



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse SynCam/CADM1 Protein (aa 1-377, His Tag)

RPES1383

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1383

Size: 50µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_061240.3

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 38.5 kDa

AP Molecular Mass:

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: Cell adhesion molecule 1;Immunoglobulin superfamily member 4;IgSF4;Nectin-like protein 2;NECL-2;Synaptic cell adhesion molecule;SynCAM;Tumor suppressor in lung cancer 1;TSLC

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met1-His377

Background:

Members of the immunoglobulin superfamily often play key roles in intercellular adhesion. IGSF4 is a novel immunoglobulin (Ig)-like intercellular adhesion molecule. Three Ig-like domains are included in the extracellular domain of IGSF4 and mediate homophilic or heterophilic interactions independently of Ca^{2+} . The cytoplasmic domain of IGSF4 contains the binding motifs that connect to actin fibers. Since IGSF4 has been characterized by several independent research groups, this molecule is called by three names, TSLC1, SgIGSF and SynCAM. IGSF4 was first characterized as a tumor suppressor of non-small cell lung cancer and termed TSLC1. It is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the nectin family, which may be involved in neuronal migration, axon growth, pathfinding, and fasciculation on the axons of differentiating neurons. In addition, CADM1 may play diverse roles in the spermatogenesis including in the adhesion of spermatocytes and spermatids to Sertoli cells and for their normal differentiation into mature spermatozoa. In neuroblastoma, loss of CADM1 expression has recently been found in disseminated tumours with adverse outcome, prompting us to investigate its role in neuroblastoma tumour progression. The downregulation of CADM1 tumour suppressor gene expression is a critical event in neuroblastoma pathogenesis resulting in tumour progression.