9051 Mira Mesa Blvd, #910094
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MUC1 (47 a.a.) Human

Mucin-1 (47 a.a.) Human Recombinant
RCP1414

Product Overview

Name	MUC1 (47 a.a.) Human
Description	
Mucin-1 (47 a.a.) Human Recombinant	
Accession (Primary)	P15941
Synonyms	
KL-6, ADMCKD1, ADMCKD, Ca15-3, CD227.	
Source	
Escherichia Coli.	
Physical Appearance	
Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.	
Formulation	
Each mg was lyophilized with 1xPBS, 0.4% SDS and 4mM DTT.	
Stability	
Store lyophilized MUC1at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.	
Purity	
Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.	
Amino acid sequence	
L R P G S V V V Q L T L A F R E G T I N V H D V E T Q F N Q Y K T E A A S R Y N L T I S D V S G	
Solubility	
It is recommended to add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it on cell culture.	
Background	
Human Mucin-1 also known as MUC1, is a glycoprotein with extensive O-linked glycosylation of its extracellular domain. MUC1 has alpha and beta subunits that form a heterodimeric complex. The N-terminal alpha subunit roles in cell-adhesion and the C-terminal beta subunit is involved in cell signaling. Mucins line the apical surface of epithelial	

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cells in the stomach, lungs, intestines, eyes and other tissues. Mucins protect the body from infection by pathogen binding to oligosaccharides in the extracellular domain, preventing the pathogen from reaching the cell surface. Overexpression of MUC1 can be related to various cancers.

Precautions

MUC1 (47 a.a.) Human is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Target Information: (P15941)

Background

Human Mucin-1 also known as MUC1, is a glycoprotein with extensive O-linked glycosylation of its extracellular domain. MUC1 has alpha and beta subunits that form a heterodimeric complex. The N-terminal alpha subunit roles in cell-adhesion and the C-terminal beta subunit is involved in cell signaling. Mucins line the apical surface of epithelial cells in the stomach, lungs, intestines, eyes and other tissues. Mucins protect the body from infection by pathogen binding to oligosaccharides in the extracellular domain, preventing the pathogen from reaching the cell surface. Overexpression of MUC1 can be related to various cancers.