

Recombinant Human BTN2A2 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033745

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

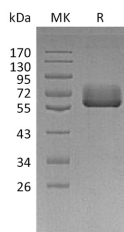
Description

Synonyms	Butyrophilin subfamily 2 member A2;BTN2A2
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Gln33-Val237
Accession	Q8WVV5
Calculated Molecular Weight	49.7 kDa
Observed molecular weight	55-80 kDa
Tag	C-Fc
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 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

Butyrophilin 2A2 (BTN2A2) is a widely expressed type I transmembrane glycoprotein that functions as a negative regulator of immune responses. Mature human Butyrophilin 2A2 consists of a 233 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain

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with two immunoglobulin-like domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 237 aa cytoplasmic domain. Alternative splicing generates additional isoforms of human Butyrophilin 2A2 that lack the first, second, or both Iglike domains as well as isoforms with substitutions and deletions in the cytoplasmic region. Within the immune system, Butyrophilin 2A2 is expressed on thymic epithelial cells, na?ve B cells, splenic NK cells, dendritic cells, and peritoneal macrophages and is up-regulated with cell activation. Butyrophilin 2A2 inhibits T cell proliferation and activation and enhances the development of FoxP3+ regulatory T cells. Its up-regulation in the hippocampus is associated with schizophrenia.