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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
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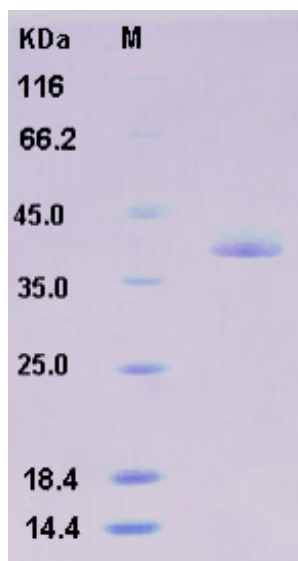
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Recombinant Human CD69 Protein (His tag)

Protein Information

Alternative Name(s):	CLEC2C, CD69
Catalog No :	PKSH031235
Species:	Human
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Expression Host :	Human Cells
Endotoxin Level	< 1.0 EU per ug of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Protein Description :	A DNA sequence encoding the human CD69 (NP_001772.1) extracellular domain (Ser 62-Lys 199) was fused with a signal peptide at the N-terminus and a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Predicted N terminal :	Ser 62
Molecular Mass:	The secreted recombinant human CD69 comprises 149 amino acids with a predicted molecular mass of 17.4 kDa. CD69 exists as a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein and migrates as an approximately 40 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under non-reduced conditions due to glycosylation.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Dissolution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Stability :	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70°C
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

SDS-PAGE



Background

Early activation antigen CD69, also known as activation inducer molecule (AIM), is a single-pass type II membrane protein. Recently, cDNA clones encoding human and mouse CD69 were isolated and showed CD69 to be a member of the C-type lectin superfamily. It is one of the earliest cell surface antigens expressed by T cells following activation. Once expressed, CD69 acts as a costimulatory molecule for T cell activation and proliferation. In addition to mature T cells, CD69 is inducibly expressed by immature thymocytes, B cells, natural killer (NK) cells, monocytes, neutrophils and eosinophils, and is constitutively expressed by mature thymocytes and platelets. CD69 is involved in lymphocyte proliferation and functions as a signal transmitting receptor in lymphocytes, natural killer (NK) cells, and platelets. The structure, chromosomal localization, expression and function of CD69 suggest that it is likely a pleiotropic immune regulator, potentially important in the activation and differentiation of a wide variety of hematopoietic cells. This membrane molecule transiently expresses on activated lymphocytes, and its selective expression in inflammatory infiltrates suggests that it plays a role in the pathogenesis of inflammatory diseases. CD69 plays a crucial role in the pathogenesis of allergen-induced eosinophilic airway inflammation and hyperresponsiveness and that CD69 could be a possible therapeutic target for asthmatic patients.