

HEPACAM2 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-112519

BACKGROUND

HEPACAM (hepatocyte cell adhesion molecule) is a cytoplasmic protein that exists as a homodimer and is involved in regulating both cell-matrix interactions and cell motility. Additionally, HEPACAM is thought to suppress cellular proliferation, suggesting involvement in cell growth inhibition and tumor suppression, specifically with regard to hepatocellular carcinoma. HEPACAM2 is a 462 amino acid single-pass membrane protein that is related to HEPACAM and contains two Ig-like C2-type domains. Like HEPACAM, HEPACAM2 is important in cell-cell adhesion properties. The gene encoding HEPACAM2 is located in a region of human chromosome 7 that is associated with a variation of myoclonus dystonia, a rare genetic movement disorder that is characterized by a combination of dystonia and myoclonic jerks. In this variation, the phenotype of myoclonus dystonia is also associated with mental retardation and microcephaly. There are two isoforms of HEPACAM2 that are produced as a result of alternative splicing events.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HEPACAM2 (human) mapping to 7q21.3.

PRODUCT

HEPACAM2 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human HEPACAM2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

HEPACAM2 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive HEPACAM2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.