Product Name: Recombinant Human MICA (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1160

Summary

Name	MICA/MHC-I related sequence A
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human MHC Class I Polypeptide-Related Sequence A is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Glu24-Gln308 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	AAH16929.1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	33.87 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
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.

SDS-PAGE image

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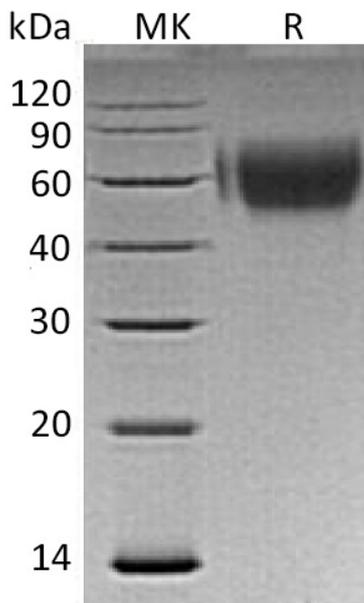
Alternative Names

MHC Class I Polypeptide-Related Sequence A; MIC-A; MICA; PERB11.1

Background

MHC Class I Polypeptide-Related Sequence A (MICA) is a transmembrane glycoprotein that functions as a ligand for human NKG2D. Unlike classical MHC class I molecules, MICA does not form a heterodimer with beta-2-microglobulin. MICA shares 85% amino acid identity with a closely related protein, MICB. MICA acts as a stress-induced self-antigen that is recognized by NK cells, NKT cells, and most of the subtypes of T cells. As a Ligand for the KLRK1/NKG2D receptor, MICA binds to KLRK1 leads to cell lysis. MICA functions as an antigen for gamma delta T cells and is frequently expressed in epithelial tumors. MICA antigens are able to elicit the synthesis of alloantibodies in transplant recipients. Studies have shown that anti-MICA antibodies are associated with acute renal allograft rejection and failure. MICA recognition is involved in tumor surveillance, viral infections, and autoimmune diseases.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.