

Recombinant Human MICA Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032753

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

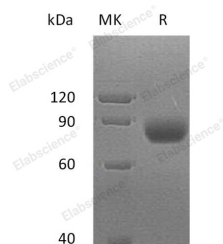
Description

Synonyms	MHC Class I Polypeptide-Related Sequence A;MIC-A;MICA;PERB11.1
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Glu24-Gln308
Accession	AAH16929.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	59.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight	85-110 kDa
Tag	C-Fc
Bioactivity	Immobilized Mouse NKG2D at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Human MICA (C-Fc). The EC50 of Human MICA (C-Fc) is ≤10 ng/ml.

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 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

MHC class I polypeptide-related sequence A, also known as MIC-A, PERB11.1 and MICA, is a single-pass type I

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membrane protein which belongs to the MHC class I family of MIC subfamily. MICA contains one Ig-like C1-type domain and is expressed on the cell surface, although unlike canonical class I molecules does not seem to associate with beta-2-microglobulin. It is thought that MICA functions as a stress-induced antigen that is broadly recognized by NK cells, NKT cells, and most of the subtypes of T cells. MICA is the ligand for NK cell activating receptor KLRK1/NKG2D. MICA seems to have no role in antigen presentation. MICA leads to cell lysis by binding to KLRK1.