

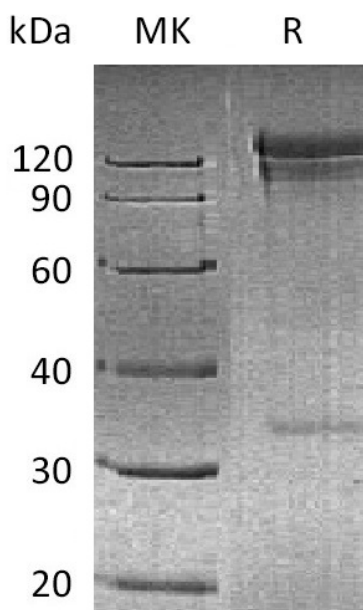
Product Name: Recombinant Human CD26 (N-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH0316



Summary

Name	DPPIV/CD26/DPP4/Dipeptidyl Peptidase 4
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Dipeptidyl Peptidase 4 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Asn29-Pro766 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P27487
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	111.7 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	

SDS-PAGE image



Product Name: Recombinant Human CD26 (N-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH0316



Alternative Names

Dipeptidyl peptidase 4; ADABP; Adenosine deaminase complexing protein 2; ADCP-2; Dipeptidyl peptidase IV; DPP IV; T-cell activation antigen CD26

Background

CD26 is a signal-anchor for type II membrane protein that belongs to the peptidase S9B family. CD26 is expressed specifically in lymphatic vessels but not in blood vessels in the skin, small intestine, esophagus, ovary, breast and prostate glands. It acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding at least ADA, CAV1, IGF2R, and PTPRC. It's binding to CAV1 and CARD11 induces T-cell proliferation and NF-kappa-B activation in a T-cell receptor/CD3-dependent manner. Its interaction with ADA also regulates lymphocyte-epithelial cell adhesion. In association with FAP is involved in the pericellular proteolysis of the extracellular matrix (ECM), the migration and invasion of endothelial cells into the ECM. It may be involved in the promotion of lymphatic endothelial cells adhesion, migration and tube formation. When overexpressed, it enhanced cell proliferation, a process inhibited by GPC3. It acts also as a serine exopeptidase with a dipeptidyl peptidase activity that regulates various physiological processes by cleaving peptides in the circulation, including many chemokines, mitogenic growth factors, neuropeptides and peptide hormones.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.