Recombinant Mouse BTNL2/Butyrophilin-like Protein 2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM041354

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

Description		
Synonyms	Butyrophilin-like protein 2;Btnl2;Gm315;Ng9	
Species	Mouse	
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells	
Sequence	Asp27-Ser452	
Accession	O70355	
Calculated Molecular Weight	48.6 kDa	
Observed molecular weight	55-65 kDa	
Tag	C-His	
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity	
Properties		
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g 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

kDa	мк	R
120 90	Constant of the second se	
60		
40		
30	-	
20	-	
14		and the second

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Butyrophilin-like 2 (BTNL2) is a member of the BTN/MOG Ig-superfamily and functions as a negative regulator of immune cell activation. Mouse BTNL2 is type I transmembrane glycoprotein that contains an extracellular domain (ECD),

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a transmembrane region and a short cytoplasmic domain. The ECD features two V-type Ig-like domains, two C-type Ig-like domains, and four glycosylation sites. BTNL2 is expressed in epithelial cells of the small intestine, colonic dendritic cells, and in cells of the lymph node. BTNL2 expression is upregulated in T cells following activation, a characteristic BTNL2 shares with the homologous B7 family of costimulatory molecules. BTNL2 negatively regulates T cells by inhibiting proliferation and inflammatory cytokine secretion. It also increases the expression of FoxP3 in T cells to promote regulatory T cell development. Single nucleotide polymorphisms in BTNL2 are associated with a risk for sporadic prostate cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, sarcoidosis, ulcerative colitis, and other inflammatory diseases.

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