Product Name: Recombinant Human GUCY2C (C-Fc)

Catalog #: PHH2400



Summary

Name GUCY2C

Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin level <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Human Guanylyl Cyclase C is produced by our Mammalian

expression system and the target gene encoding Ser24-Gln430 is expressed

with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # P25092

Host Human Cells

Species Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 72.9 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

Stability&Storage Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3

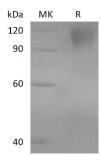
months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

Reconstitution Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names

Background

Heat-stable enterotoxin receptor; GUCY2C; STA receptor; hSTAR; Guanylyl cyclase C; GC-C; Intestinal guanylate cyclase; GUC2C; STAR

GUCY2C (Guanylyl Cyclase C), also known as heat-stable enterotoxin receptor, is a type/xa0l transmembrane protein of the guanylate cyclase (gc) family. GUCY2C cell surface expression is confined to luminal surfaces of the intestinal epithelium and a subset of hypothalamic neurons. The inaccessibility of GUCY2C in the apical membranes of polarized epithelial tissue, due to subcellular restriction of GUCY2C, creates a therapeutic opportunity to target metastatic lesions of colorectal origin which have lost apicalbasolateral polarization without concomitant intestinal toxicity. And that CAR-T cells targeting murine GUCY2C were effective against colorectal cancer metastatic to lung in the absence of intestinal toxicities. Human GUCY2C-targeted CAR that could potentially be employed in patients with GUCY2C-expressing gastrointestinal malignancies.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.

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