

## Recombinant Cynomolgus NKG2-D type II Integral Membrane Protein/NKG2D/CD314 (N-Fc)

Catalog No. PKSQ050111

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

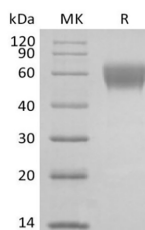
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	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;NKG2D
<b>Species</b>	Cynomolgus macaques
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Phe78-Val216
<b>Accession</b>	P61252
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	42.4 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	50-70 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-Fc

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### For Research Use Only

## 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>ULBP1>ULBP3) and ULBP4.

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