

# Recombinant human CD44 protein

Catalog Number: ATGP3785

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

---

### Expression system

Baculovirus

### Domain

21-220aa

### UniProt No.

P16070

### NCBI Accession No.

NP\_000601

### Alternative Names

CD44 antigen, CDw44, Epican, Extracellular matrix receptor III, ECMR-III, GP90 lymphocyte homing/adhesion receptor, HUTCH-I, Heparan sulfate proteoglycan, Hermes antigen, Hyaluronate receptor, Phagocytic glycoprotein 1, PGP-1, Phagocytic glycoprotein I, PGP-I, LHR, MDU2, MDU3, MIC4

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

---

### Molecular Weight

49 kDa (439aa)

### Concentration

0.25mg/ml (determined by absorbance at 280nm)

### Formulation

Liquid in. Phosphate-Buffered Saline (pH 7.4) containing 10% glycerol

### Purity

> 95% by SDS-PAGE

### Endotoxin level

< 1 EU per 1ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

### Tag

hIgG-His-Tag

### Application

SDS-PAGE

### Storage Condition

Can be stored at +2C to +8C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20C to -80C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

## BACKGROUND

---

### Description

CD44, also known as CD44 antigen isoform 1, is a cell-surface glycoprotein involved in cell-cell interactions, cell adhesion and migration. The most extensively characterized ligand for CD44 is hyaluronan, a component of the

# Recombinant human CD44 protein

Catalog Number: ATGP3785

extracellular matrix. It is expressed on the majority of immune cells. The binding of CD44 to hyaluronan is induced on T lymphocytes after activation by antigen and on monocytes after stimulation by inflammatory agents. It improves the prognostic efficacy of tumor differentiation. It might be determinant of differentiation characteristics, imparting properties of increased self-renewal, migration, and invasion. Also it involved in lymphocyte activation, recirculation and homing, and hematopoiesis. Recombinant human CD44, fused to hIgG-His-tag at C-terminus, was expressed in insect cell and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.

## Amino acid Sequence

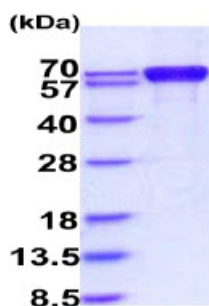
QIDLNITCRF AGVFHVEKNG RYSISRTEAA DLCKAFNSTL PTMAQMEKAL SIGFETCRYG FIEGHVVIPR IHPNSICAA  
NTGVYILTSN TSQYDTYCFN ASAPPEEDCT SVTDLPNAFD GPITITIVNR DGTRYVQKGE YRTNPEDIYP SNPTDDDVSS  
GSSSERSSTS GGYIFYTFST VHPIPEDDSP WITDSTDRIP LEPKSCDKTH TCPPCPAPEL LGGPSVFLFP PKPKDTLMIS  
RTPEVTCVVV DVSHEDPEVK FNWYVDGVEV HNAKTKPREE QYNSTYRVVS VLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVS NKALPAPIEK  
TISKAKGQPR EPQVYTLPPS RDELTKNQVS LTCLVKGFPY SDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTT PVLDSGGSF FLYSKLTVDK  
SRWQQGNVFS CSVMHEALHN HYTQKSLSL S PGKHHHHHH

## General References

Jackson DG., et al. (1992) Biol Chem. 267:4732-4739.  
Morine Y., et al. (2017) Anticancer Res. 37:5701-5705.

## DATA

### SDS-PAGE



3ug by SDS-PAGE under reducing condition and visualized by coomassie blue stain.

15% SDS-PAGE (3ug)