

Recombinant Human HEPACAM Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032534

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

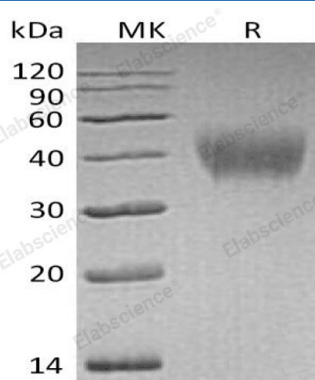
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human HEPACAM protein Val34-Ser240, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	24.1 kDa
Observed MW	35-45 kDa
Accession	Q14CZ8
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2. 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Hepatocyte Cell Adhesion Molecule (HEPACAM) is a single-pass type I membrane protein that localizes to the cytoplasmic side of the cell membrane. HEPACAM includes a signal sequence (amino acid 1-33), an extracellular region (amino acid 34-240) with one Ig-like C2-type domain and one Ig-like V-type domain, a transmembrane segment (amino acid 241-261), and a cytoplasmic domain (amino acid 262 - 416). The cytoplasmic domain plays an important role in regulation of cell-matrix adhesion and cell motility. HEPACAM acts as a homodimer and dimer formation occurs predominantly through cis interactions on the cell surface. HEPACAM is involved in cell motility and cell-matrix interactions. The expression of this gene is down-regulated or undetectable in many cancer cell lines, so this may be a tumor suppressor gene.