

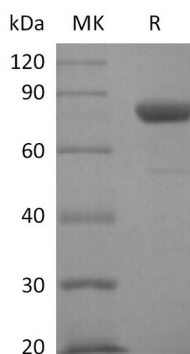
**Product Name: Recombinant Human Nectin-4 (C-Fc)**  
**Catalog #: PHH2142**



## Summary

<b>Name</b>	Nectin-4/PVRL4/PRR4/LNIR
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Poliovirus Receptor-Related Protein 4 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly32-Val351 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Accession #</b>	Q96NY8
<b>Host</b>	Human Cells
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	61.2 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. 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.

## SDS-PAGE image



## Background

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**Alternative Names**

PVRL4; Nectin-4; Ig superfamily receptor LNIR; Poliovirus receptor-related protein 4; PRR4; LNIR

**Background**

Nectin-4 (PVRL4) is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein which belongs to the nectin family of Ig superfamily proteins. It contains two Ig-like C2-type domains and one Ig-like V-type domain. PVRL4 seems to be involved in cell adhesion through trans-homophilic and -heterophilic interactions, the latter including specifically interactions with nectin-1. It does not act as receptor for alpha-herpesvirus entry into cells. It is predominantly expressed in placenta, the embryo and breast carcinoma. But it is not detected in normal breast epithelium. The soluble form is produced by proteolytic cleavage at the cell surface (shedding), probably by ADAM17. Mutations in this gene are the cause of ectodermal dysplasia-syndactyly syndrome type 1, an autosomal recessive disorder.

**Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.