

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Nectin-2/CD112 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 610611
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Nectin-2/CD112 Gln32-Gly360 Accession # Q93692
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Nectins are a small family of Ca⁺⁺-independent immunoglobulin (Ig)-like Cell Adhesion Molecules (CAMs) that organize intercellular junctions (1). The Nectin family has at least four members (Nectin-1-4), all of which show alternate splicing (except for Nectin-4), a transmembrane (TM) region (except for Nectin-1γ), and three extracellular Ig-domains. Nectins are highly homologous to the human receptor for poliovirus, and as such have been alternately named poliovirus receptor-related proteins. They do not, however, appear to bind poliovirus (1). Nectin-2 is a 60 or 65 kDa type I TM glycoprotein that is found on a variety of cell types (2, 3). It has two splice forms (4, 5). Nectin-2δ is a 65 kDa long form and is synthesized as a 538 amino acid precursor. It contains a 31 amino acid (aa) signal sequence, a 329 aa extracellular region, a 21 aa TM segment, and a 157 aa cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular region contains one N-terminal 85 aa V-type Ig domain and two 45-55 aa C2-type Ig domains. The V-domain is believed to mediate Nectin binding to its ligands (6). The short, 60 kDa isoform of Nectin-2 (Nectin-2α) has the same signal sequence and extracellular domain as nectin-2δ, but differs in the TM and cytoplasmic region (4, 5). In this case, the cytoplasmic tail is only 94 aa in length. The human extracellular region shows 72% aa sequence identity with the equivalent region in mouse. Nectin-2 is known to bind the pseudorabies virus, and herpes simplex virus-2 (HSV-2), but not HSV-1. It does not bind poliovirus. As a cell adhesion molecule, Nectin-2 will form *cis*-homodimers (same cell), followed by trans-dimers (across cells). Nectin-2 will not *cis*-dimerize with other Nectins, but will *cis*-dimerize with its two splice forms. Notably, a Nectin-2 *cis*-dimer on one cell will heterodimerize with a Nectin-3 *cis*-dimer on another cell (1). Nectin-2 is found concentrated in adherens junctions, and exists on neurons, endothelial cells, epithelial cells and fibroblasts.

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