Product Name: Recombinant Human BTN1A1 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0180

Summary

Name	Butyrophilin/BTN
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Butyrophilin Subfamily 1 Member A1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala27-Arg242 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q13410
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	24.98 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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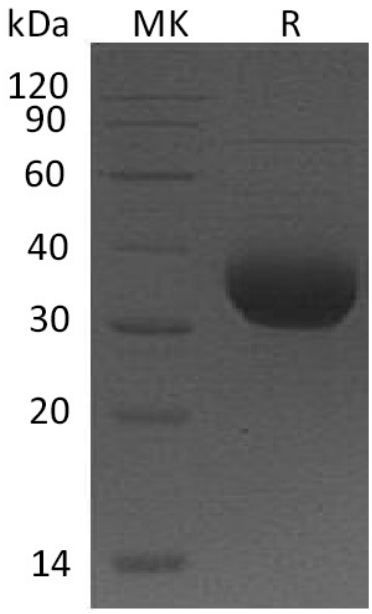

Alternative Names

Butyrophilin Subfamily 1 Member A1; BT; BTN1A1; BTN

Background

Butyrophilin Subfamily 1 Member A1 (BTN1A1) is the major protein associated with fat droplets in the milk. It belongs the immunoglobulin superfamily. BTN1A1 acts as a specific membrane-associated receptor for the association of cytoplasmic droplets with the apical plasma membrane. It is localized to the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I region of 6p. It may have arisen relatively recently in evolution by the shuffling of exons between 2 ancestral gene families. It is shown that BTN1A1 inhibits the proliferation of CD4 and CD8 T-cells activated by anti-CD3 antibodies, T-cell metabolism and IL2 and IFNG secretion.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.