

Recombinant Mouse 5235-S4B Semaphorin 4D/CD100 Fc Chimera

Catalog Number: 5235-S4

DESCRIPTION				
Source	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived mouse Semaphorin 4D/CD100 protein			
	Mouse Semaphorin 4D (Phe24-Met711) Accession # NP_038688	IEGRMDP	Mouse IgG _{2A} (Glu98-Lys330)	
	N-terminus		C-terminus	
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Phe24			
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer			
Predicted Molecular Mass	103.4 kDa (monomer)			
SPECIFICATIONS				
SDS-PAGE	115-140 kDa, reducing conditions			
Activity	Measured by its ability to promote the survival and differentiation of human peripheral blood monocytes. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 0.8-3.2 μg/mL.			
Endotoxin Level	<0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.			
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.			
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.			

PREPARATION AND STORAGE		
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 200 μg/mL in PBS.	
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.	
Stability & Storage	BulkLotPrefix assignment required for Storage Info	

BACKGROUND

Semaphorin 4D (Sema4D/CD100, previously sem J, G or C-like 2) is a 150 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein of the Class 4 family of transmembrane immune and nervous system semaphorins (1-3). The mouse Sema4D cDNA encodes 861 amino acids (aa) including a 23 aa signal sequence, a 710 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with sema, PSI and immunoglobulin-like domains, a 21 aa transmembrane domain and a 107 aa cytoplasmic domain. Within the ECD portion expressed (aa 24-711), mouse Sema4D shares 93%, 87%, 82% and 78% aa identity with rat, human, porcine and canine Sema4D, respectively. Sema4D is active as a homodimer that occurs via a membrane-proximal intermolecular disulfide (C707) and hydrophobic interactions involving F244 and F246 (4, 5). Proteolysis by metalloproteinases such as TACE/ADAM17 and MMP-14 (MT1-MMP) produces a soluble, active 120 kDa form that is also active as a dimer (5-7). Sema4D, produced by T cells and activated B and dendritic cells, acts through its low affinity receptor CD72 in the immune system (1, 2). CD72 inhibits the antigen presenting cells that express it; this inhibition is relieved by Sema4D binding (8). Sema4D thus causes enhanced B cell survival, differentiation of macrophages and DC, and enhanced T cell antigen priming (2, 8, 9). Sema4D and its high affinity receptor, Plexin B1, are expressed in complimentary patterns in several regions of the brain, and assist in guidance of developing neurons (10). Lower-affinity Sema4D/Plexin B2 binding also enhances neuronal radial and tangential migration (11). Sema4D produced by tumor-associated macrophages binds endothelial cell Plexin B1 to promote tumor angiogenesis, while Sema4D-induced neovascularization and platelet activation is involved in atherosclerosis (3, 6, 7, 12-14). Receptors associated in *cis* with plexins, such as Met and ErbB2, can alter Sema4D-mediated activities (3).

References:

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