

Product datasheet for TP720954XL

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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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

Tag: C-Fc

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 μ g/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: Store at -80°C.

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

conditions.

 RefSeq:
 NP 000238

 Locus ID:
 100507436

 UniProt ID:
 Q29983

 RefSeq Size:
 1410

Cytogenetics: 6p21.33 RefSeq ORF: 1149

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]