

Product Name: Recombinant Human NKG2DL (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH1788

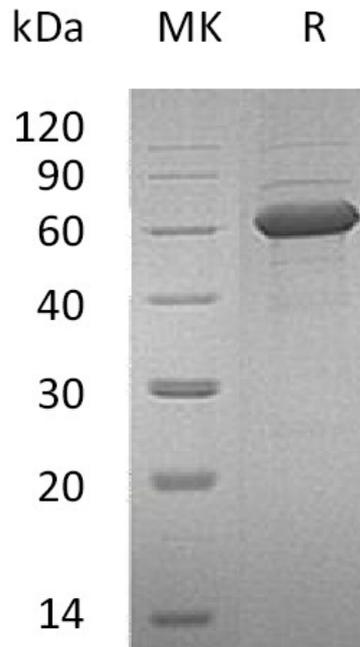


Summary

Name	NKG2D Ligand 1/NKG2DL1/ULBP-1/RAET1I/N2DL1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human UL16 Binding Protein-1/NKG2D Ligand 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly26-Pro215 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q9BZM6
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	49.4 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

NKG2D ligand 1; NKG2DL1; ALCAN-beta; Retinoic acid early transcript 1I; UL16-binding protein 1; ULBP1

Background

NKG2D ligand 1, also called ULBP1, is a member of UL16-binding protein (ULBP) family which has also been termed the retinoic acid early transcript 1 (RAET1) family. Unlike the classical MHC class I molecules and the MIC molecules possess $\alpha 1$, $\alpha 2$ and $\alpha 3$ domains, ULBP/RAET1 family members lack $\alpha 3$ domain. ULBP1 is recognized by the activating receptor NKG2D on the surface of cytotoxic natural killer (NK) and T cells, and then promotes the lysis of cells expressing ULBP1 which is important for the immune surveillance. ULBP1 and several other family members, ULBP2 and ULBP5, own the ability to bind the human cytomegalovirus (CMV) UL16 glycoprotein. The human CMV glycoprotein UL16 binds to intracellular ULBP1 and so inhibits its expression at the cell surface, which reduces the susceptibility of the virus-infected cell to cytotoxic destruction by NK cells. The expression of ULBP1 has been found on some tumor cells and is implicated in tumor surveillance.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.