

Recombinant Human B7-H6 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030461

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

Description

Synonyms	B7-H6;B7H6;DKFZp686O24166
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Ser262
Accession	NP_001189368.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	28.1 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Immobilized human B7-H6 -His at 10µg/mL (100µL/well) can bind human NCR3-Fch, the EC50 of human NCR3-Fch is 6-200ng/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 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.

Background

Natural cytotoxicity triggering receptor 3 ligand 1 (B7-H6) is a glycosylated member of the B7 family of immune costimulatory proteins. Mature human B7-H6 consists of a 238 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) that contains one Ig-like V domain and one Ig-like C1 domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 171 aa cytoplasmic domain that contains one ITIM, one SH2, and one SH3 motif. Both of the Ig-like domains carry N-linked glycosylation. The Ig-like V domain mediates 1:1 stoichiometric binding of B7-H6 to NKp30 expressed on NK cells. It does not show binding to NKp44, NKp46, or NKG2D. Ligation of NKp30 by B7-H6 induces NK cell activation and target cell cytolysis. B7-H6 is expressed on a wide range of hematopoietic, carcinoma, and melanoma tumor cells, which is consistent with the detection of NKp30 binding sites on many tumors.

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