

Human FAM3C / ILEI Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 15678-H02H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FAM3C, ILEI

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human FAM3C (Q92520)(Met1-Asp227) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: (73.6+19.1) % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gln 25

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human FAM3C/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 444 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 49.2 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 53 and 35 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

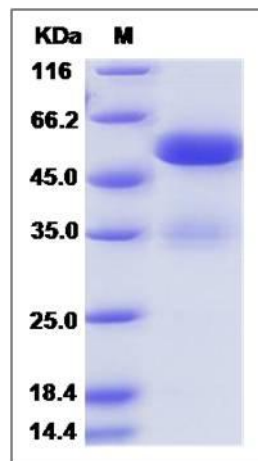
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

FAM3C, also known as ILEI, is a member of the FAM3 family. It can be detected in present in most secretory epithelia. FAM3C may be involved in retinal laminar formation. It promotes epithelial to mesenchymal transition. A change in expression of FAM3C has been noted in pancreatic cancer-derived cells. ILEI is overexpressed and/or altered in intracellular localization in multiple human tumors, an event strongly correlated to invasion/EMT, metastasis formation, and survival in human colon and breast cancer.

References

1. Zhu Y. et al., 2002, Genomics. 80 (2): 144-50.
2. Strausberg RL. et al., 2003, Proc Natl Acad Sci. 100 (26): 16899-903.
3. Quémener-Redon S. et al., 2003, Nature. 424 (6945): 157-64.