



Anti-Human Nectin-2

20180528BB

**FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!**

Cat.-no.:	102-PA37S
Size:	100 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label

Preparation: Produced from sera of rabbits immunized with highly pure recombinant human soluble Nectin-2 produced in E. coli. The recombinant soluble Nectin-2 consists of amino acid 31 (Ala) to 360 (Gly) and is fused to a C-terminal His-tag (6xHis).

Target Background

Synonyms (Target):	Herpes virus entry mediator B, Herpesvirus entry mediator B, HveB, Nectin cell adhesion molecule 2, Poliovirus receptor-related protein 2, CD112
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Nectins are a small family of Ca⁺⁺-independent immunoglobulin (Ig)-like cell adhesion molecules (CAMs) that organize intercellular junctions. The Nectin family has at least four members, all of which show alternate splicing (except for Nectin-4), a transmembrane (TM) region (except for Nectin-1 gamma), and three extracellular Ig-domains. Nectin-2 is a 60 or 65 kDa type I transmembrane (TM) glycoprotein that is found on a variety of cell types. It has two splice forms. Nectin-2 delta 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. The short, 60 kDa isoform of Nectin-2 (Nectin-2 alpha) has the same signal sequence and extracellular domain as Nectin-2 delta, but differs in the TM and cytoplasmic region. In this case, the cytoplasmic tail is only 94 aa in length. Nectin-2 is known to bind the pseudorabies virus, and herpes simplex virus2 (HSV2), but not HSV1. 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. Nectin-2 is found concentrated in adherens junctions, and exists on neurons, endothelial cells, epithelial cells and fibroblasts.

Database References Target

Protein RefSeq:	NP_001036189.1.
Uniprot ID:	Q92692
mRNA RefSeq:	NM_001042724.1.

Product Specifications

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity against	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal Antibody
Clone	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Protein-A purified
Antigen	Recombinant human sNectin-2 (#S01-076)
Formulation	lyophilized
Reconstitution buffer	water

Reconstitution: Reconstitute in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0mg/mL.

Stability: The lyophilized antibody is stable for at least 2 years from date of receipt at -20°C. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-8°C. Frozen aliquots are stable for at least 6 months when stored at -20°C.

Remarks:

**AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!**

Applications

The antibody can be used within the following applications:

IHC

Recommended usage:

IHC: 1:100

NOTE: OPTIMAL DILUTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY EACH LABORATORY FOR EACH APPLICATION!



Anti-Human Nectin-2

Application/Handling

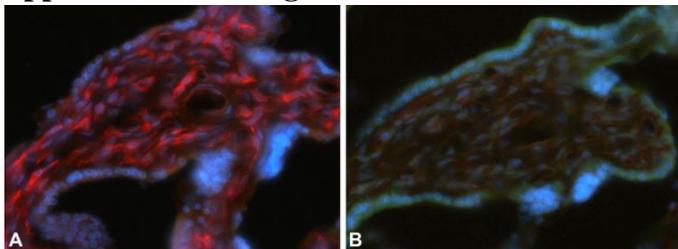


Fig. 1: Immunofluorescence staining of cryo-sections of human placental tissue (4% PFA overnight) with [A] rabbit anti-human Nectin-2 antibody (1:100) [Cat# 102-PA37] and [B] control without primary antibody. Counter staining of nuclei with Dapi (blue).

The experiment was performed by the research group of Prof. Dr. J. Wilting, University Göttingen, Germany.