

Recombinant Human CD82 (N-Fc)

Catalog Number: PKSH033916

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

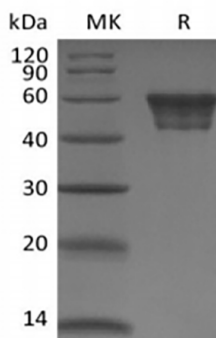
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CD82 protein Gly103-Gln225, with an N-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	40.3 kDa
Observed MW	40-60 kDa
Accession	P27701
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 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

CD82 antigen, also known as Kai-1, is a widely expressed palmitoylated molecule of the tetraspanin superfamily. KAI1/CD82 is localized on cell membrane and form interactions with other tetraspanins, integrins and chemokines which are respectively responsible for cell migration, adhesion and signaling. CD82/Kai-1 is a component of the promiscuous TIMP-1 interacting protein complex on the cell surface of human adenocarcinoma cells and gives insight into tumorigenic metastatic potential. CD82/Kai-1 suppresses EMT in prostate cancer cells adhered to fibronectin leading to reduced cell migration and invasiveness. CD82/Kai-1 function is important for muscle stem cell function in muscular disorders. Overexpression of CD82/Kai-1 suppresses growth, migration and invasion of oral cancer cells and may be considered as a potential therapeutic target in oral cancer.

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