

Product Name: Recombinant Human CEACAM1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0362

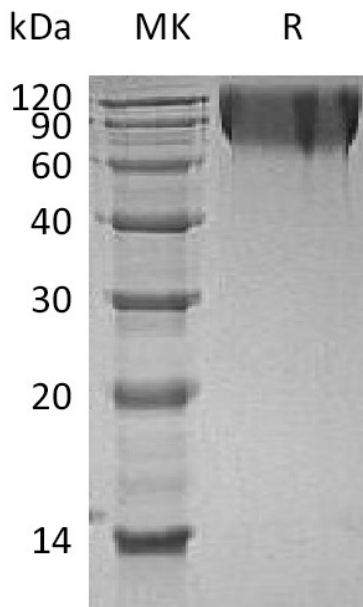


Summary

Name	CD66a/CEACAM1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	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.
Accession #	P13688
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	44.33 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
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.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Carcinoembryonic Antigen-Related Cell Adhesion Molecule 1; Biliary Glycoprotein 1; BGP-1; CD66a; CEACAM1; BGP; BGP1

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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.