

## CA125 Protein, Human (Biotinylated, 685a.a, HEK293, His-Avi)

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Cat. No.:         | HY-P700960                                  |
| Synonyms:         | CA125; CA-125; CA125MUC-16; FLJ14303; MUC16 |
| Species:          | Human                                       |
| Source:           | HEK293                                      |
| Accession:        | Q8WXI7 (D12783-S13467)                      |
| Gene ID:          | 94025                                       |
| Molecular Weight: | 90-140 kDa                                  |

### PROPERTIES

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Biological Activity | Immobilized Human MSLN, hFc Tag at 0.5 µg/mL (100 µl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Human CA125, His Tag with the EC <sub>50</sub> of ≤17 ng/mL determined by ELISA.             |
| Appearance          | Lyophilized powder   |
| Formulation         | Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.  |
| Endotoxin Level     | <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.  |
| Reconstitution      | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.  |
| Storage & Stability | Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage. |
| Shipping            | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.  |

### DESCRIPTION

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| Background | CA125 protein is believed to serve a crucial role in establishing a protective and lubricating barrier against particles and infectious agents at mucosal surfaces. It exerts its functions through binding to MSLN, where the interaction mediates heterotypic cell adhesion. This adhesive property may play a significant role in the metastasis of ovarian cancer to the peritoneum, as CA125 initiates cell attachment to the mesothelial epithelium by binding to MSLN. The interaction between CA125 and MSLN underscores its potential involvement in the adhesive events associated with cancer metastasis, particularly in the context of ovarian cancer progression to the peritoneal cavity. |
|------------|--|

**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: [tech@MedChemExpress.com](mailto:tech@MedChemExpress.com)

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA