

Human RCAS1 / EBAG9 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 14012-H07E



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

EB9; PDAF; A1835379; Rcas1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human EBAG9 (O00559) (Arg28-Ser213) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human EBAG9 consists of 201 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 23 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 33 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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:

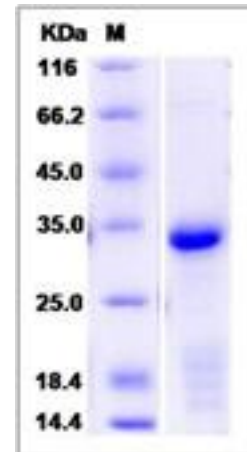
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

RCAS1, also known as EBAG9, is a tumor-associated antigen that is expressed at high frequency in a variety of cancers. RCAS1 gene was identified as an estrogen-responsive gene. Regulation of transcription by estrogen is mediated by estrogen receptor which binds to the estrogen-responsive element (ERE) found in the 5'-flanking region of RCAS1 gene. Two transcript variants differing in the 5' UTR, but encoding the same protein, have been identified for RCAS1 gene. EBAG9 may participate in suppression of cell proliferation and induces apoptotic cell death through activation of interleukin-1-beta converting enzyme (ICE)-like proteases.

References

1. Ohshima K. et al., 2001, Clin Exp Immunol. 123 (3): 481-6.
2. Ikeda K. et al., 2000, Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 273 (2): 654-60.
3. Nakashima M. et al., 1999, Nat Med. 5 (8): 938-42.

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