No.	accession:P49771 GeneID:2323
Uniprot	P49771
GeneID	2323;
Calculated MW	Approximately 17.6 kDa, a sing
SDS-PAGE MW	Sterile Filtered White lyophil
Target Sequence	TQDCSFQHSP ISSDFAVKIR ELSDYLLQDY PVTVASNLQD EELCGGLWRL VLAQRWMERL KTVAGSKMQG LLERVNTEIH FVTKCAFQPP PSCLRFVQTN ISRLLQETSE QLVALKPWIT RQNFSRCLEL QCQPDSSTLP PPWSPRPLEA TAPTA
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.0.
Storage	This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8 °C, but should be kept at -20 °C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8 °C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20 °C to -70 °C. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Background

Flt3-ligand (FL) is a recently identified hematopoietic cytokine whose activities are mediated by binding to the transmembrane glycoprotein Flt3. Flt3 was first discovered as a member of the class III subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTK) whose expression among hematopoietic cells was found to be restricted to highly enriched stem progenitor cell populations. Additionally, class III RTKs include the receptors from SCF, M-CSF and PDGF. Not surprisingly, Flt3-ligand is also structurally related to M-CSF and SCF. All three cytokines have been shown to exist both as type I transmembrane proteins and as soluble proteins. The predominant human FL isoform is a transmembrane protein that can undergo proteolytic cleavage to generate a soluble form of the protein. An alternatively-spliced FL mRNA, encoding a soluble form of the human FL, has also been identified. FL is widely expressed in various human and mouse tissues. At the amino acid sequence level, human and mouse FL are approximately 72 % identical and the two proteins exhibit cross-species activity. FL has been shown to synergize with a wide variety of hematopoietic cytokines to stimulate the growth and differentiation of early hematopoietic progenitors.

References

1. Hacey-Bey S, Basile GD, Lemerle J, et al. 1998. Blood, 92: 4090-7.
2. Peters M, Solem F, Goldschmidt J, et al. 2001. Exp Hematol, 29: 146-55.
3. Beq S, Fontanet A, Theze J, et al. 2004. AIDS, 18: 2089-91.
4. Mahadevan D, Choi J, Cooke L, et al. 2009. Hum Genomics Proteomics, 2009: 453634.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only