

Recombinant Human MICA Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033333

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

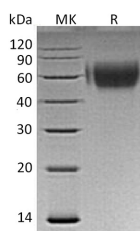
Description

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	33.9 kDa
Observed molecular weight	60 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Loaded Human NKG2D-Fc on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Human MICA-His with an affinity constant of 24.6 nM as determined in BLI assay.

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 (MICA) is a transmembrane glycoprotein that functions as a ligand for

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human NKG2D. Unlike classical MHC class I molecules, MICA does not form a heterodimer with beta-2-microglobulin. MICA shares 85% amino acid identity with a closely related protein, MICB. MICA acts as a stress-induced self-antigen that is recognized by NK cells, NKT cells, and most of the subtypes of T cells. As a Ligand for the KLRK1/NKG2D receptor, MICA binds to KLRK1 leads to cell lysis. MICA functions as an antigen for gamma delta T cells and is frequently expressed in epithelial tumors. MICA antigens are able to elicit the synthesis of alloantibodies in transplant recipients. Studies have shown that anti-MICA antibodies are associated with acute renal allograft rejection and failure. MICA recognition is involved in tumor surveillance, viral infections, and autoimmune diseases.