

Product datasheet for TP720954M

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

MICA (NM 000247) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human MHC class I polypeptide-related sequence A (MICA),

transcript variant 1 (allele MICA*001)

Species: Human **Expression Host: HEK293**

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

Ala23-Glu308

C-Fc Tag:

Predicted MW: 59.9 kDa Concentration: lot specific

Purity: >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl

Endotoxin: Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/µg of protein (< 1 EU/µg)

Reconstitution Method: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the

> lyophilized protein in ddH2O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: Store at -80°C.

Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling Stability:

conditions.

NP 000238 RefSeq: Locus ID: 100507436 UniProt ID: 029983 1410

Cytogenetics: 6p21.33

RefSeq ORF: 1149

RefSeq Size:

Synonyms: MIC-A; PERB11.1







Summary:

This gene encodes the highly polymorphic major histocompatability complex class I chain-related protein A. The protein product is expressed on the cell surface, although unlike canonical class I molecules it does not seem to associate with beta-2-microglobulin. It is a ligand for the NKG2-D type II integral membrane protein receptor. The protein functions as a stress-induced antigen that is broadly recognized by intestinal epithelial gamma delta T cells. Variations in this gene have been associated with susceptibility to psoriasis 1 and psoriatic arthritis, and the shedding of MICA-related antibodies and ligands is involved in the progression from monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance to multiple myeloma. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]