# Recombinant Human PVRL1/NECTIN1/CD111 protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number: PDMH100414**

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

## Description

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|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |
| **Source** | HEK293 Cells-derived Human PVRL1 protein Met1-Thr334, with an C-terminal His |
| **Calculated MW** | 36.6 kDa |
| **Observed MW** | 40-60 kDa |
| **Accession** | Q15223 |
| **Bio-activity** | Not validated for activity |

## Properties

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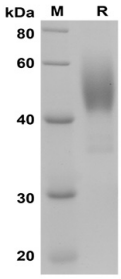
|---|---|
| **Purity** | > 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| **Endotoxin** | < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method |
| **Storage** | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months. |
| **Shipping** | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| **Formulation** | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol. |
| **Reconstitution** | It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis. |

## Data




SDS-PAGE analysis of Human PVRL1/NECTIN1/CD111 proteins, 2μg/lane of Recombinant Human PVRL1/NECTIN1/CD111 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 40-60 KD.

## Background

Nectin-1 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the Ig superfamily. Nectin-1 promotes cell-cell contacts by forming homophilic or heterophilic trans-dimers. Heterophilic interactions have been detected between Nectin-1 and Nectin-3 and between Nectin-1 and Nectin-4. Nectin ECDs contain three Ig like domains: an N terminal V type that mediates ligand binding, and two C2 type. Nectin-1 binds viral Glycoprotein D to mediate Herpesvirus (but not Poxvirus) entry into vaginal mucosa, sensory neurons and fibroblasts. In forming adherens junctions and synapses, Nectin-1 and Nectin-3 initiate cell-cell interactions, recruiting αvβ3 integrin extracellularly and cadherins intracellularly through afadin and other junctional proteins. These interactions organize the cytoskeleton, strengthen attachment to basement membrane and promote further cell-cell connections. Nectin-1 and Nectin-3 have been found to localize assymetrically along the chemical synapse, with Nectin-1 primarily on the axonal side and Nectin-3 on the dendritic side. Deficiency of Nectin-1 can result in cleft lip/palate ectodermal dysplasia. Nectin-1 downregulation in epithelial cancers is mediated in part by ectodomain shedding, but it may contribute to invasiveness.