Rabbit TROP-2 / TACSTD2 Protein, His Tag (MALS verified)

Catalog # TR2-R52H9

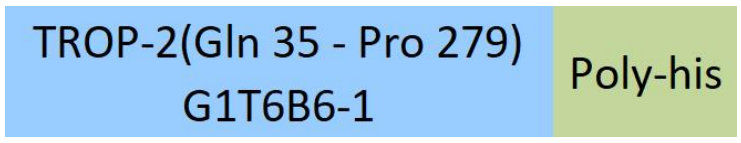
Synonym

TACSTD2,GA733-1,M1S1,TROP2

Source

Rabbit TROP-2, His Tag(TR2-R52H9) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Gln 35 - Pro 279 (Accession # G1T6B6-1).
Predicted N-terminus: Gln 35

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 29.5 kDa. The protein migrates as 40-50 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>90% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

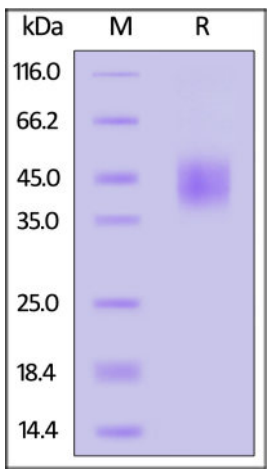
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

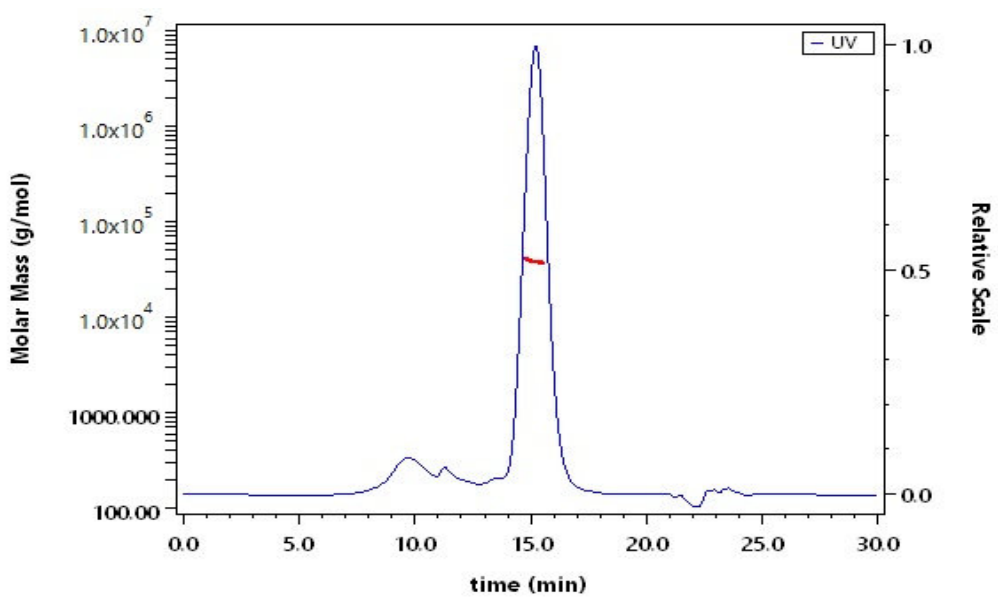
- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Rabbit TROP-2, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.

SEC-MALS



The purity of Rabbit TROP-2, His Tag (Cat. No. TR2-R52H9) is more than 90% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 32-42 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.
Report

Background

TROP-2 is a single-copy gene in human cells, and encodes a type-1 transmembrane glycoprotein which is over-expressed in various malignancies, also referred to as tumor associated calcium signal transducer 2 (TACSTD2), GA733-1 or M1S1. TROP-2 is related to epithelial cell adhesion molecule (EpCAM), also called TROP-1, gp40, and KSA. Trop-1 and Trop-2 are homologous to serum IGF-II-binding proteins and appear as signal transducers. Thus, they likely represent novel cell-surface receptors and may play a role in regulating the growth of carcinoma cells.