

## Recombinant Human DPP4/DPPIV/CD26 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog No.** PKSH033695

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

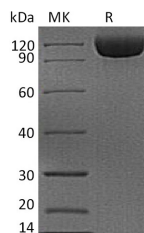
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Dipeptidyl peptidase 4;ADABP;Adenosine deaminase complexing protein 2;ADCP-2;Dipeptidyl peptidase IV;DPP IV;T-cell activation antigen CD26
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Asn29-Pro766
<b>Accession</b>	P27487
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	86.4 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	90-130 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 10% Trehalose, 100mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween 80, pH 8.5. 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

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.