

NKG2D/CD314 Protein, Human, Recombinant (mFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily K, member 1;NKG2-D;D12S2489E;KLR;NKG2D;CD314
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Human KLRK1 (P26718-1) (Phe78-Val216) was expressed with the Fc region of mouse IgG1 at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Ala
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	P26718-1
Molecular Weight:	41.83 kDa (predicted); 46.51 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Recombinant Human MICA Protein (ECD,His Tag) at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Recombinant Human NKG2D Protein (ECD, mFc Tag) , the EC50 is 300-900 ng/mL.
Purity:	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
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 20 mM tris, 300 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.5. 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:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

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.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

KLRK1 (Killer Cell Lectin Like Receptor K1) is a Protein Coding gene. NKG2D, also known as CD314, is an immune receptor that consists of two disulfide-linked type II transmembrane proteins with short intracellular proteins incapable to transduce signals. To transduce signals, NKG2D needs adaptor proteins and it uses two adaptor proteins, DAP10 and DAP12. These two adaptor proteins associate as homodimers to NKG2D- therefore the entire receptor complex appears as a hexamer. NKG2D can send co-stimulatory signals to activate CD8 T cells. NKG2D

also plays an important role in viral control. Cellular stress can induce ligands for NKG2D which results in the cell susceptible to NK cell-mediated lysis.

Reference

Houchins J, et al. (1991) DNA sequence analysis of NKG2, a family of related cDNA clones encoding type II integral membrane proteins on human natural killer cells. *J Exp Med.* 173: 1017-102.

Bauer S, et al. (1999) Activation of NK cells and T cells by NKG2D, a receptor for stress-inducible MICA. *Science.* 285 (5428):727-9.

Zafirova B, et al. (2011) Regulation of immune cell function and differentiation by the NKG2D receptor. *Cell Mol Life Sci.* 68(21):3519-29.

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