Recombinant Human CD69 Protein (aa 62-199, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031235

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

| Description | |
|----------------|--|
| Species | Human |
| Source | HEK293 Cells-derived Human CD69 protein Ser 62-Lys 199, with an C-terminal His |
| Calculated MW | 17.4 kDa |
| Observed MW | 40 kDa |
| Accession | NP_001772.1 |
| 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 $< -20^{\circ}$ 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. |





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Background

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Early activation antigen CD69, also known as activation inducer molecule (AIM), is a single-pass type II membrane protein. Recently, cDNA clones encoding human and mouse CD69 were isolated and showed CD69 to be a member of the C-type lectin superfamily. It is one of the earliest cell surface antigens expressed by T cells following activation. Once expressed, CD69 acts as a costimulatory molecule for T cell activation and proliferation. In addition to mature T cells, CD69 is inducibly expressed by immature thymocytes, B cells, natural killer (NK) cells, monocytes, neutrophils and eosinophils, and is constitutively expressed by mature thymocytes and platelets. CD69 is involved in lymphocyte proliferation and functions as a signal transmitting receptor in lymphocytes, natural killer (NK) cells, and platelets. The structure, chromosomal localization, expression and function of CD69 suggest that it is likely a pleiotropic immune regulator , potentially important in the activation and differentiation of a wide variety of hematopoietic cells. This membrane molecule transiently expresses on activated lymphocytes, and its selective expression in inflammatory infiltrates suggests that it plays a role in the pathogenesis of inflammatory diseases. CD69 plays a crucial role in the pathogenesis of allergen-induced eosinophilic airway inflammation and hyperresponsiveness and that CD69 could be a possible therapeutic target for asthmatic patients.