

NKp46/NCR1 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	NKp46;Ly94;natural cytotoxicity triggering receptor 1
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the mouse NCR1 (NP_034876.2) (Met1-Asn255) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Gln 17
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q8C567
Molecular Weight:	28.6 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to bind with recombinant human CD247/Biotin in a functional ELISA.
Purity:	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>
Shipping:	In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

NCR1, also known as NK-p46 and CD335, is a natural cytotoxicity receptor(NCR). NCRs are type I transmembrane proteins with 1-2 extracellular immunoglobulin domains, a transmembrane domain containing a positively charged amino acid residue, and a short cytoplasmic tail. All are expressed almost exclusively by NK cells and play a major role in triggering NK-mediated killing of most tumor cell lines. NKp46 has two extracellular Ig-like domains followed by a ~40 residue stalk region, a type I transmembrane domain, and a short cytoplasmic tail.

NKp46 has been implicated in NK cell-mediated lysis of several autologous tumor cells, pathogen-infected cell lines, and mononuclear phagocytes infected with an intracellular bacterium.

Reference

Carbone E, et al. (2005) HLA class I, NKG2D, and natural cytotoxicity receptors regulate multiple myeloma cell recognition by natural killer cells. *Blood*. 105(1):251-8.

Sivori S, et al. (1997) p46, a Novel Natural Killer Cell-specific Surface Molecule That Mediates Cell Activation. *J Exp Med*. 186(7):1129-36.

Biassoni R, et al. (2004) Human natural killer cell receptors: insights into their molecular function and structure. *J Cell Mol Med*. 7(4):376-87.

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