

Recombinant Rat Syndecan-1/SDC1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSR030216

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

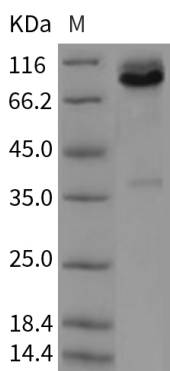
Description

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Species | Rat |
| Source | HEK293 Cells-derived Rat Syndecan-1/SDC1 protein Met1-Lys253, with an C-terminal hFc |
| Calculated MW | 51.2 kDa |
| Observed MW | 92 kDa |
| Accession | P26260 |
| Bio-activity | 1. Immobilized human PTN at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind rat SDC1-Fc, The EC ₅₀ of rat SDC1-Fc is 0.35-0.81 µg/ml. 2. Immobilized mouse PTN at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind rat SDC1-Fc, The EC ₅₀ of rat SDC1-Fc is 0.4-1.1 µg/ml. |

Properties

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|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 90 % 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Syndecan-1 also known as SDC1 and CD138, is the most extensively studied member of the syndecan family. It is found mainly in epithelial cells, but its expression is developmentally regulated during embryonic development. Syndecan-1/SDC1/CD138 has been shown to mediate cell adhesion to several ECM molecules, and to act as a coreceptor for fibroblast growth factors, potent angiogenic growth factors involved also in differentiation. Syndecan-1/SDC1/CD138 expression is reduced during malignant transformation of various epithelia, and this loss correlates with the histological differentiation grade of squamous cell carcinomas, lacking from poorly differentiated tumours. In squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck, positive syndecan-1 expression correlates with a more favourable prognosis. Experimental studies on the role of Syndecan-1 in malignant transformation have shown that Syndecan-1/SDC1/CD138 expression is associated with the maintenance of epithelial morphology, anchorage-dependent growth and inhibition of invasiveness in vitro.