



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human CD112/Nectin-2 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES2290

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2290

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: Q92692

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 36.6 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 50 kDa

Tag: C-6His

Bio-activity: Immobilized Human DNAM-Fc(Cat: PKSH033729) at 2µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Human Nectin-2-His. The ED50 of Human Nectin-2-His is 0.79 ug/ml .

Purity: > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.

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

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: Poliovirus Receptor-Related Protein 2; Herpes Virus Entry Mediator B; Herpesvirus Entry Mediator B; HveB; Nectin-2; CD112; PVRL2; HVEB; PRR2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Gln32-Leu360

Background:

CD112 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the Immunoglobulin superfamily. It comprises one Ig-like V-type domain and two Ig-like C2-type domains in the extracellular region. The V domain is believed to mediate nectin binding to its ligands. Nectin2 is known to bind the pseudorabies virus, and herpes simplex virus2 (HSV2), involving in cell to cell spreading of these viruses. It does not bind poliovirus. As a homophilic adhesion molecule, CD112 is found concentrated in adherens junctions, and exists on neurons, endothelial cells, epithelial cells and fibroblasts. CD112 has been identified as the ligand for DNAM (CD226), and the interaction of CD226/CD112 mediates cytotoxicity and cytokine secretion by T and NK cells. The costimulatory responses may be a critical component in allergic reactions and may therefore become targets for anti-allergic therapy.