Human recombinant Endocan / ESM-1 (50 kDa)
Carrying a unique DS / DS chain

Description
Endocan also called endothelial cell specific molecule 1 (ESM-1) is a secreted proteoglycan of 50 kDa constituted by a protein core of 20 kDa and a single chain of dermatan sulfate linked to the serine 137 (Bechard et al 2001; Sarrazin et al 2010). Endocan binds via its DS / CS chain pro-angiogenic molecule such as HGF/SF and regulated their activities. This CS / DS proteoglycan is a biomarker of endothelial dysfunction in cancer and in sepsis.

Source
The recombinant human endocan / ESM-1 is produced by a HEK293 cell line overexpressing human endocan. This cell line called BL10.1 was obtained by transformation of HEK293 cells with cDNA encoding for human endocan. Recombinant endocan was purified by ion exchange chromatography followed by affinity chromatography using a monoclonal anti-human endocan antibody.

Molecular Mass
As a result of post-translational modification, human endocan / ESM-1 is secreted as a 50 kDa proteoglycan.

Formulation
Ten µg of recombinant endocan / ESM-1 in a solution in phosphate buffer saline (PBS) at 100 µg/mL.

Storage
Human endocan / ESM-1 can be aliquoted upon reception and stored frozen at -80°C until final use. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Applications
Bioassays: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.

Western Blot: Can be used as a standard for molecular weight (50 kDa).

Elisa: Can be used for the quantification of human endocan in serum, plasma or culture supernatant as a standard.
**References**


**BACKGROUND**

Endocan, also known as endothelial cell-specific molecule (ESM-1), was originally discovered in endothelial cells from the lungs by Lassalle and collaborators (Lassalle et al. 1996). Structurally, endocan is a dermatan sulfate proteoglycan of 50 kDa that is freely circulating in blood (Bechard et al. 2001a; Sarrazin et al. 2010a). Endocan / ESM-1 binds CD11a/CD18 integrin (also called LFA-1 for Leukocyte Function-associated Antigen-1) on human leukocytes inhibiting consequently its binding to ICAM-1 and transendothelial migration (Bechard et al. 2001b; De Freitas Caires et al. 2009). Moreover, endocan / ESM-1 has been recently described as a biomarker of tip cells (Sarrazin et al. 2010b). The expression of endocan / ESM-1 is upregulated by pro-inflammatory molecules such as tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFa), and pro-angiogenic molecules such as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF-2) (Grigoriu et al. 2006; Sarrazin et al. 2006; Maurage et al. 2009). Endocan / ESM-1 binds via its dermatan sulfate chain to hepatocyte growth factor/scatter factor (HGF/SF) (Bechard et al. 2001a; Sarrazin et al. 2010b). Elevated blood levels of endocan / ESM-1 has been reported in patients with lung and kidney cancers as well as in patients with severe sepsis (Bechard et al. 2001b; Scherpereel et al. 2003; Grigoriu et al. 2006; Scherpereel et al. 2006; Sarrazin et al. 2010b; Leroy et al. 2010).

**Endocan Background Bibliography**


Bechard et al. (2001b) Human ESM-1 binds directly to the integrin CD11a/CD18 (LFA-1) and blocks binding to ICAM-1. *J. Immunol.* 167:3099-3106.


**Companion products**

- Anti-human endocan/ESM-1 mAb (C-ter) ; clone MEP14 : LIA-1001
- Anti-human endocan/ESM-1 mAb (N-ter) ; clone MEP21 : LIA-0902
- DIYEK EndoMark H1 (ImmunoAssay against human endocan) : LIK-1101
- Dermatan sulfate chains from recombinant human endocan : LIDS-1001
- Human recombinant endocan/ESM-1 20 kDa : LIP-1002
- Mouse recombinant endocan/ESM-1 20 kDa : LIP-1102