

DESCRIPTION

Source Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived
Thr46-Leu209, with an N-terminal 6-His tag
Accession # Q6EIG7

N-terminal Sequence Analysis His

Predicted Molecular Mass 19.7 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 23 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated α -D-Mannose-PAA in a functional ELISA.

Endotoxin Level <0.01 EU per 1 μ g of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >90%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 100 μ g/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Dectin-2, also known as CLEC6A, CLECSF10, and NKCL, belongs to the C-type lectin family of transmembrane immune regulatory glycoproteins. Dectin-2, plus CLEC4A-E constitute a subgroup of molecules that exhibit approximately 40% amino acid (aa) sequence identity in their extracellular domains (ECD), and have a conserved cysteine spacing in their carbohydrate recognition domains (CRD) (1, 2). Mature human Dectin-2 is a type II transmembrane protein with a short cytoplasmic tail, a transmembrane segment, and a 168 aa ECD with a stalk region and one CRD (3, 4). Within the ECD, human Dectin-2 shares 71% and 75% aa sequence identity with bovine and mouse Dectin-2, respectively. An alternately spliced β isoform has a deletion of portions of the transmembrane and cytoplasmic regions (5). Full length Dectin-2 is a 27 kDa molecule that is expressed on monocytes, tissue macrophages, and activated CD4⁺ T cells (4 - 6). The CRD of Dectin-2 contains an EPN motif which is characteristic of calcium-dependent mannose-binding lectins. Dectin-2 selectively interacts with high mannose structures in the Man₉GlcNAc₂ configuration (7). It mediates the recognition of a variety of microorganisms, particularly the filamentous forms of yeast and fungi (7, 8). The short cytoplasmic tail does not contain signaling motifs but mediates association with the ITAM-containing Fc receptor γ subunit on macrophages (8). Ligation of Dectin-2 induces tyrosine phosphorylation of the γ subunit, activation of NF κ B, and enhanced release of TNF- α and IL-1ra (8). Macrophage Dectin-2 is upregulated *in vivo* by inflammatory stimuli and UV-B irradiation (5, 6, 9). Dectin-2 is known to participate in UV-induced immunosuppression by interacting with CD4⁺CD25⁺ regulatory T cells, which then induce dendritic cells to release IL-4, IL-10, and TGF- β (10).

References:

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