

Recombinant Human PVRL1/NECTIN1/CD111 protein (His tag)



Catalog Number:PDMH100133

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

Description

Synonyms

Poliovirus Receptor-Related Protein 1;Herpes Virus Entry Mediator C;Herpesvirus Entry Mediator C;HveC;Herpesvirus Ig-Like Receptor;HIGR;Nectin-1;CD111;PVR L1;HVEC;PRR1;ED4;HIGR;HV1S;HVEC;nectin-1;OFC7;PRR;PVRR;PVRR1;SK-12

Species

Human

Expression Host

HEK293 Cells

Sequence

Met1-Thr334

Accession

Q15223

Calculated Molecular Weight

36.6 kDa

Observed molecular weight

45 kDa

Tag

C-His

Properties

Purity

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin

Please contact us for more information.

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% Tween80 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.

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 $\alpha\beta\beta$ 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 asymmetrically 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.

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