

Recombinant Human CD26 (C-6His)

Catalog # EPT009

Expression Host Human Cells

DESCRIPTION Recombinant Human Dipeptidyl Peptidase 4 is

produced by our Mammalian expression system and

the target gene encoding Asn29-Pro766 is expressed

with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.

Accession P27487

Synonyms Dipeptidyl peptidase 4; ADABP; Adenosine deaminase

complexing protein 2; ADCP-2; Dipeptidyl peptidase

IV; DPP IV; T-cell activation antigen CD26

Mol Mass 86.4 KDa

AP Mol Mass 90-130 KDa, reducing conditions

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 PBS, pH

7.4.



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RECONSTITUTION

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.

SHIPPING

The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

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

STORAGE

Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20 $^{\circ}$ C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

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.

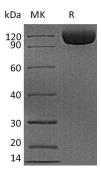
BACKGROUND

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 CARD11 induces T-cell proliferation and NF-kappa-B activation in T-cell receptor/CD3-dependent manner. Its interaction with ADA also regulates lymphocyte-epithelial 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.



SDS-PAGE

+86-27-59760950



ELKbio@ELKbiotech.com

www.elkbiotech.com



