

Human NKG2D Protein, mFc Tag

Catalog No: #AP89583

Package Size: #AP89583-1 10ug #AP89583-2 100ug

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Human NKG2D Protein, mFc Tag
Host Species	HEK293
Purification	The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.
Species Reactivity	Human
Immunogen Description	mFc(Pro99-Lys330)+NKG2D(Ile73-Val216)
Other Names	NKG2D,CD314,KLRK1,NK cell receptor D
Calculated MW	42.8 kDa
Tag Info	N-Mouse Fc
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 63 % trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization.
Storage	Store at -80°C for 12 months (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing)

Images

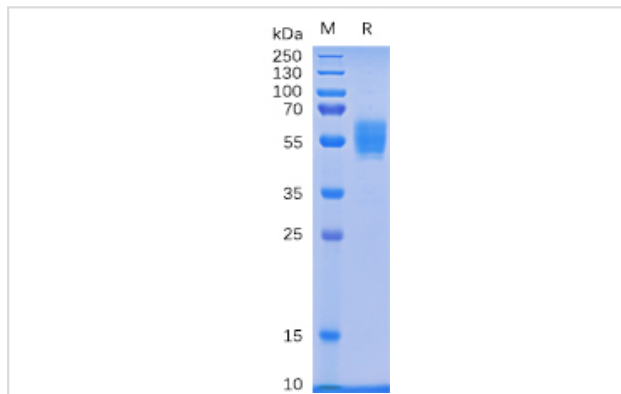
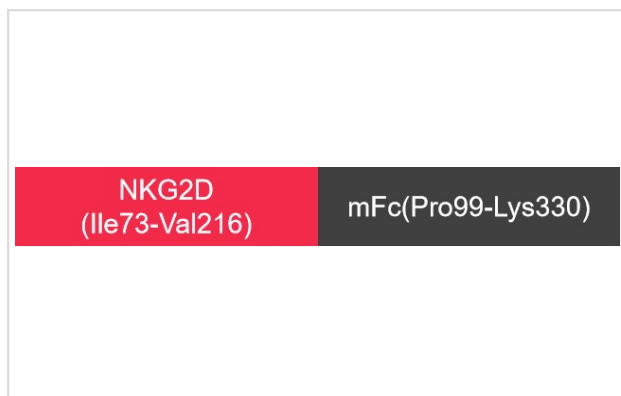


Figure 1. Human NKG2D Protein, mFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.



Product Description

Expression Region:600Research Topic: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. NK cells preferentially express several

calcium-dependent (C-type) lectins, which have been implicated in the regulation of NK cell function. The NKG2 gene family is located within the NK complex, a region that contains several C-type lectin genes preferentially expressed in NK cells. This gene encodes a member of the NKG2 family. The encoded transmembrane protein is characterized by a type II membrane orientation (has an extracellular C terminus) and the presence of a C-type lectin domain. It binds to a diverse family of ligands that include MHC class I chain-related A and B proteins and UL-16 binding proteins, where ligand-receptor interactions can result in the activation of NK and T cells. The surface expression of these ligands is important for the recognition of stressed cells by the immune system, and thus this protein and its ligands are therapeutic targets for the treatment of immune diseases and cancers. Read-through transcription exists between this gene and the upstream KLRC4 (killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily C, member 4) family member in the same cluster.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only