DKK3, Human CellExp™, human recombinant

CATALOG #: 7243-50  50 µg

ALTERNATE NAMES: DKK3, REIC, RIG

SOURCE: HEK 293 cells (Pro 23 - Ile 350)

PURITY: ≥ 95% by SDS-PAGE gel

MOL. WEIGHT: This protein is fused with 6×His tag at the C-terminus, has a calculated MW of 37.6 kDa. The predicted N-terminus is Pro 23. DTT-reduced Protein migrates as 50-60 kDa due to glycosylation.

ENDOTOXIN LEVEL: <1 EU/µg by LAL method

FORM: Lyophilized

FORMULATION: Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS. Generally 5-8% Mannitol or trehalose is added as a protectant before lyophilization.

STORAGE CONDITIONS: Store at -20°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C and use within 3 months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.

RECONSTITUTION: Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH 7.4 to a concentration of 50 µg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -20°C.

DESCRIPTION: Members of the Dickkopf-related protein family (DKK-1, -2, -3, and -4) are secreted proteins with two cysteine-rich domains separated by a linker region. And DKK3 has been proposed as tumor suppressor gene and a marker for tumor blood vessels. DKK3 is the only DKK family member abundantly expressed in normal lung, but silenced by promoter hypermethylation in a large fraction of lung cancer cell lines and lung tumors. Downregulation of DKK3 was correlated with tumor progression and expression of nuclear beta-catenin in lung tumors. Ectopic expression of DKK3 in lung cancer cells with DKK3 hypermethylation induced apoptosis and inhibited TCF-4 activity as well as nuclear accumulation of beta-catenin and expression of TCF-4 targets c-Myc and cyclin D1. DKK3 modulates FGF and Activin/Nodal signaling to regulate mesendoderm induction during early Xenopus development, was reported.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY: Measured by its ability to inhibit proliferation of HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 2.0-11.4 µg/ml.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY! Not to be used in humans.