

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human MUC16 protein ab164957

[1 References](#) [1 Image](#)

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human MUC16 protein
Expression system	Wheat germ
Accession	<u>Q8WXI7</u>
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	VSRTEVMPSSRTSIPGPAQSTMSLDISDEVVTRLSTSPIMT ESAEITTT QTGYSLATSQVTLPLGTSMFLSGTHSTMSQGLSHSEMTN LMSRG
Predicted molecular weight	36 kDa including tags
Amino acids	9615 to 9709
Tags	GST tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab164957** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Western blot
	ELISA
Form	Liquid

Additional notes

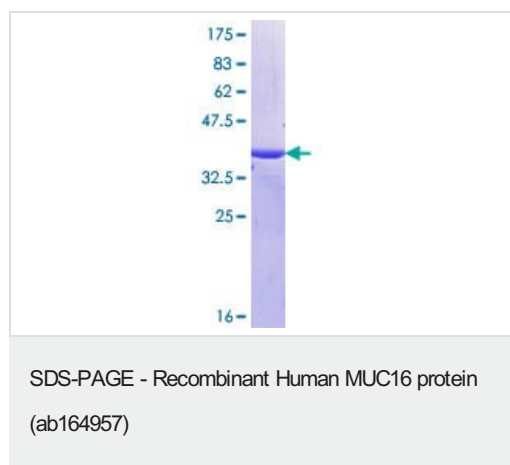
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl
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General Info

Function	Thought to provide a protective, lubricating barrier against particles and infectious agents at mucosal surfaces.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in corneal and conjunctival epithelia (at protein level). Overexpressed in ovarian carcinomas and ovarian low malignant potential (LMP) tumors as compared to the expression in normal ovarian tissue and ovarian adenomas.
Sequence similarities	Contains 2 ANK repeats. Contains 56 SEA domains.
Domain	Composed of three domains, a Ser-, Thr-rich N-terminal domain, a repeated domain containing more than 60 partially conserved tandem repeats of 156 amino acids each (AAs 12061-21862) and a C-terminal transmembrane domain with a short cytoplasmic tail.
Post-translational modifications	Heavily O-glycosylated; expresses both type 1 and type 2 core glycans. Heavily N-glycosylated; expresses primarily high mannose and complex bisecting type N-linked glycans. May be phosphorylated. Phosphorylation of the intracellular C-terminal domain may induce proteolytic cleavage and the liberation of the extracellular domain into the extracellular space. May contain numerous disulfide bridges. Association of several molecules of the secreted form may occur through interchain disulfide bridges providing an extraordinarily large gel-like matrix in the extracellular space or in the lumen of secretory ducts.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Secreted > extracellular space. May be liberated into the extracellular space following the phosphorylation of the intracellular C-terminus which induces the proteolytic cleavage and liberation of the extracellular domain.

Images



ab164957 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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