EpCAM/TROP1 Protein, Cynomolgus/Rhesus Macaque (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P75737
Synonyms:	Epithelial cell adhesion molecule; Ep-CAM; EGP; KSA; CD326; TROP3
Species:	Rhesus Macaque
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q1WER1 (M1-K265)
Gene ID:	677680
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 58 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
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	EpCAM/TROP1 protein functions as a crucial player in multiple biological processes. It serves as a physical homophilic interaction molecule, facilitating communication between intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) and intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) within the mucosal epithelium, thereby establishing an immunological barrier as the initial defense against mucosal infections. EpCAM/TROP1 also plays a crucial role in regulating the proliferation and differentiation of embryonic stem cells. Additionally, it is involved in the up-regulation of FABP5, MYC, and cyclins A and E, potentially influencing cell cycle progression. EpCAM/TROP1 exists as a monomer and interacts with phosphorylated CLDN7, further highlighting its diverse functional repertoire.

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