

Product datasheet for AR00025PU-N

CD227 / Mucin-1 / MUC1 Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Native Proteins

Description: CD227 / Mucin-1 / MUC1 human protein, 50 kU

Species: Human

Protein Source: Cell culture Concentration: lot specific

Buffer: Presentation State: Purified

State: Liquid (0.2µm filtered) purified protein.

Buffer System: PBS pH 7.4 ± 0.2 containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative.

Preparation: Liquid (0.2µm filtered) purified protein.

Protein Description: Human Cancer Antigen CA15-3 (Breast Cancer) Antigen Grade. Known contaminants: 849

Units/ml (4%) Centocor CA125 RIA Assay 567 Units/ml (2.7%) Centocor CA19-9 RIA Assay

Note: Caution: Cell line supernatant tested negative for HIV1, HIV2, HCV antibodies, HIV Ag and

HBsAg. No test guarantees a product to be non-infectious. Therefore, all material derived

from human fluids or tissues should be considered as potentially infectious.

Store the protein undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Storage:

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Shelf life: one year from despatch. Stability:

RefSeq: NP 001018016

Locus ID: 4582 Cytogenetics: 1q22

Synonyms: MUC-1, PEMT, Episialin, EMA, H23AG, PUM, DF3, CA 15-3



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Summary:

This gene encodes a membrane-bound protein that is a member of the mucin family. Mucins are O-glycosylated proteins that play an essential role in forming protective mucous barriers on epithelial surfaces. These proteins also play a role in intracellular signaling. This protein is expressed on the apical surface of epithelial cells that line the mucosal surfaces of many different tissues including lung, breast stomach and pancreas. This protein is proteolytically cleaved into alpha and beta subunits that form a heterodimeric complex. The N-terminal alpha subunit functions in cell-adhesion and the C-terminal beta subunit is involved in cell signaling. Overexpression, aberrant intracellular localization, and changes in glycosylation of this protein have been associated with carcinomas. This gene is known to contain a highly polymorphic variable number tandem repeats (VNTR) domain. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane