

## Recombinant Mouse CD302/CLEC13A Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSM040533

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

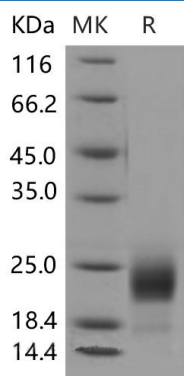
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse CD302/CLEC13A protein Met 1-His 156, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	17 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	23 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	Q9DCG2-2
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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.