Recombinant Human CEACAM1 (C-6His)

Catalog No: C448

Description	Recombinant Human Carcinoembryonic Antigen-Related Cell Adhesion Molecule 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln35-Gly428 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Carcinoembryonic Antigen-Related Cell Adhesion Molecule 1; Biliary Glycoprotein 1; BGP-1; CD66a; CEACAM1; BGP; BGP1
Accession No.	P13688
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	Carcinoembryonic Antigen-Related Cell Adhesion Molecule 1 (CEACAM1) is a member of the Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) family, which belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. CEACAM1 is originally described in bile ducts of liver as biliary glycoprotein. Subsequently, it is found to be a cell-cell adhesion molecule detected on leukocytes, epithelia, and endothelia. CEACAM1 mediates cell adhesion via homophilic as well as heterophilic binding to other proteins of the subgroup. In addition, CEACAM1 plays a important role in the differentiation and arrangement of tissue three-dimensional structure, angiogenesis, apoptosis, tumor suppression, metastasis, and the modulation of innate and adaptive immune responses.

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