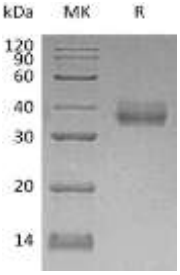
Recombinant Human EpCAM (C-6His)

Catalog No: C339

Description	Recombinant Human Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln24-Lys265 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule; Ep-CAM; Adenocarcinoma-Associated Antigen; Cell Surface Glycoprotein Trop-1; Epithelial Cell Surface Antigen; Epithelial Glycoprotein; EGP; Epithelial Glycoprotein 314; EGP314; hEGP314; KSA; Tumor-Associated Calcium Signal Transducer 1; CD326; EPCAM
Accession No.	AAH14785.1
Predicted Molecular Weight	28.43kDa
AP Molecular Weight	35-45kDa, reducing conditions.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Quality Control	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Background	Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EpCAM) is a signal type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the EPCAM family. EpCAM is composed of an extracellular domain with one thyroglobulin type-1 domain, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain. EpCAM is found on the surface of adenocarcinoma, but not on mesodermal or neural cell membranes. The EpCAM molecule has been shown to function as a homophilic Ca2+ independent adhesion molecule. It may act as a physical homophilic interaction molecule between intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) and intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) at the mucosal epithelium as an immunological barrier providing the first line of defense against infection. Defects in EPCAM are a cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 8 (HNPCC8) and diarrhea type 5 (DIAR5). EpCAM plays a role in embryonic stem cells proliferation and differentiation; it up-regulates the expression of FABP5, MYC and Cyclin A and Cyclin E. It is highly and selectively expressed by undifferentiated embryonic stem cells.
SDS-Page	 MK: Marker R: Sample in reducing conditions