

Rat E-Cadherin / CDH1 / E-cad / CD324 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 80274-R02H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CDH1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat CDH1 (Q9R0T4) (Met1-Ala713) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Rat

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 75 % 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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gln 24

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat CDH1/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 931 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 103.8 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 116 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:

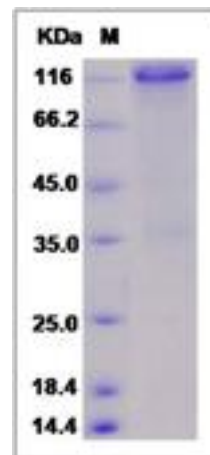
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Cadherins are calcium-dependent cell adhesion proteins which preferentially interact with themselves in a homophilic manner in connecting cells, and thus may contribute to the sorting of heterogeneous cell type. E-cadherin (E-Cad), also known as CDH1 and CD324, is a calcium-dependent cell adhesion molecule the intact function of which is crucial for the establishment and maintenance of epithelial tissue polarity and structural integrity. Mutations in CDH1 occur in diffuse type gastric cancer, lobular breast cancer, and endometrial cancer. In human cancers, partial or complete loss of E-cadherin expression correlates with malignancy. During apoptosis or with calcium influx, E-Cad is cleaved by the metalloproteinase to produce fragments of about 38 kDa (E-CAD/CTF1), 33 kDa (E-CAD/CTF2) and 29 kDa (E-CAD/CTF3), respectively. E-Cad has been identified as a potent invasive suppressor, as downregulation of E-cadherin expression is involved in dysfunction of the cell-cell adhesion system, and often correlates with strong invasive potential and poor prognosis of human carcinomas.

References

- 1.Wang HD, *et al.* (2004) CDH1 germline mutation in hereditary gastric carcinoma. *World J Gastroenterol.* 10(21): 3088-93.
- 2.Masterson J, *et al.* (2007) Posttranslational truncation of E-cadherin and significance for tumour progression. *Cells Tissues Organs.* 185(1-3): 175-9.
- 3.Mrgineanu E, *et al.* (2008) Correlation between E-cadherin abnormal expressions in different types of cancer and the process of metastasis. *Rev Med Chir Soc Med Nat Iasi.* 112(2): 432-6.

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