Recombinant Mouse CD302/CLEC13A Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040534

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

Description		
Synonyms	1110055L24Rik;AI159627	
Species	Mouse	
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells	
Sequence	Met 1-His 156	
Accession	Q9DCG2-2	
Calculated Molecular Weight	42.6 kDa	
Observed molecular weight	48 kDa	
Tag	C-hFc	
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity	
Properties		
Purity	> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.	
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.	

Data

KDa	MK	R
116	-	
66.2	-	
45.0		
35.0	-	
25.0	-	
18.4	-	
14.4	-	

> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

CD302/CLEC13A (C-type lectin domain family 13 member A), also known as C-type lectin receptor DCL-1, is a type I transmembrane C-type lectin DCL-1/CD302. DCL-1 protein was highly conserved among the human, mouse, and rat

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orthologs. DCL-1 ectodomain contains only one CRD, whereas other type I transmembrane C-type lectins contain more than one domain (e.g. selectins and MMR). DCL-1 CP contains several putative motifs, including a Tyr-based internalization, a cluster of acidic amino acids, and Ser and Tyr phosphorylation motifs, suggesting that DCL-1 CP mediates not only endocytosis and late endosome targeting but also signaling. DCL-1 may be another cell/matrix adhesion receptor integrated in cell adhesion complexes and that DCL-1 dysfunction may affect APC adhesion and migration, causing suppression of APC function.

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