

Recombinant Human CLEC1B/CLEC2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031326

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

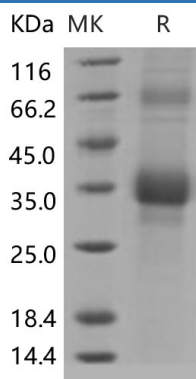
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CLEC1B/CLEC2 protein Gln 58-Pro 229, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	22.7 kDa
Observed MW	35-38 kDa
Accession	NP_057593.3
Bio-activity	Immobilized human Podoplanin at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human CLEC1B-His, The EC ₅₀ of biotinylated human CLEC1B-His is 0.71 µg/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 76 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 76 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

CLEC1B, also known as CLEC2, is a C-type lectin-like receptor expressed in myeloid cells and NK cells. Natural killer (NK) cells express multiple calcium-dependent (C-type) lectin-like receptors, such as CD94 and NKG2D, that interact with major histocompatibility complex class I molecules and either inhibit or activate cytotoxicity and cytokine secretion. CLEC2 acts as a receptor for the platelet-aggregating snake venom protein rhodocytin. Rhodocytin binding leads to tyrosine phosphorylation and this promotes the binding of spleen tyrosine kinase (Syk) and initiation of downstream tyrosine phosphorylation events and activation of PLC-gamma-2. CLEC2 contains 1 C-type lectin domain and is expressed preferentially in the liver. It acts as an attachment factor for human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) and facilitates its capture by platelets.

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