**DESCRIPTION**

**Species Reactivity**
Human

**Specificity**
Detects human Glypican 3 in ELISAs and Western blots. Does not cross-react with recombinant human (rh) Glypican-2, rhGlypican-5, or rhGlypican-6.

**Source**
Monoclonal Mouse IgG2A Clone # 307801

**Purification**
Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant

**Immunogen**
Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Glypican 3
Gln25-Val558
Accession # P51654.1

**Conjugate**
Phycoerythrin

**Excitation Wavelength:** 488 nm

**Emission Wavelength:** 565-605 nm

**Formulation**
Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

**APPLICATIONS**

**Flow Cytometry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended Concentration</th>
<th>Sample</th>
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<tr>
<td>10 µL/10⁶ cells</td>
<td>See Below</td>
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**DATA**

**Flow Cytometry**

Detection of Glypican 3 in HepG2 Human Cell Line by Flow Cytometry. HepG2 human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line was stained with Mouse Anti-Human Glypican 3 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB2119P, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # IC003P, open histogram). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Shipping**
The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage**
Protect from light. Do not freeze.

- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.
Glypicans (GPC) are a family of heparan sulfate proteoglycans that are attached to the cell surface by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. Six members of this family have been identified in mammals (GPC1-GPC6). All glypican core proteins contain an N-terminal signal peptide, a large globular cysteine-rich domain (CRD) with 14 invariant cysteine residues, a stalk-like region containing the heparan sulfate attachment sites, and a C-terminal GPI attachment site. While gypican proteins do not share strong amino acid sequence identity (they range from 17-63%), the conserved cysteine residues in their CRDs suggest similarity in their three-dimensional structure (1, 2).

Mutations in GPC3 cause a rare disorder in humans, Simpson-Golabi-Behmel Syndrome, which is characterized by pre and postnatal overgrowth of multiple tissues and organs and an increased risk for developing embryonic tumors (3). These features are also present in the mouse knock-out of GPC3 indicating that GPC3 regulates cell survival and inhibits cell proliferation during development (4). Glypican 3 has been implicated in regulating many different signaling pathways including: IGF, FGF, BMP, and Wnt. An endoproteolytic processing of GPC3 by proprotein convertases is required for the modulation of Wnt signaling (5). Direct interaction with FGF-basic has been observed and is mediated by the heparan sulfate chains (6).

References: