

Anti-FLRG/FSTL3 Antibody
Catalog # ABO11218**Specification**

Anti-FLRG/FSTL3 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O95633
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Follistatin-related protein 3(FSTL3) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-FLRG/FSTL3 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10272

Other Names

Follistatin-related protein 3, Follistatin-like protein 3, Follistatin-related gene protein, FSTL3, FLRG

Calculated MW

27663 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Isoform 1: Secreted.

Tissue Specificity

Expressed in a wide range of tissues. .

Protein Name

Follistatin-related protein 3

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human FSTL3(145-159aa ECELRAARCRGHPDL), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by one amino acid.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Contains 2 follistatin-like domains.

Anti-FLRG/FSTL3 Antibody - Protein Information

Name FSTL3

Synonyms FLRG

Function

Isoform 1 or the secreted form is a binding and antagonizing protein for members of the TGF-beta family, such as activin, BMP2 and MSTN. Inhibits activin A-, activin B-, BMP2- and MSDT-induced cellular signaling; more effective on activin A than on activin B. Involved in bone formation; inhibits osteoclast differentiation. Involved in hematopoiesis; involved in differentiation of hemopoietic progenitor cells, increases hematopoietic cell adhesion to fibronectin and seems to contribute to the adhesion of hematopoietic precursor cells to the bone marrow stroma. Isoform 2 or the nuclear form is probably involved in transcriptional regulation via interaction with MLLT10.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Secreted.

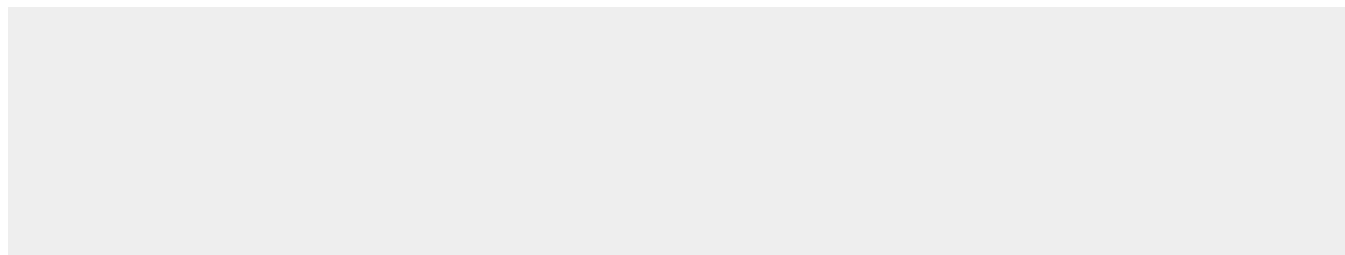
Tissue Location

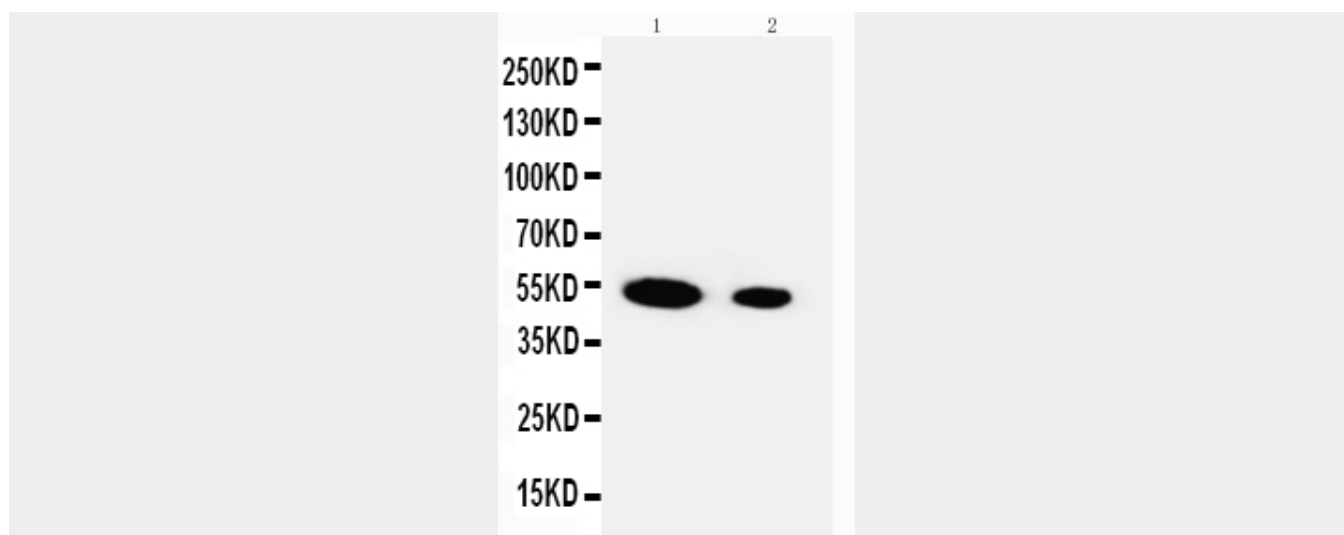
Expressed in a wide range of tissues.

Anti-FLRG/FSTL3 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-FLRG/FSTL3 Antibody - Images



Anti-FSTL3 antibody, ABO11218, Western blotting Recombinant Protein Detection Source: E.coli derived -recombinant Human FSTL3, 39.2KD(162aa tag+ L52-P251) Lane 1: Recombinant Human FSTL3 Protein 10ng Lane 2: Recombinant Human FSTL3 Protein 5ng

Anti-FLRG/FSTL3 Antibody - Background

FSTL3(Follistatin-Like 3) also known as FLRG or FOLLISTATIN-RELATED GENE, is a member of the follistatin-module protein family, which is composed of extracellular matrix-associated glycoproteins though to act in a paracrine manner to bind morphogens or growth/differentiation factors and regulate their activity during development. The FSTL3 gene extends over 7 kbp and contains 5 exons. By Southern blot analysis of somatic cell hybrids and FISH, Hayette et al.(1998) localized the FSTL3 gene to chromosome 19p13. Using recombinant mouse Fstl3, Tsuchida et al.(2000) found that Fstl3 bound both activin and BMP2 and had a higher affinity for activin. Overexpression of Fstl3 inhibited BMP2-induced cell signaling in a reporter assay. In addition to the translocation in a case of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia from which FSTL3 was isolated, Hayette et al.(1998) also observed rearrangement of the FSTL3 gene in a case of B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma and in a case of B-cell mantle zone lymphoma, suggesting that FSTL3 may be involved in the leukemogenesis process.