Product Name: Recombinant Human CEACAM5 (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH0394

Summary

Name	CEACAM5/CEACAM-5/CD66e/CEA
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 5 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Lys35-Ala685 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	NP_004354.3
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	98.5 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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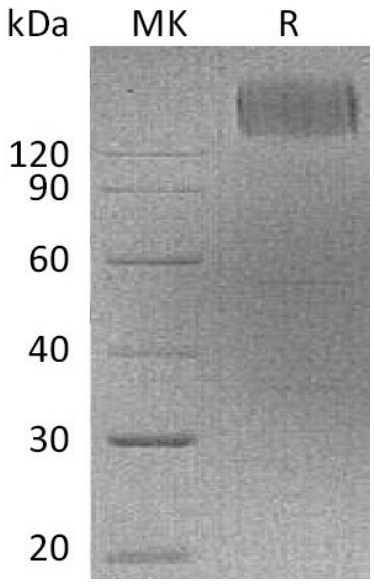

Alternative Names

Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 5; CEACAM5; Carcinoembryonic antigen; CEA; Meconium antigen 100; CD66e

Background

Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecules (CEACAMs) belong to a group of mammalian immunoglobulin related glycoproteins. They play critical roles in cell–cell recognition. CEACAM5, also called CEA and CD66e, is characterized by having seven extracellular Ig domains and a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. CEACAM5 is expressed primarily by epithelial cells, and functions as a calcium-independent adhesion molecule through homophilic and heterophilic interactions with CEACAM1. Studies have shown that CEACAM5 is overexpressed in a majority of carcinomas, and its overexpression can protect tumor cells from apoptosis. It is commonly used as a cancer marker.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.