Recombinant Mouse Nectin-2/CD112

Catalog Number: 3869-N2

DESCRIPTION

Source	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived Gln32-Gly351, with a C-terminal 6-His tag Accession # P32507
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	No results obtained: Gln32 predicted
Structure / Form	Monomer
Predicted Molecular Mass	35.4 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	45-50 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Mouse Nectin-2/CD112 is coated at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well), the concentration of Recombinant Mouse DNAM-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 4436-DN) that produces 50% optimal binding response is 0.3-1.8 µg/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 µg/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

Nectins are a small family of Ca^{++}-independent immunoglobulin (Ig)-like cell adhesion molecules (CAMs) that control cell adhesion, proliferation, and migration (1, 2, 3). The name Nectin derives from the Latin word *necto*, which means “to connect”. The Nectin family contains four members (Nectin-1 - 4), all of which show alternate splicing, a transmembrane (TM) region (except for Nectin-1γ which is secreted), and three extracellular Ig-domains. Nectins are highly homologous to the human receptor for poliovirus, and as such have been given the alternate name of poliovirus receptor-related proteins. They do not, however, appear to bind poliovirus (1). Mouse Nectin-2 is a 70 to 78 kDa type I TM glycoprotein that is found on a variety of cell types (4, 5). It has two splice forms (4, 6, 7). Nectin-2α/PRR2 is a 65 kDa short form and is synthesized as a 467 amino acid precursor. It contains a 31 aa signal sequence, a 315 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 28 aa TM segment, and a 93 aa cytoplasmic region. The ECD contains one N-terminal V-type Ig domain and two 85 - 95 aa C2-type Ig-like domains (aa 153 - 337) (8). The V-domain is believed to mediate Nectin binding to its ligands (9). A long, 78 kDa, 530 aa isoform of mouse Nectin-2 (Nectin-2δ) also exists. It has the same signal sequence and extracellular domain as Nectin-2α (aa 1 - 338), but differs in the TM segment (21 aa in length) and cytoplasmic region (159 aa in length) (4, 6, 7). Mouse Nectin-2 ECD (aa 32 - 338) shares 72%, 77% and 95% aa identity with the ECD in human, canine and rat Nectin-2, respectively. Nectin-2 is known to bind pseudorabies virus, and herpes simplex virus-2 (HSV-2). It also binds select HSV-1 strains. It does not bind poliovirus (1, 10, 11). As a cell adhesion molecule, Nectin-2 will form cis-homodimers (same cell) and trans-homodimers (across cells). Nectin-2 will not cis-dimerize with other Nectins, but will trans-heterodimerize with Nectin-3 and CD266/DNAM-1 (1, 3, 11, 12, 13). Nectin-2 is found concentrated at cell-to-cell interfaces, and is presumed to contribute to tight and adherens junction formation (14). Through its interaction with NK and T cell expressed DNAM-1, it also promotes lymphocyte cytotoxicity and cytokine secretion against both tumors and dendritic cells (DC) expressing Nectin-2 (15, 16). In the case of DC, this may be a mechanism whereby the immune system eliminates DC that are inefficient at antigen presentation. Nectin-2 is expressed on epithelium, endothelial cells, Sertoli cells, monocytes, dendritic cells, granulosa cells, mast cells, eosinophils and fibroblasts.

References:

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