Rat NCR1 / NK-p46 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **80378-R02H**

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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD335; LY94; NK-p46; NKP46; Ly94; NKp46; Ar1; Kilr1; Ly94; NCR1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat NCR1 (Q9Z0H5) (Met1-Asn255) was expressed, fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Rat

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: (73.6+23) %as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Gln 17

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat NCR1/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 480 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 54.1 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 65 and 36 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

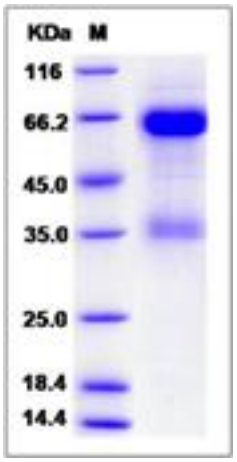
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

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.

References

1.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.
2.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.
3.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.