

Recombinant Mouse CD159a/KLRC1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040461

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

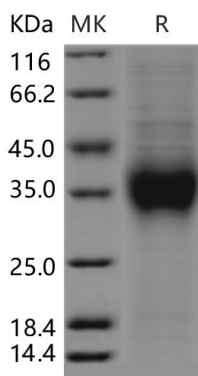
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse CD159a/KLRC1 protein Ala94-Ile244, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	19.6 kDa
Observed MW	33-40 kDa
Accession	AAD24969.1
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg 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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

NKG2, also known as NKG2A(CD159A), is a member of the killer cell lectin-like receptor family. This family is a group of transmembrane proteins preferentially expressed in NK cells. Members of this family are characterized by the type II membrane orientation and the presence of a C-type lectin domain. NKG2 contains 1 C-type lectin domain and forms a complex with another family member, KLRD1/CD94. It is expressed only in NK-cells, but not in T-cells or B-cells. It has been shown that NKG2 represents a family of related cDNA clones, designated NKG2A, NKG2B, NKG2C, and NKG2D, which encode type 2 integral membrane proteins (extracellular C-terminus) containing a C-type lectin domain. Natural killer (NK) cells are lymphocytes that can mediate lysis of certain tumor cells and virus-infected cells without previous activation. They can also regulate specific humoral and cell-mediated immunity. NKG2 functions as a receptor for the recognition of MHC class I HLA-E molecules by NK cells and some cytotoxic T-cells.

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