Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPK-00518)

TargetMol

CD44 Protein, Cynomolgus, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	CDw44;IN;MIC4;CD44;ECMR-III;CSPG8;HCELL;HUTCH-I;MC56;MDU2;Epican;MDU3;PGP-I;LHR
Protein Construction:	Gln21-Pro220 & Gln387-Ala428
Species:	Cynomolgus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	A0A2K5VJE0
Molecular Weight:	27.77 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 45-70 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Cynomolgus CD44, His Tag at 1μg/ml (100μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-CD44 Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC50 of 3.8ng/ml determined by ELISA.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS (pH 7.4). Typically, 8% trehalose is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

CD44 is a hyaluronan binding cell surface signal transducing receptor that influences motility, cell survival and proliferation as well as the formation of tumor microenvironment. CD44 contains two variable regions encoded by variable exons. Alternative splicing, which is often deregulated in cancer, can produce various isoforms of CD44 with properties that may have different tissue specific effects and therefore even diverse effects on cancer progression

Reference

Prochazka L, et al. Regulation of alternative splicing of CD44 in cancer. Cell Signal. 2014 Oct;26(10):2234-9. doi: 10.1016/j.cellsig.2014.07.01Epub 2014 Jul 13. PMID: 25025570.

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