

EPCAM Human

Description: EPCAM Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 267 amino acids (24-265 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 30.1kDa. EPCAM is fused to a 25 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-1329

For research use only.

Synonyms: Epithelial cell adhesion molecule, Ep-CAM, Adenocarcinoma-associated antigen, Cell surface glycoprotein Trop-1, Epithelial cell surface antigen, Epithelial glycoprotein, EGP, Epithelial glycoprotein 314, EGP314, hEGP314, KS 1/4 antigen, KSA, Major gastroi

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHMQEECV CENYKLAVNC
FVNNNRQCQC TSVGAQNTVI CSKLAACKLV MKAEMNGSKL GRRAKPEGALQNDGLYDPD
CDESGLFKAK QCNGTSMCWC VNTAGVRRTD KDTEITCSER VRTYWIIEL KHKAREKPYD
SKSLRTALQK EITTRYQLDP KFITSILYEN NVITIDLQVN SSQKTQNDVD IADVYYFEK
DVKGESLFHS KKM

Purity: Greater than 85.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

EPCAM protein solution (1mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.4M urea and 10% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

EPCAM is a carcinoma-associated antigen and belongs to a family which includes at least 2 type I membrane proteins. The EPCAM protein has a role in embryonic stem cells proliferation and differentiation. EPCAM is used as a target for immunotherapy treatment of human carcinomas. EPCAM is expressed on most normal epithelial cells and gastrointestinal carcinomas and acts as a homotypic calcium-independent cell adhesion molecule. Epithelial cell adhesion molecules (EPCAM) can act as a physical homophilic interaction molecule between intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) and intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) at the mucosal epithelium for supplying immunological barrier as a first line of defense against mucosal infection. EPCAM gene mutations result in congenital tufting enteropathy.

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