Recombinant Human CEACAM3/CD66d Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032235

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

Description			
Species	Human		
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CEACAM3;CD66d protein Lys35-Gly155, with an C-		
	terminal His		
Calculated MW	14.1 kDa		
Observed MW	15-22 kDa		
Accession	P40198		
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 $< -20^{\circ}$ 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.		
Reconstitution Data	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.		

Data

kDa	MK	R
1 <u>20</u>	Eleps	
60	-	rebscienc
40		
30		abscience
20	cience	-
14	- Cap.	Sul .

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Carcinoembryonic Antigen-Related Cell Adhesion Molecule 3 (CEACAM3) belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily and CEA family. CEACAM3 was originally described in bile ducts of liver as biliary glycoprotein. Subsequently, it was found to be a cell-cell adhesion molecule detected on leukocytes, epithelia, and endothelia. CEACAM3 mediates cell adhesion via homophilic as well as heterophilic binding to other proteins of the subgroup. In addition, it is associated with the differentiation and arrangement of tissue three-dimensional structure, angiogenesis, apoptosis, tumor suppression, metastasis, and the modulation of innate and adaptive immune responses.