**DESCRIPTION**

**Source**  
E. coli-derived human Galectin-1 protein  
Ala2-Asp135  
Accession # P09382.2

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis**  
Ala2

**Predicted Molecular Mass**  
15 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE**  
11-14 kDa, under reducing conditions.

**Activity**  
The ED$_{50}$ for this effect is 0.5-3 µg/mL.

**Endotoxin Level**  
<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity**  
>97%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

**Formulation**  
Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS and Betamercaptoethanol. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution**  
Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS.

**Shipping**  
The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage**  
Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.  
- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.  
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.  
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**DATA**

**SDS-PAGE**  
Recombinant Human Galectin-1 Protein SDS-PAGE, 2 µg/lane  
of Recombinant Human Galectin-1 Protein (Catalog # 1152-GA/CF)  
was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and  
visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 11-14 kDa.
Galectin-1, gene name 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 (1-3). Galectins lack a classical signal peptide and can be localized to the cytosolic compartments, or secreted via non-classical pathways (1). 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 (1, 2, 4-6). Galectin-1 preferentially binds laminin, fibronectin, 90K/Mac-2BP, CD45, CD43, CD7, CD2, CD3, integrins α4β1, α5β1 and α4β7, and ganglioside GM1 (2, 3). It is produced in a variety of tissues by cells that include endothelial cells, connective tissue fibroblasts, thymic stromal cells, tumor cells, muscle cells, platelets, regulatory T cells, and activated tissue macrophages, B cells, T cells and dendritic cells (2, 3, 6-11). Most of this expression is cytosolic. Human Galectin-1 shares 88% aa sequence identity with mouse, equine and ovine, 90% with rat, and 87% with bovine and porcine Galectin-1. Endothelial cell surface expression, including tumor endothelial cells, is greatly increased by cell activation (9). Galectin-1 is highly expressed at the maternal-fetal interface and contributes to fetal immune privilege (5, 12). Its immunosuppressive properties appear to also allow tumor cells to evade immune detection (4, 5). It selectively controls T cell survival by inducing apoptosis of activated Th1 and Th17 cells, which express Galectin-1-binding glycans, while promoting Th2 cell survival where glycans are sialylated and less recognized (4, 13). It also induces apoptosis of immature thymocytes (3, 6). Galectin-1 secreted from bone marrow stromal cells aids B lymphocyte development by contributing to pre-B cell integrin adhesion and receptor signaling (3). The dimer form of Galectin-1 also induces neutrophil down-regulation by inducing cell surface exposure of phosphatidylserine that marks the cell for phagocytosis (14). Galectin-1 can also modulate cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, and can promote either cell attachment or detachment depending on the cell type and developmental stage (1, 2).

References: