

Human EpCAM / TROP-1 / TACSTD1 Protein (ECD, Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 10694-H02H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

DIAR5; EGP-2; EGP314; EGP40; ESA; HNPCC8; KS1/4; KSA; M4S1; MIC18; MK-1; TACSTD1; TROP-1; TROP1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met1-Lys265) of human EpCAM (NP_002345.1) was expressed with the fused Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Predicted N terminal: Gln 24

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human EpCAM/Fc chimera is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein after removal of the signal peptide. The monomer consists of 480 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 54 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rh EpCAM/Fc is approximately 65-70 kDa due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

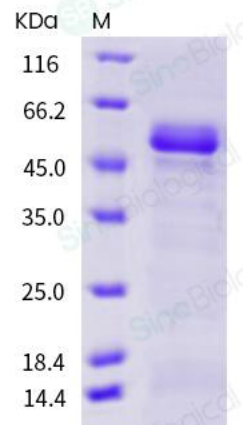
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EpCAM), also known as GA733-2 antigen, is a type α -transmembrane glycoprotein composed of an extracellular domain with two EGF-Like repeats and a cysteine-rich region, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain. It modulates cell adhesion and proliferation. Its overexpression has been detected in many epithelial tumours and has been associated with high stage, high grade and a worse survival in some tumour types. EpCAM has been shown to function as a calcium-independent homophilic cell adhesion molecule that does not exhibit any obvious relationship to the four known cell adhesion molecule superfamilies. However, recent insights have revealed that EpCAM participates in not only cell adhesion, but also in proliferation, migration and differentiation of cells. In addition, recent study revealed that EpCAM is the Wnt-beta-catenin signaling target gene and may be used to facilitate prognosis. It has oncogenic potential and is activated by release of its intracellular domain, which can signal into the cell nucleus by engagement of elements of the wnt pathway.

References

1. Brunner A, et al. (2008) EpCAM is predominantly expressed in high grade and advanced stage urothelial carcinoma of the bladder. *J Clin Pathol.* 61(3):307-10.
2. Trzpis M, et al. (2008) EpCAM in morphogenesis. *Front Biosci.* 13: 5050-5.
3. Munz M, et al. (2009) The emerging role of EpCAM in cancer and stem cell signaling. *Cancer Res.* 69(14): 5627-9.