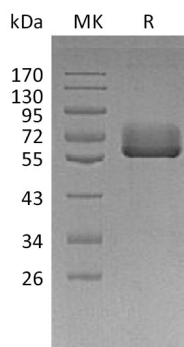


Summary

Name	BTN2A2/Butyrophilin Subfamily 2 Member A2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Butyrophilin Subfamily 2 Member A2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln33-Val237 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q8WVV5
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	49.7 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Product Name: Recombinant Human BTN2A2 (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHH0173



Background

Alternative Names Butyrophilin subfamily 2 member A2; BTN2A2

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 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, naïve 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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.