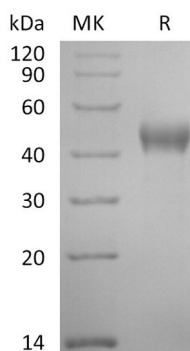


Summary

Name	Nectin-2/CD112/PVRL2/Pvr/Mph/Pvs
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Cynomolgus Nectin cell adhesion molecule 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln32-Gly360 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	A0A2K5U084
Host	Human Cells
Species	Cynomolgus
Predicted Molecular Mass	36.3 kDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
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.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Cynomolgus Nectin-2 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHV2432



Alternative Names

Nectin-2; CD112; PVRL2; HVEB; PRR2

Background

CD112 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the Immunoglobulin superfamily. It comprises one Ig-like V-type domain and two Ig-like C2-type domains in the extracellular region. The V domain is believed to mediate nectin binding to its ligands. Nectin2 is known to bind the pseudorabies virus, and herpes simplex virus2 (HSV2), involving in cell to cell spreading of these viruses. It does not bind poliovirus. As a homophilic adhesion molecule, CD112 is found concentrated in adherens junctions, and exists on neurons, endothelial cells, epithelial cells and fibroblasts. CD112 has been identified as the ligand for DNAM-1 (CD226), and the interaction of CD226/CD112 mediates cytotoxicity and cytokine secretion by T and NK cells. The costimulatory responses may be a critical component in allergic reactions and may therefore become targets for anti-allergic therapy.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.