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InnoCyto Inc.

15375 Barranca Pkwy, Suite I-103
Irvine, CA 92618
Email: info@innocyto.com
Phone: 1-949-418-7543

Biotin Human Trop1/EpCAM Protein (C-Fc-Avi)

Catalog Number:	806603, 806604
Size:	25 ug, 100 ug
Target Name:	EPCAM, TROP1, TACSTD1, CD326, DIAR5, EGP2, EGP314, EGP40, ESA, GA733-2, HNPCC8, HNPCC-8, KS1,
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Application:	ELISA, BLI
Format:	Liquid, Biotinylated
Expression Host:	CHO
Species:	Human
Sources:	Recombinant Human Trop1 (Gln24-Lys265) with C-terminus Fc-Avi tag is expressed in CHO cell. This protein was site-specifically labeled with Biotin by BirA ligase.
Accession Number:	P16422
Molecular Weight:	The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 55.7 kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, it migrates at approximately 60-65 kDa on SDS-PAGE.
Affinity Tag:	C-Fc-Avi
Purity:	>95% based on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition
Formulation:	1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin level:	Not tested
Protein Concentration:	25µg size is bottled at 0.2mg/mL concentration. 100 µg size is supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage and Handling:	Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks, or at -20°C or below for up to six months. The protein may be further diluted to 0.1 mg/mL using 0.22 µm-filtered PBS buffer (pH 7.4). For long-term storage, the diluted stock solution should be aliquoted and stored at ≤ –70°C to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. If additional dilution is required, carrier proteins such as FBS or BSA should be added to maintain protein stability.
Recommended Usage:	For detection, use a secondary reagent with this product.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Epithelial cell adhesion molecule (EpCAM), also known as CD326, TACSTD1, or EGP-2, is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that plays crucial roles in cell adhesion, proliferation, migration, and differentiation. EpCAM is predominantly expressed on the basolateral surface of most normal epithelial tissues, where it mediates calcium-independent homophilic cell-cell adhesion. Beyond its structural role, EpCAM functions as a signaling molecule that regulates cell proliferation and stem cell maintenance. Upon regulated intramembrane proteolysis by ADAM17 and presenilin-2/γ-secretase, EpCAM releases an intracellular domain (EpICD) that

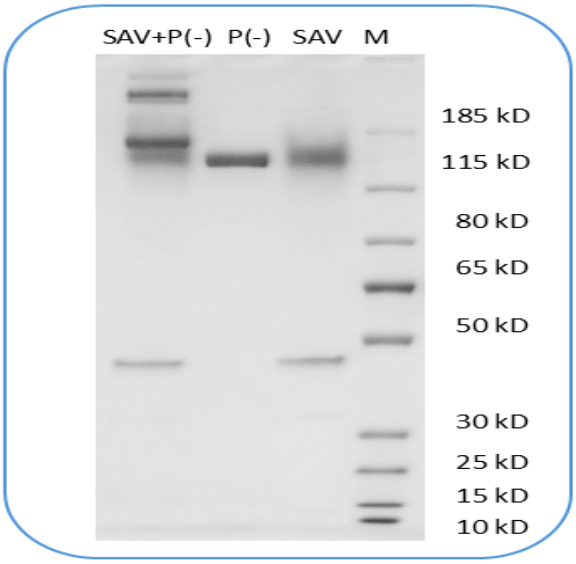
translocates to the nucleus and associates with transcription factors to promote expression of genes involved in cell cycle progression, including c-myc and cyclin D1.

Structurally, EpCAM is a 40 kDa protein consisting of an extracellular domain with two epidermal growth factor-like repeats and a thyroglobulin-like domain, a single transmembrane region, and a short cytoplasmic tail. The extracellular domain mediates homophilic interactions between EpCAM molecules on adjacent cells, forming cis-dimers on the same cell surface and trans-interactions between neighboring cells. The cytoplasmic domain contains binding sites for α-actinin and other cytoskeletal proteins, linking EpCAM to the actin cytoskeleton and enabling its role in cell adhesion and migration.

EpCAM primarily functions through homophilic binding (EpCAM-EpCAM interactions), though it can also interact with claudins and other tight junction proteins to modulate epithelial barrier function. The protein's signaling activity is regulated by proteolytic cleavage rather than traditional ligand-receptor mechanisms. EpCAM also interacts intracellularly with β-catenin and components of the Wnt signaling pathway, influencing stem cell properties and epithelial-mesenchymal transition.

In disease contexts, EpCAM is overexpressed in numerous epithelial cancers, including colorectal, breast, lung, pancreatic, ovarian, and gastric carcinomas, where high expression correlates with aggressive tumor behavior, metastasis, and poor prognosis. EpCAM is also a marker of cancer stem cells in several tumor types. Therapeutically, EpCAM has been extensively targeted through multiple approaches. Catumaxomab, a trifunctional bispecific antibody targeting EpCAM and CD3, was approved for malignant ascites treatment. EpCAM-directed CAR-T cell therapies are under investigation for solid tumors, and the molecule serves as a target for circulating tumor cell detection and isolation. Additionally, EpCAM-targeted antibody-drug conjugates and vaccines are in clinical development, establishing EpCAM as an important biomarker and therapeutic target in oncology.

PRODUCT DATA



Human Trop1 Protein (C-Fc-Avi) was biotinylated in vitro using BirA ligase. SDS-PAGE analysis under non-reducing (P−) conditions shows the protein has a purity greater than 95%. A gel shift assay using co-incubation with streptavidin indicates that the biotinylation efficiency of the Trop1 protein exceeds 90%.

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