

# **Screening Libraries**

**Proteins** 

# **Product** Data Sheet

## CD367/CLEC4A Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P76833

Synonyms: Clec4a2; CLECSF6; C-type lectin domain family 4 member A; CD antigen CD367

Species: **HEK293** Source:

Q9UMR7-1 (Q70-L237) Accession:

Gene ID: 50856

Molecular Weight: Approximately 24-26 kDa due to the glycosylation.

### **PROPERTIES**

AA	Seq	luen	ICE

QKYSQLLEKK TTKELVHTTL ECVKKNMPVE ETAWSCCPKN WKSFSSNCYF ISTESASWQD SEKDCARMEA HLLVINTQEE QDFIFQNLQE ESAYFVGLSD PEGQRHWQWV DQTPYNESST FWHPREPSDP NERCVVLNFR KSPKRWGWND VNCLGPQRSV

CEMMKIHL

#### **Biological Activity**

Measured by its ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cells. The  $ED_{50}$  for this effect is 1.260 µg/mL, corresponding to a specific activity is 793.651 units/mg

#### **Appearance**

Lyophilized powder.

## Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

#### **Endotoxin Level**

<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

#### Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH<sub>2</sub>O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).

### Storage & Stability

Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

#### **Shipping**

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

#### Background

CD367/CLEC4A protein functions as a C-type lectin receptor with a preference for binding carbohydrates mannose and fucose, and a weaker interaction with N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) in a Ca(2+)-dependent manner. This receptor plays a crucial role in regulating immune reactivity and, upon antigen triggering, undergoes internalization through clathrindependent endocytosis. Consequently, it delivers its antigenic cargo into the antigen presentation pathway, leading to the cross-priming of CD8(+) T cells. Notably, this cross-presentation and cross-priming are augmented by TLR7 and TLR8 agonists, resulting in increased expansion of CD8(+) T cells and heightened production of IFNG and TNF, while reducing levels of IL4, IL5, and IL13. In plasmacytoid dendritic cells, CD367/CLEC4A inhibits TLR9-mediated IFNA and TNF production. Furthermore, it may be involved in the inhibition of B-cell-receptor-mediated calcium mobilization and protein tyrosine phosphorylation via its ITIM motif (immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motifs). In the context of microbial infection, CD367/CLEC4A is implicated in the interaction between HIV-1 virus and dendritic cells, enhancing HIV-1 binding and virus infection through an ITIM motif-associated signal transduction pathway involving phosphatases PTPN6 and PTPN11, SYK, Src kinases, and MAP kinases.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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