

# Human EpCAM peptide ab71915

## 1 图像

### 描述

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产品名称	人EpCAM多肽
纯度	> 90 % n/a.
Accession	<b><u>P16422</u></b>
无动物成分	No
性质	Synthetic
种属	Human

### 技术指标

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Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab71915** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

形式	Lyophilized
补充说明	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.</li><li>- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.</li><li>- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.</li><li>- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.</li><li>- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.</li></ul>

### 制备和贮存

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稳定性和存储	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Information available upon request.
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### 常规信息

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<b>功能</b>	May act as a physical homophilic interaction molecule between intestinal epithelial cells (IECs) and intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) at the mucosal epithelium for providing immunological barrier as a first line of defense against mucosal infection. Plays a role in embryonic stem cells proliferation and differentiation. Up-regulates the expression of FABP5, MYC and cyclins A and E.
<b>组织特异性</b>	Highly and selectively expressed by undifferentiated rather than differentiated embryonic stem cells (ESC). Levels rapidly diminish as soon as ESC's differentiate (at protein levels). Expressed in almost all epithelial cell membranes but not on mesodermal or neural cell membranes. Found on the surface of adenocarcinoma.
<b>疾病相关</b>	<p>Defects in EPCAM are the cause of diarrhea type 5 (DIAR5) [MIM:613217]. It is an intractable diarrhea of infancy characterized by villous atrophy and absence of inflammation, with intestinal epithelial cell dysplasia manifesting as focal epithelial tufts in the duodenum and jejunum.</p> <p>Defects in EPCAM are a cause of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer type 8 (HNPCC8) [MIM:613244]. HNPCC is a disease associated with marked increase in cancer susceptibility. It is characterized by a familial predisposition to early-onset colorectal carcinoma (CRC) and extra-colonic tumors of the gastrointestinal, urological and female reproductive tracts. HNPCC is reported to be the most common form of inherited colorectal cancer in the Western world. Clinically, HNPCC is often divided into two subgroups. Type I is characterized by hereditary predisposition to colorectal cancer, a young age of onset, and carcinoma observed in the proximal colon. Type II is characterized by increased risk for cancers in certain tissues such as the uterus, ovary, breast, stomach, small intestine, skin, and larynx in addition to the colon. Diagnosis of classical HNPCC is based on the Amsterdam criteria: 3 or more relatives affected by colorectal cancer, one a first degree relative of the other two; 2 or more generation affected; 1 or more colorectal cancers presenting before 50 years of age; exclusion of hereditary polyposis syndromes. The term 'suspected HNPCC' or 'incomplete HNPCC' can be used to describe families who do not or only partially fulfill the Amsterdam criteria, but in whom a genetic basis for colon cancer is strongly suspected. Note=HNPCC8 results from heterozygous deletion of 3-prime exons of EPCAM and intergenic regions directly upstream of MSH2, resulting in transcriptional read-through and epigenetic silencing of MSH2 in tissues expressing EPCAM.</p>
<b>序列相似性</b>	<p>Belongs to the EPCAM family.</p> <p>Contains 1 thyroglobulin type-1 domain.</p>
<b>翻译后修饰</b>	<p>Hyperglycosylated in carcinoma tissue as compared with autologous normal epithelia.</p> <p>Glycosylation at Asn-198 is crucial for protein stability.</p>
<b>细胞定位</b>	Lateral cell membrane. Cell junction > tight junction. Co-localizes with CLDN7 at the lateral cell membrane and tight junction.

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**图片**

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Human EpCAM peptide (ab71915)

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