

DESCRIPTION

Source Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived
Gln70-Leu237, with an N-terminal 10-His tag
Accession # Q9UMR7-1

N-terminal Sequence Analysis His

Predicted Molecular Mass 21 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 23-38 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of SW480 human fibroblast carcinoma cells.
The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.8-6.4 µg/mL.

Endotoxin Level <0.10 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

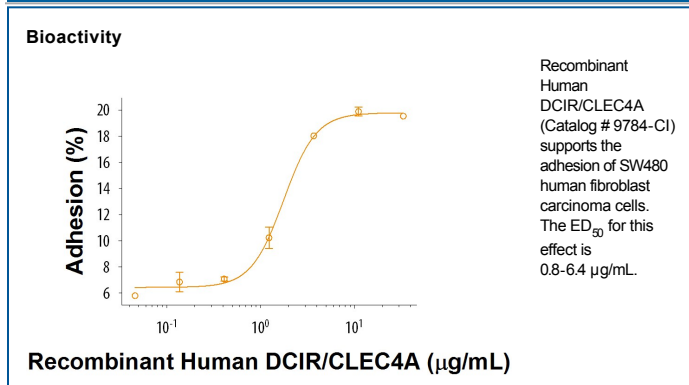
Reconstitution Reconstitute at 250 µg/mL in PBS.

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.

DATA



BACKGROUND

DCIR (Dendritic Cell Immunoreceptor), also known as Lectin-like Immunoreceptor (LLIR), is a type II membrane protein belonging to the C-type lectin domain family and is designated CLEC4A (previously designated CLECSF6). Four transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified (1, 2). DCIR contains one carbohydrate recognition domain in its C-terminal extracellular domain and an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) in its cytoplasmic domain (3). Crystal structure identifies the nonterminal disaccharide GlcNAcβ1-2Man as its primary binding epitope (4). Human DCIR consists of 237 amino acids (aa) with a 48 aa cytoplasmic domain, a 21 aa transmembrane region, and a 168 aa extracellular domain. Human DCIR shares approximately 56% amino acid identity with the mouse version and 55% amino acid identity with the rat version of the protein. Besides dendritic cell, DCIR is expressed on B cells, monocytes/macrophages and granulocytes. It acts as a mannose/fucose lectin and interacts with targets of both endogenous and pathogenic origin (5), binding sugars with broad specificity in a calcium-dependent manner (4). DCIR is critically important for the homeostasis of the immune system. DCIR can inhibit B cell receptor mediated calcium mobilization and protein tyrosine phosphorylation through its intracellular ITIM Motif (6, 7). It can interact directly with the HIV-1 virus thus modulate HIV-1 transmission (8). Recent study has demonstrated that DCIR-specific ligands are present on various cancer cell lines and keratinocytes (5).

References:

1. Huang, X. *et al.* (2001) *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **281**:131.
2. Richard, M. *et al.* (2002) *J. Leukoc. Biol.* **71**:871.
3. Bates E.E. *et al.* (1999) *J. Immunol.* **163**:1973.
4. Nagae, M. *et al.* (2016) *FEBS Lett.* **590**:1280.
5. Bloem, K. *et al.* (2014) *Immunol. Lett.* **158**:33.
6. Kanazawa, N. *et al.* (2002) *Dermatol.* **118**(2):261.
7. Maruhashi, T. *et al.* (2015) *J. Immunol.* **194**(12):5681.
8. Lambert, A. *et al.* (2008) *Blood* **112**(4):1299.