

Recombinant Human Nectin-1 (C-6His)

Catalog No: C492

Description Recombinant Human Poliovirus Receptor-Related Protein 1 is produced by our Mammalian

expression system and the target gene encoding Gln31-Thr334 is expressed with a 6His tag at the

C-terminus.

Expression System Human cells

Poliovirus Receptor-Related Protein 1; Herpes Virus Entry Mediator C; Herpesvirus Entry Mediator C; Alternative name

HveC; Herpesvirus Ig-Like Receptor; HlgR; Nectin-1; CD111; PVRL1; HVEC; PRR1

Accession No. Q15223

Predicted Molecular Weight 34.99kDa

Apparent Molecular Weight 28kDa, reducing conditions.

Quality Control Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.

Reconstitution It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. **Storage**

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples

are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

Background

Nectin-1 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the Ig superfamily. Nectin-1 promotes cell- cell contacts by forming homophilic or heterophilic trans-dimers. Heterophilic interactions have been detected between Nectin-1 and Nectin-3 and between Nectin-1 and Nectin-4. Nectin ECDs contain three Ig like domains: an N terminal V type that mediates ligand binding, and two C2 type. Nectin-1 binds viral Glycoprotein D to mediate Herpesvirus (but not Poxvirus) entry into vaginal mucosa, sensory neurons and fibroblasts. In forming adherens junctions and synapses, Nectin-1 and Nectin-3 initiate cell-cell interactions, recruiting α v β 3 integrin extracellularly and cadherins intracellularly through afadin and other junctional proteins. These interactions organize the cytoskeleton, strengthen attachment to basement membrane and promote further cell-cell connections. Nectin-1 and Nectin-3 have been found to localize assymetrically along the chemical synapse, with Nectin-1 primarily on the axonal side and Nectin-3 on the dendritic side. Deficiency of Nectin-1 can result in cleft lip/palate ectodermal dysplasia. Nectin-1 downregulation in epithelial cancers is mediated in part by ectodomain shedding, but it may contribute to invasiveness.

SDS-PAGE



