A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Mouse NCR1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041113

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

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Desc	rın	tion
DUST		LUL

Species Mouse

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse NCR1 protein Glu22-As n255, with an C-terminal His

 Mol_Mass
 53.5 kDa

 Accession
 Q8C567

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 90 % 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

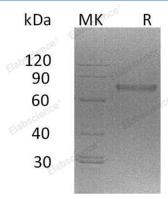
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

Reconstitution Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Natural cytotoxicity triggering receptor 1(NKp46/NCR1) is a single-pass type I membrane protein. It consists of two extracellular Ig-like domains followed by a short stalk region, a transmembrane domain containing a positively charged amino acid residue, and a short cytoplasmictail. NKp46 is predominantly expressed in the embryo. It has a positive charge in its transmembrane domain that permits association with the ITAM-bearing signal adapter proteins, CD3 zeta and Fc epsilon RI gamma. These receptors are expressed almost exclusively by NK cells and play a major role in triggering some of the key lytic activities of NK cells. Studies with neutralizing antibodies indicate that the three NCR are primarily responsible for triggering the NK-mediated lysis of many human tumor celllines.

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