

Recombinant Human NCR2/NKp44/CD336 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100003



Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

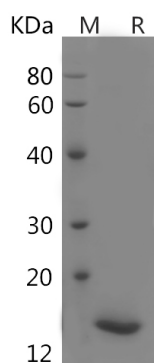
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human NCR2/NKp44/CD336 protein Met1-Pro190, with an C-terminal His
Mol_Mass	20.0 kDa
Accession	O95944
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 85% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



> 88 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Natural cytotoxicity triggering receptor 2 (NCR2), also known as Natural killer cell p44-related protein (NKp44), or CD336, is a member of the natural cytotoxicity receptor (NCR) family, which composed of one Ig-like extracellular domain, a transmembrane segment, and a cytoplasmic domain. It is a novel transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the Immunoglobulin superfamily characterized by a single extracellular V-type domain. The cytoplasmic domain of NKp44 also contains a sequence that matches the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif (ITIM) consensus. This Cytotoxicity-activating receptor that may contribute to the increased efficiency of activated natural killer (NK) cells to mediate tumor cell lysis. NKp44 is selectively expressed by IL-2-activated NK cells and may contribute to the increased efficiency of activated NK cells to mediate tumor cell lysis. Tumor cell recognition of the mutated NKp44 proteins was significantly reduced and correlated with their lower recognition of heparin.

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