

Recombinant Human CEACAM6/CD66c Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031409

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

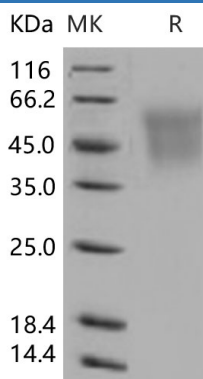
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CEACAM6/CD66c protein Met 1-Gly 320, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	32.6 kDa
Observed MW	45-55 kDa
Accession	NP_002474.3
Bio-activity	Immobilized human CEACAM6-his at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human CEACAM8-his, The EC ₅₀ of biotinylated human CEACAM8-his is 0.17 µg/mL.

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

For Research Use Only

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Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 6 (CEACAM6), also known as nonspecific crossreacting antigen (NCA) and CD66c, is one of seven human CEACAM family members within the immunoglobulin superfamily. It is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-linked immunoglobulin superfamily member that is overexpressed in a variety of human cancers, including colon, breast and lung and is associated with tumorigenesis, tumour cell adhesion, invasion and metastasis. CEACAM6 is a unique mediator of migration and invasion of drug resistant oestrogen-deprived breast cancer cells, and this protein could be an important biomarker of metastasis. CEACAM6 is expressed by granulocytes and their progenitors. It is also expressed by epithelia of various organs and is upregulated in pancreatic and colon adenocarcinomas, as well as hyperplastic polyps. Resistance to adhesion-related apoptosis in tumor cells is conferred in the condition of CEACAM6 overexpression.