



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual  
Recombinant Mouse CLEC3B/Tetranectin Protein  
(His Tag)  
RPES1943

Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES1943

**Size:** 50µg

**Species:** Mouse

**Expression host:** HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** P43025

Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 20.7 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 25 kDa

**Tag:** C-His

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** 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

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

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** Tna

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Met 1-Val 202

## Background:

Tetranectin (TN), also known as C-type lectin domain family 3, member B (CLEC3B) is a member of the C-type lectin Family. It is plasminogen kringle 4 binding protein and regulates fibrinolysis and proteolytic processes via binding to plasminogen. Tetranectin has been suggested to play a role in tissue remodeling, due to its ability to stimulate plasminogen activation and its expression in developing tissues such as developing bone and muscle. Tetranectin enhances plasminogen activation by a tissue-type plasminogen activator so that it has been suggested to play a role in tissue remodeling. Tetranectin may play a role in the wound healing process. Tetranectin may play a role in neurological diseases and may serve as a diagnostic aid in multiple sclerosis (MS). Tetranectin was found significantly under-expressed in both serum and saliva of metastatic oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) compared to primary OSCC. Tetranectin is thought to enhance proteolytic processes enabling tumor cells to invade and metastasize.