

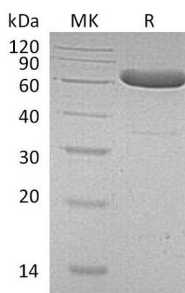
Product Name: Recombinant Human EpCAM (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH0576



Summary

Name	EpCAM/TROP-1/CD326/Epithelial cell adhesion molecule/Adenocarcinoma-Associated Antigen/Cell Surface Glycoprotein Trop-1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln24-Lys265 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	AAH14785.1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	54.5 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
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



Background

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Alternative Names

Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule; Ep-CAM; Adenocarcinoma-Associated Antigen; Cell Surface Glycoprotein Trop-1; Epithelial Cell Surface Antigen; Epithelial Glycoprotein 314; EGP314; Major Gastrointestinal Tumor-Associated Protein GA733-2; Tumor-Associated Calcium Signal Transducer 1; CD326; EPCAM; GA733-2; TROP1

Background

Epithelial Cell Adhesion Molecule (EpCAM) is a signal type I transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the EPCAM family. EpCAM is composed of an extracellular domain with one thyroglobulin type-1 domain, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain. EpCAM is found on the surface of adenocarcinoma, but not on mesodermal or neural cell membranes. The EpCAM molecule has been shown to function as a homophilic Ca^{2+} independent adhesion molecule. It may act as a physical homophilic interaction molecule between intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) and intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) at the mucosal epithelium as an immunological barrier providing the first line of defense against infection. Defects in EPCAM are a cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 8 (HNPCC8) and diarrhea type 5 (DIAR5). EpCAM plays a role in embryonic stem cells proliferation and differentiation; it up-regulates the expression of FABP5, MYC and Cyclin A and Cyclin E. It is highly and selectively expressed by undifferentiated embryonic stem cells.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.