

Recombinant Human MICB Protein (His &Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031444

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

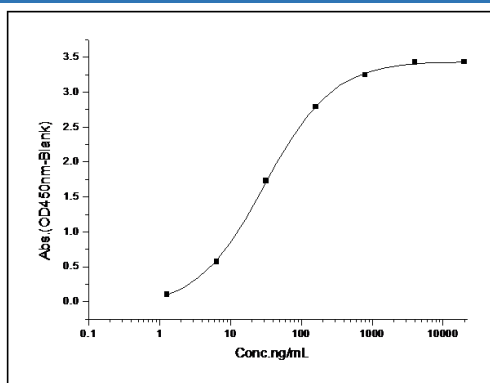
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human MICB protein Met 1-Gly 298, with an C-terminal His & Fc
Calculated MW	59.5 kDa
Observed MW	80-90 kDa
Accession	NP_005922.2
Bio-activity	Immobilized human His-NKG2D (78-216) at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human MICB-Fch, The EC ₅₀ of human MICB-Fch is 15.9-37.1 ng/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 98 % 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



Immobilized human His-NKG2D (78-216) (Cat: PKSH031517) at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human MICB-Fch, The EC₅₀ of human MICB-Fch is 15.9-37.1 ng/ml.

Background

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MHC class I polypeptide-related sequence B; also known as MICB; is a heavily glycosylated protein serving as a ligand for the type II receptor NKG2D. MICB shares 85% amino acid identity with MICA; a closely related protein; both of which contain three extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains; but without capacity to bind peptide or interact with beta-2-microglobulin. acting as a stress-induced self-antigen; binding of MICB to the NKG2D receptor activates the cytolytic response of natural killer (NK) cells; CD8+ $\alpha\beta$ T cells; and $\gamma\delta$ T cells on which the receptor is expressed. MICA/B are minimally expressed on normal cells; but are frequently expressed on epithelial tumors and can be induced by bacterial and viral infections. MICA/B recognition thus is involved in tumor surveillance; viral infections; and autoimmune diseases.

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017