



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

**Recombinant Human Galectin-7/LGALS7 Protein
(GST Tag)(Active)
RPES0450**

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0450

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: P47929

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 41.8 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 40 kDa

Tag: N-GST

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to agglutinate human red blood cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.01-0.05 µg/mL.

Purity: > 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Please contact us for more information.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.5

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: Galectin-7; Gal-7; HKL4; PI7; p53-Induced Gene 1 Protein; LGALS7; PIG1; LGALS7B

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Ser 2-Phe 136

Background:

LGALS7, also known as Galectin-7, is a member of the galectins family. The galectins are a family of beta-galactoside-binding proteins. There are at least 14 identified members in this family. Galectins share similarities in the CRD (the carbohydrate recognition domain). They are synthesized as cytosolic proteins. Though localized principally in the cytoplasm and lacking a classical signal peptide, galectins can also be stimulated to secretion by non-classical pathways or alternatively targeted to the nucleus. Galectins are implicated in modulating cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions. LGALS7 contains 1 galectin domain and is mainly expressed in stratified squamous epithelium. Galectin-7 could be involved in cell-cell and/or cell-matrix interactions necessary for normal growth control. LGALS7 is a pro-apoptotic protein that functions intracellularly upstream of JNK activation and cytochrome c release.