

Recombinant Human TXNDC17/TRP14/TXNL5 Protein

Catalog Number: PKSH031167

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

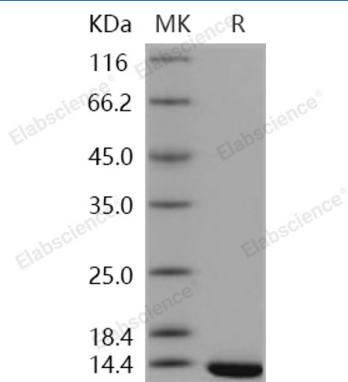
Description

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Species | Human |
| Source | E.coli-derived Human TXNDC17/TRP14/TXNL5 protein Met 1-Asp 123 |
| Calculated MW | 13.9 kDa |
| Observed MW | 13.9 kDa |
| Accession | Q9BRA2 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | Please contact us for more information. |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V3.6

Cell surface A33 antigen, also known as glycoprotein A33, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which is expressed in normal gastrointestinal epithelium and in 95% of colon cancers. GPA33 contains one Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain and one Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. The open reading frame encodes a 319-amino acid polypeptide having a putative secretory signal sequence and 3 potential glycosylation sites. The predicted mature protein has a 213-amino acid extracellular region, a single transmembrane domain, and a 62-amino acid intracellular tail. Intracellular traffic and recycling to the cell surface appear to play a major role in GPA33 function and to have an influence on its surface density superseding translational regulation. GPA33 has become a promising target of immunologic therapy strategies, but its biologic function and potential role in tumorigenesis are unknown. EpCAM protein and GPA33 mRNA expressions are specific and sensitive markers of Barrett's metaplasia (BM). GPA33 may also play a role in cell-cell recognition and signaling.