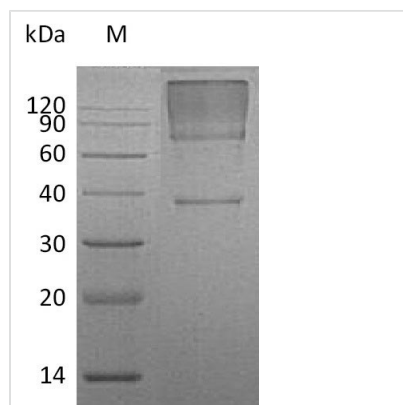




Recombinant Human Glypican-3 (GPC3), partial (Active)

Product Code	CSB-AP005371HU
Abbreviation	Recombinant Human GPC3 protein, partial (Active)
Uniprot No.	P51654
Storage Buffer	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered 1xPBS, pH 7.4
Product Type	Others
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human FGFb (146AA) at 2 µg/ml can bind Human GPC3 (C-6His), the EC50 of Human GPC3 (C-6His) is not higher than 50 ng/ml.
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Sequence	QPPPPPPDATCHQVRSFFQRLQPGLKWVPETPVPGSDDLQVCLPKGPTCCSR KMEEKYQLTARLNMEQLLQSASMELKFLIIQNAAVFQEAFEIVVRHAKNYTNAM FKNNYPSLTPQAFEFVGEFFTDVSLYLGS DINVDDMVNELFDSLFPVIYTQLM NPGLPDSALDINECLRGARRDLKVFGNFPKLIMTQVSKSLQVTRIFLQALNLGIE VINTTDHLKFSKDCGRMLTRMWYCSYCQGLMMVKPCGGYCNVVMQGC MAG VVEIDKYWREYILSLEELVNGMYRIYDMENVLLGLFSTIHDSIQYVQKNAGKLT TIGKLCAHSQQRQYRSAYYPEDLFIDKKVLKVAHVEHEETLSSRRRELIQKLKS FISFYSALPGYICSHSPVAENDTLCWNGQELVERYSQKAARNGMKNQFNLHEL KMKGPEPVVSQIIDKLKHINQLLRTMSMPKGRVLDKNLDEEGFESGDCGDDDED ECIGGSGDGMIVKNQLRFLAELAYDLVDVDDAPGNSQQATPKDNEISTFHNLG NVH
Research Area	Cancer
Source	Mammalian cell
Target Names	GPC3
Expression Region	25-559aa
Tag Info	C-terminal 6xHis-tagged
Mol. Weight	61.6 kDa
Protein Length	Partial
Image	



(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.

Description

GPC3, part of the glypican family, is a large protein found on cell surfaces, weighing in at 66,000 kDa [1]. It plays a crucial role in regulating cell growth and death during development by interacting with other surface proteins and influencing the activity of growth factors [2].

Composed of a core protein weighing 70 kDa and two highly charged heparan sulfate side chains, GPC3 acts like a magnet, pulling in important signaling molecules from the surrounding tumor environment and helping cells recognize and respond to them [3]. In human liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma or HCC), GPC3 is particularly abundant, making it a promising diagnostic marker [4]. Its impact on cell behavior and tumor formation varies depending on the tissue involved [5].

In HCC, GPC3 fuels tumor growth by revving up the canonical Wnt pathway and tweaking other signaling routes like YAP and hedgehog [6][7]. It's a familiar face in liver and skin cancers, being notably high in melanoma [8]. Plus, during normal growth, it pitches in by controlling cell numbers through regulating cell birth and death [9].

Yet, despite its prominence, we're still scratching our heads over GPC3's exact role in cancer [10][11][12][13]. More digging is needed to uncover how and why GPC3 goes into overdrive in cancers like liver, skin, and thyroid [14][15]. Its link to changes in cell behavior, like the switch from stationary to mobile in liver cancer, is also ripe for exploration [16]. And it's not just liver and skin - GPC3 also seems to give a boost to cervical cancer cells [17].

References:

- [1] X. Yu, Y. Li, S. Chen, Y. Shi, & F. Xu, "Differential expression of glypican-3 (gpc3) in lung squamous cell carcinoma and lung adenocarcinoma and its clinical significance", *Genetics and Molecular Research*, vol. 14, no. 3, p. 10185-10192, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.4238/2015.august.28.2>
- [2] M. Mateos, K. Beyer, E. López-Laso, J. Siles, J. Pérez-Navero, M. Peñaet al., "Simpson-golabi-behmel syndrome type 1 and hepatoblastoma in a patient with a novel exon 2-4 duplication of the gpc3 gene", *American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A*, vol. 161, no. 5, p. 1091-1095, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajmg.a.35738>
- [3] L. Sun, F. Gao, Z. Gao, L. Ao, N. Li, S. Maet al., "Shed antigen-induced blocking effect on car-t cells targeting glypican-3 in hepatocellular carcinoma",



Journal for Immunotherapy of Cancer, vol. 9, no. 4, p. e001875, 2021.

<https://doi.org/10.1136/jitc-2020-001875>

[4] B. Liu, S. Paranjpe, W. Bowen, A. Bell, J. Luo, Y. Yuet al., "Investigation of the role of glypican 3 in liver regeneration and hepatocyte proliferation", The FASEB Journal, vol. 24, no. S1, 2010.

https://doi.org/10.1096/fasebj.24.1_supplement.39.1

[5] L. Li, R. Jin, X. Zhang, F. Lv, L. Liu, D. Liu et al., "Oncogenic activation of glypican-3 by c-myc in human hepatocellular carcinoma", Hepatology, vol. 56, no. 4, p. 1380-1390, 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.25891>

[6] A. Kolluri and M. Ho, "The role of glypican-3 in regulating wnt, yap, and hedgehog in liver cancer", Frontiers in Oncology, vol. 9, 2019.

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fonc.2019.00708>

[7] J. Filmus and M. Capurro, "Glypican-3: a marker and a therapeutic target in hepatocellular carcinoma", FEBS Journal, vol. 280, no. 10, p. 2471-2476, 2013.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/febs.12126>

[8] T. Nakatsura, H. Kohno, T. Kubo, Y. Yamada, S. Senju, T. Katagiri et al., "Mouse homologue of a novel human oncofetal antigen, glypican-3, evokes T-cell-mediated tumor rejection without autoimmune reactions in mice", Clinical Cancer Research, vol. 10, no. 24, p. 8630-8640, 2004.

<https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.ccr-04-1177>

[9] D. Baumhoer, L. Tornillo, S. Stadlmann, M. Roncalli, E. Diamantis, & L. Terracciano, "Glypican 3 expression in human nonneoplastic, preneoplastic, and neoplastic tissues", American Journal of Clinical Pathology, vol. 129, no. 6, p. 899-906, 2008. <https://doi.org/10.1309/hcqwppwd50xhd2dw6>

[10] M. Feng and M. Ho, "Glypican-3 antibodies: a new therapeutic target for liver cancer", FEBS Letters, vol. 588, no. 2, p. 377-382, 2013.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.febslet.2013.10.002>

[11] M. Feng, R. Wang, W. Chen, Y. Man, W. Figg, X. Wan et al., "Therapeutically targeting glypican-3 via a conformation-specific single-domain antibody in hepatocellular carcinoma", Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, vol. 110, no. 12, 2013. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1217868110>

[12] X. Zhu, J. Yuan, T. Zhu, Y. Li, & X. Cheng, "Long noncoding RNA glypican 3 (GPC3) antisense transcript 1 promotes hepatocellular carcinoma progression via epigenetically activating GPC3", FEBS Journal, vol. 283, no. 20, p. 3739-3754, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1111/febs.13839>

[13] M. Miura, N. Fujinami, Y. Shimizu, S. Mizuno, K. Saito, T. Suzuki et al., "Usefulness of plasma full-length glypican-3 as a predictive marker of hepatocellular carcinoma recurrence after radical surgery", Oncology Letters, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.3892/ol.2020.11371>

[14] T. Nakatsura, T. Kageshita, S. Ito, K. Wakamatsu, M. Monji, Y. Ikuta et al., "Identification of glypican-3 as a novel tumor marker for melanoma", Clinical Cancer Research, vol. 10, no. 19, p. 6612-6621, 2004.

<https://doi.org/10.1158/1078-0432.ccr-04-0348>

[15] K. Yamanaka, Y. Ito, N. Okuyama, K. Noda, H. Matsumoto, H. Yoshida et al., "Immunohistochemical study of glypican 3 in thyroid cancer", Oncology, vol. 73, no. 5-6, p. 389-394, 2007. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000136159>

[16] X. Qi, D. Wu, H. Cui, N. Ma, J. Su, Y. Wan et al., "Silencing of the glypican-3 gene affects the biological behavior of human hepatocellular carcinoma cells", Molecular Medicine Reports, vol. 10, no. 6, p. 3177-3184, 2014. <https://doi.org/10.3892/mmr.2014.2600>



[17] R. Hu and Z. Zhu, "Elk1?activated gpc3?as1/gpc3 axis promotes the proliferation and migration of cervical cancer cells", The Journal of Gene Medicine, vol. 21, no. 8, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jgm.3099>

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL method.

Shelf Life

The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself.
Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.