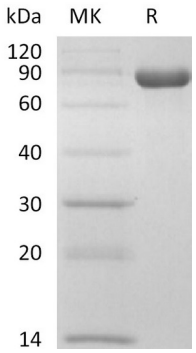
Product Name: Recombinant Cynomolgus Nectin-4 (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHV2196

Summary

Name	Nectin-4/PVRL4/PRR4/LNIR
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Cynomolgus Poliovirus Receptor-Related Protein 4 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly32-Ser349 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	L0N6D9
Host	Human Cells
Species	Cynomolgus
Predicted Molecular Mass	61 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20m PB,150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names	PVRL4; Nectin-4; Ig superfamily receptor LNIR; Poliovirus receptor-related protein 4; PRR4; LNIR
Background	Nectin-4 (PVRL4) is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein which belongs to the nectin family of Ig superfamily proteins. It contains two Ig-like C2-type domains and one Ig-like V-type domain. PVRL4 seems to be involved in cell adhesion through trans-homophilic and -heterophilic interactions, the latter including specifically interactions with nectin-1. It does not act as receptor for alpha-herpesvirus entry into cells. It is predominantly expressed in placenta, the embryo and breast carcinoma. But it is not detected in normal breast epithelium. The soluble form is produced by proteolytic cleavage at the cell surface (shedding), probably by ADAM17. Mutations in this gene are the cause of ectodermal dysplasia-syndactyly syndrome type 1, an autosomal recessive disorder.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.