Recombinant Human TSPAN8/Tetraspanin 8 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030523

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

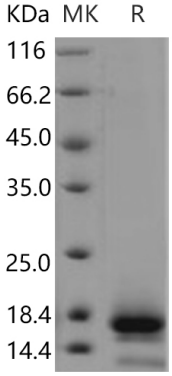
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human TSPAN8/Tetraspanin 8 protein Lys110-Asn205, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	13.4 kDa
Observed MW	17&13 kDa
Accession	P19075
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 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Tetraspanin 8 (TSPAN8) as an important modulator of melanoma invasiveness; and several of its transcriptional regulators; which affect TSPAN8 expression during melanoma progression toward an invasive stage. p53 as a negative regulator of Tspan8 expression. p53 as a regulator of melanoma invasion and the concept that reactivating p53 could provide a strategy for modulating not only proliferative but also invasive capacity in melanoma treatment. Tetraspanin 8 (TSPAN8) is a tumor-associated antigen implicated in tumor progression and metastasis. TSPAN8 may play an important role in mCRC cell invasion. TSPAN8 was overexpressed in human gastric cancer tissues and gastric cancer cell lines compared with the normal. TSPAN8 overexpression promoted cell proliferation and invasion; while TSPAN8 suppression inhibited cell proliferation and invasion. TSPAN8 could activate the ERK MAPK pathway in gastric cancer cells; and MEK-ERK inhibition reversed the effects of TSPAN8 overexpression on cell proliferation and invasion.

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