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# Recombinant Mouse CD302/CLEC13A Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040534

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

#### **Description**

Species Mouse

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse CD302/CLEC13A protein Met 1-His 156, with an C-

terminal hFc

 Mol\_Mass
 42.6 kDa

 Accession
 Q9DCG2-2

**Bio-activity** Not validated for activity

## **Properties**

Purity > 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin**  $< 1.0 \text{ EU per } \mu\text{g}$  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

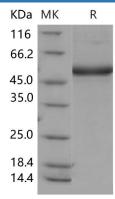
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

**Reconstitution** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

## Data



> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

CD302/CLEC13A (C-type lectin domain family 13 member A), also known as C-type lectin receptor DCL-1, is a type I transmembrane C-type lectin DCL-1/CD302. DCL-1 protein was highly conserved among the human, mouse, and rat orthologs. DCL-1 ectodomain contains only one CRD, whereas other type I transmembrane C-type lectins contain more than one domain (e.g. selectins and MMR). DCL-1 CP contains several putative motifs, including a Tyr-based internalization, a cluster of acidic amino acids, and Ser and Tyr phosphorylation motifs, suggesting that DCL-1 CP mediates not only endocytosis and late endosome targeting but also signaling. DCL-1 may be another cell/matrix adhesion receptor integrated in cell adhesion complexes and that DCL-1 dysfunction may affect APC adhesion and migration, causing suppression of APC function.

## For Research Use Only

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