Human FAM3C / ILEI Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **15678-H02H**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

GS3786; ILEI

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human FAM3C (Q92520)(Met1-Asp227) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

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

Predicted N terminal: Gln 25

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human FAM3C/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 444 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 49.2 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 53 and 35 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

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℃ to -80℃.

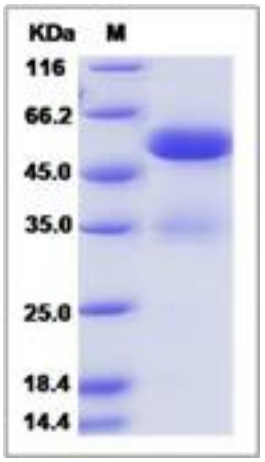
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

FAM3C, also known as ILEI, is a member of theFAM3 family. It can be detected in resent in most secretory epithelia. FAM3C may be involved in retinal laminar formation. It promotes epithelial to mesenchymal transition. A change in expression of FAM3C has been noted in pancreatic cancer-derived cells. ILEI is overexpressed and/or altered in intracellular localization in multiple human tumors, an event strongly correlated to invasion/EMT, metastasis formation, and survival in human colon and breast cancer.

References

1.Zhu Y. et al., 2002, Genomics. 80 (2): 144-50.
2.Strausberg RL. et al., 2003, Proc Natl Acad Sci. 99 (26): 16899-903.
3.Quéméner-Redon S. et al., 2003, Nature. 424 (6945): 157-64.