

## Recombinant Human MICA Protein (Fc Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH032753

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

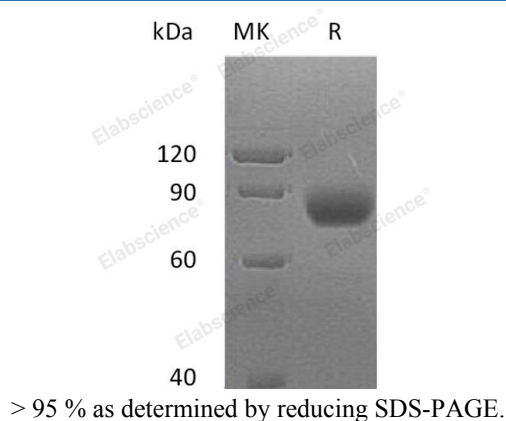
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human MICA protein Glu24-Gln308, with an C-terminal Fc
<b>Calculated MW</b>	59.9 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	85-110 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	AAH16929.1
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Immobilized Mouse NKG2D at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Human MICA (C-Fc). The EC <sub>50</sub> of Human MICA (C-Fc) is ≤10 ng/ml.

### 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 PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



### Background

MHC class I polypeptide-related sequence A, also known as MIC-A, PERB11.1 and MICA, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the MHC class I family of MIC subfamily. MICA contains one Ig-like C1-type domain and is expressed on the cell surface, although unlike canonical class I molecules does not seem to associate with beta-2-microglobulin. It is thought that MICA functions as a stress-induced antigen that is broadly recognized by NK cells, NKT cells, and most of the subtypes of T cells. MICA is the ligand for NK cell activating receptor KLRK1/NKG2D. MICA seems to have no role in antigen presentation. MICA leads to cell lysis by binding to KLRK1.

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