



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual  
Recombinant Human TSPAN8/Tetraspanin 8 Protein  
(Fc Tag)  
RPES3515

#### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES3515

**Size:** 20µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** P19075

#### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 37.6 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 46 kDa

**Tag:** N-Fc

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by reducing 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:** CO-029;TM4SF3

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Lys110-Asn205

## Background:

Tetraspanin 8 (TSPAN8) as an important modulator of melanoma invasiveness, and several of its transcriptional regulators, which affect TSPAN8 expression during melanoma progression toward an invasive stage. p53 as a negative regulator of Tspan8 expression. p53 as a regulator of melanoma invasion and the concept that reactivating p53 could provide a strategy for modulating not only proliferative but also invasive capacity in melanoma treatment. Tetraspanin 8 (TSPAN8) is a tumor-associated antigen implicated in tumor progression and metastasis. TSPAN8 may play an important role in mCRC cell invasion. TSPAN8 was overexpressed in human gastric cancer tissues and gastric cancer cell lines compared with the normal. TSPAN8 overexpression promoted cell proliferation and invasion, while TSPAN8 suppression inhibited cell proliferation and invasion. TSPAN8 could activate the ERK MAPK pathway in gastric cancer cells, and MEK-ERK inhibition reversed the effects of TSPAN8 overexpression on cell proliferation and invasion.