Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human CLEC1B/CLEC2 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES2328

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2328

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_057593.3

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	22.7 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	35-38 kDa
Tag:	N-His
Bio-activity:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human Podoplanin at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human CLEC1B-His, The EC50 of biotinylated human CLEC1B-His is 0.71 µg/mL.
Purity:	> 76 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping:	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	Functional ELISA
Synonyms:	1810061I13Rik;CLEC2;CLEC2B;PRO1384;QDED721

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Gln 58-Pro 229

Background:

CLEC1B, also known as CLEC2, is a C-type lectin-like receptor expressed in myeloid cells and NK cells. Natural killer (NK) cells express multiple calcium-dependent (C-type) lectin-like receptors, such as CD94 and NKG2D, that interact with major histocompatibility complex class I molecules and either inhibit or activate cytotoxicity and cytokine secretion. CLEC2 acts as a receptor for the platelet-aggregating snake venom protein rhodocytin. Rhodocytin binding leads to tyrosine phosphorylation and this promotes the binding of spleen tyrosine kinase (Syk) and initiation of downstream tyrosine phosphorylation events and activation of PLC-gamma-2. CLEC2 contains 1 C-type lectin domain and is expressed preferentially in the liver. It acts as an attachment factor for human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV) and facilitates its capture by platelets.