

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual Recombinant Human DPP4/DPPIV/CD26 Protein (Fc Tag) RPES3074

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3074 **Size:** 10μg

Species: Human Cells

Uniprot: P27487

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 111.7 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 10530 kDa

Tag: N-Fc

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: $< 1.0 \text{ EU per } \mu\text{g}$ as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue

ice. Upon receipt, store it immediately at<-20°C.

Formulation: Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.

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

Application:

Synonyms: Dipeptidyl peptidase 4; ADABP; Adenosine deaminase complexing protein 2;

ADCP-2; Dipeptidyl peptidase IV; DPP IV; T-cell activation antigen CD26

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Asn29-Pro766

Background:

CD26 is a signal-anchor for type II membrane protein that belongs to the peptidase S9B family. CD26 is expressed specifically in lymphatic vessels but not in blood vessels in the skin, small intestine, esophagus, ovary, breast and prostate glands. It acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding at least ADA, CAV1, IGF2R, and PTPRC. It's binding to CAV1 and CARD11 induces T-cell proliferation and NF-kappa-B activation in a T-cell receptor/CD3-dependent manner. Its interaction with ADA also regulates lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion. In association with FAP is involved in the pericellular proteolysis of the extracellular matrix (ECM), the migration and invasion of endothelial cells into the ECM. It may be involved in the promotion of lymphatic endothelial cells adhesion, migration and tube formation. When overexpressed, it enhanced cell proliferation, a process inhibited by GPC3. It acts also as a serine exopeptidase with a dipeptidyl peptidase activity that regulates various physiological processes by cleaving peptides in the circulation, including many chemokines, mitogenic growth factors, neuropeptides and peptide hormones.