Mouse Syndecan-1 / SDC1 / CD138 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 50641-M08H



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

AA408134; AA409076; CD138; Sstn; syn-1; Synd; Synd1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of mouse SDC1 (NP_035649.1) (Met 1-Glu 252) was expressed, with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 80 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

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

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt $\,$ at -70 $\,$ $^{\circ}$ C

Predicted N terminal: Gln 17

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant mouse SDC1 comprises 246 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 26 kDa. As a result of different glycosylation, the apparent molecular mass of rm SDC1 is approximately 45-60 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

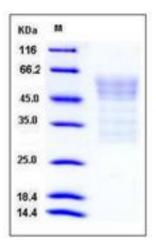
Storage:

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Syndecan-1 also known as SDC1 and CD138, is the most extensively studied member of the syndecan family. It is found mainly in epithelial cells, but its expression is developmentally regulated during embryonic development. Syndecan-1/SDC1/CD138 has been shown to mediate cell adhesion to several ECM molecules, and to act as a coreceptor for fibroblast growth factors, potent angiogenic growth factors involved also in differentiation. Syndecan-1/SDC1/CD138 expression is reduced during malignant transformation of various epithelia, and this loss correlates with the histological differentiated rumours. In squamous cell carcinomas, lacking from poorly differentiated tumours. In squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck, positive syndecan-1 expression correlates with a more favourable prognosis. Experimental studies on the role of Syndecan-1 in malignant transformation have shown that Syndecan-1/SDC1/CD138 expression is associated with the maintenance of epithelial morphology, anchorage-dependent growth and inhibition of invasiveness in vitro.

References

1.Inki P, et al. (1996) The role of syndecan-1 in malignancies. Ann Med. 28(1): 63-7. 2.Subramanian SV, et al. (1997) Regulated shedding of syndecan-1 and -4 ectodomains by thrombin and growth factor receptor activation. J Biol Chem. 272(23): 14713-20. 3.Park PW, et al. (2001) Exploitation of syndecan-1 shedding by Pseudomonas aeruginosa enhances virulence. Nature. 411(6833): 98-102.

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