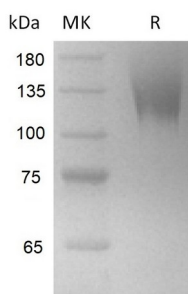


Summary

Name	CEACAM5/CEACAM-5/CD66e/CEA
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Cynomolgus Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 5 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln35-Gly685 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	XP_005589491.1
Host	Human cells
Species	Cynomolgus
Predicted Molecular Mass	72.6 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, 5% Trehalose, 5% Mannitol, 0.02% Tween80, pH7.4.
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 100 μ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Cynomolgus CEACAM5 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHV2453



Alternative Names

Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecule 5; Carcinoembryonic antigen; CEA; Meconium antigen 100; CD66e; CEACAM5

Background

Carcinoembryonic antigen-related cell adhesion molecules (CEACAMs) belong to a group of mammalian immunoglobulin related glycoproteins. They play critical roles in cell–cell recognition. CEACAM5, also called CEA and CD66e, is characterized by having seven extracellular Ig domains and a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. CEACAM5 is expressed primarily by epithelial cells, and functions as a calcium-independent adhesion molecule through homophilic and heterophilic interactions with CEACAM1. Studies have shown that CEACAM5 is overexpressed in a majority of carcinomas, and its overexpression can protect tumor cells from apoptosis. It is commonly used as a cancer marker.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.