

Recombinant Human CD16b/FCGR3B Protein (aa 1-200, His Tag)

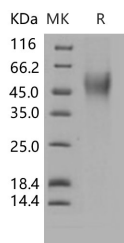
Catalog No. PKSH031291

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

Synonyms	Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor III-B;Fc-gamma RIII-beta;FcR-10;IgG Fc receptor III-1;FCG3;FCGR3;CD16b and FCGR6B;FCRIII;FCRIIb
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Ser 200
Accession	NP_000561.3
Calculated Molecular Weight	22.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	50-55 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background**For Research Use Only**

The asialoglycoprotein receptor (ASGPR), an endocytotic cell surface receptor expressed by hepatocytes, is triggered by triantennary binding to galactose residues of macromolecules such as asialoorosomuroid (ASOR). ASGPR belongs to the long-form subfamily of the C-type/ Ca^{2+} dependent lectin family. It is a complex of two noncovalently-linked and highly homologous subunits, a major 42 kDa glycoprotein ASGPR1(MHL-1) and a minor 51 kDa glycoprotein ASGR2 (MHL-2). ASGPR1 is synthesized as a type II transmembrane protein that contains a cytosolic N-terminal domain, a single transmembrane segment, and an extracellular domain which contains two important structural regions. The first is a stalk domain that contributes to noncovalent oligomerization, and the second is a Ca^{2+} -dependent carbohydrate binding domain at the very C-terminus that is unusually stabilized by three ions. The research regarded that ASGPR1 could be targeted for anti- hepatitis B virus (HBV) drug development.