

## Recombinant Human Butyrophilin 3A2/BTN3A2 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH032133

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

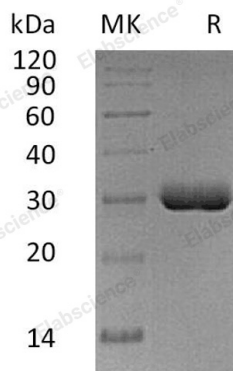
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Butyrophilin 3A2;BTN3A2 protein Gln30-Trp248, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	24.6 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	29 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P78410
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Butyrophilin subfamily 3 member A2, also known as BT3.2, BTF3, BTF4 and BTN3A2, is a single-pass type I membrane protein. It is a member of the butyrophilin (BTN) family and the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily. Mature human BTN3A2 is a 305 amino acid (aa) glycoprotein. It contains a 219 aa extracellular region with one V-type Ig-like domain, and a 65 aa cytoplasmic tail. The cytoplasmic region undergoes phosphorylation on two serines. There are three potential splice forms. BTN3A2 is postulated to be expressed on immune-related cells, as it has a structural similarity to MHC and CD80/CD86 molecules. It plays a role in T-cell responses in the adaptive immune response and inhibits the release of IFNG from activated T-cells.

### For Research Use Only

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