

Product datasheet for **TP721048M**

Syndecan 1 (SDC1) (NM_002997) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human syndecan 1 (SDC1), transcript variant 2
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Gln23-Glu251
Tag:	C-6His
Predicted MW:	20.39 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl
Endotoxin:	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/µg of protein (< 1 EU/µg)
Reconstitution Method:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH ₂ O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_002988
Locus ID:	6382
UniProt ID:	P18827
RefSeq Size:	3217
Cytogenetics:	2p24.1
RefSeq ORF:	930
Synonyms:	CD138; SDC; SYND1; syndecan



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Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a transmembrane (type I) heparan sulfate proteoglycan and is a member of the syndecan proteoglycan family. The syndecans mediate cell binding, cell signaling, and cytoskeletal organization and syndecan receptors are required for internalization of the HIV-1 tat protein. The syndecan-1 protein functions as an integral membrane protein and participates in cell proliferation, cell migration and cell-matrix interactions via its receptor for extracellular matrix proteins. Altered syndecan-1 expression has been detected in several different tumor types. While several transcript variants may exist for this gene, the full-length natures of only two have been described to date. These two represent the major variants of this gene and encode the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), ECM-receptor interaction