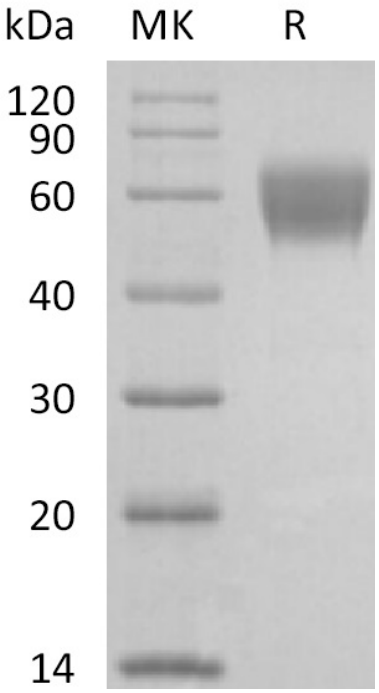
Product Name: Recombinant Cynomolgus NKG2D (N-Fc)
Catalog #: PHV2187

Summary

Name	NKG2D/CD314/NKG2-D type II Integral Membrane Protein
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Cynomolgus NKG2-D type II Integral Membrane Protein is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Phe78-Val216 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P61252
Host	Human Cells
Species	Cynomolgus
Predicted Molecular Mass	42.4 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

Product Name: Recombinant Cynomolgus NKG2D (N-Fc)
Catalog #: PHV2187



Alternative Names

CD314; KLRK1; CD314 antigen; Killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily K member 1; killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily K; member 1; KLR; NK cell receptor D; NKG2-D; NKG2-D type II integral membrane protein; NKG2-D-activating NK receptor

Background

NKG2-D type II integral membrane protein (NKG2D) is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein which belongs to the CD94/NKG2 family. NKG2D is expressed on natural killer (NK) cells, CD8+ alpha-beta and gamma-delta T-cells. As an activating and costimulatory receptor, it involved in immunosurveillance upon binding to various cellular stress-inducible ligands displayed at the surface of autologous tumor cells and virus-infected cells. It provides both stimulatory and costimulatory innate immune responses on activated killer (NK) cells, leading to cytotoxic activity. It stimulates perforin-mediated elimination of ligand-expressing tumor cells. Signaling involves calcium influx, culminating in the expression of TNF-alpha. NKG2D participates in NK cell-mediated bone marrow graft rejection and survival of NK cells. It Binds to ligands belonging to various subfamilies of MHC class I-related glycoproteins including MICA, MICB, RAET1E, RAET1G, ULBP1, ULBP2, ULBP3 (ULBP2//u003EULBP1//u003EULBP3) and ULBP4.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.