Recombinant Human DC-SIGNR/CD299/CLEC4M Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031526

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

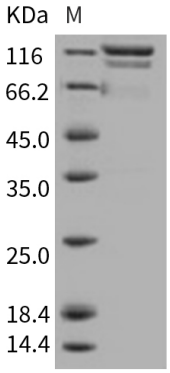
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human DC-SIGNR/CD299/CLEC4M protein Ser 78-Glu 399, with an N-terminal hFc
Calculated MW	65.0 kDa
Observed MW	110-140 kDa & 65-70 kDa
Accession	NP_055072.3
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

C-type lectin domain family 4, member M, also known as DC-SIGNR and CLEC4M, is a type II integral membrane protein that is 77% amino acid identical to DC-SIGN, an HIV gp120-binding protein. Though the encoded gene located in the same chromosome, DC-SIGN is expressed solely on dendritic cells, while DC-SIGNR is predominantly found in liver sinusoidal endothelial cells and lymph node, as well as placental endothelium. DC-SIGNR exists as a homotetramer, and the tandem repeat domain, also called neck domain, mediates oligermerization. DC-SIGNR is ragarded as a pathogen-recognition receptor involved in peripheral immune surveillance in liver, and probably mediate the endocytosis of pathogens which are subsequently degraded in lysosomal compartments. DC-SIGNR appears to selectively recognize and bind many viral surface glycoproteins containing high mannose N-linked oligosaccharides in a calcium-dependent manner, including HIV-1 gp120, HIV-2 gp120, SIV gp120, ebolavirus glycoproteins, HCV E2, and human SARS coronavirus protein S, as well as the cellular adhesion protein ICAM3. DC-SIGNR have been thought to play an important role in establishing HIV infection by enhancing trans-infection of CD4(+)T cells in the regional lymph nodes. It may affect susceptibility to HIV infection by a mechanism that is different in females and males. DC-SIGNR can bind to hepatitis C virus (HCV), and its polymorphism might affect HCV loads supporting the concept that DC-SIGNR contributes to HCV replication efficacy.

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