

## DPP4/CD26 Protein, Rat, Recombinant (His & SUMO)

### General Information

Synonyms:	T-cell activation antigen CD26;Dipeptidyl peptidase 4;GP110 glycoprotein;Bile canaliculus domain-specific membrane glycoprotein;Dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP IV);Dpp4;CD26
Protein Construction:	638-767 aa
Species:	Rat
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P14740
Molecular Weight:	30.7 kDa (predicted)
AA Sequence:	SMVLGSGSGVFKCGIAVAPVSRWEYYDSVYTERYMGLPTPEDNLDHYRNSTVMSRAENFKQVEYLLIHGTAD DNVHFQQAQISKALVDAGVDFQAMWYTDEDHGIASSTAHHQHIYSHMSHFLQQCFSLR

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol

### Preparation and Storage

#### Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

#### Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

*Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.*

#### Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

Cell surface glycoprotein receptor involved in the costimulatory signal essential for T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T-cell activation. Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding at least ADA, CAV1, IGF2R, and PTPRC. Its 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

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invasion of endothelial cells into the ECM. May be involved in the promotion of lymphatic endothelial cells adhesion, migration and tube formation. When overexpressed, enhanced cell proliferation, a process inhibited by GPC3. 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. Removes N-terminal dipeptides sequentially from polypeptides having unsubstituted N-termini provided that the penultimate residue is proline.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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