Biotinylated Cynomolgus KLRG1 Protein, Avitag™,His Tag

Catalog # KL1-C82Q4

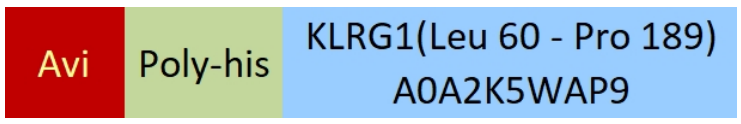
Synonym

KLRG1

Source

Biotinylated Cynomolgus KLRG1 Protein, Avitag,His Tag(KL1-C82Q4) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Leu 60 - Pro 189 (Accession # A0A2K5WAP9).
Predicted N-terminus: Gly

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries an Avi tag (Avitag™) at the N-terminus, followed by a polyhistidine tag.

The protein has a calculated MW of 18.5 kDa. The protein migrates as 22-25 kDa and 26-31 kDa when calibrated against Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Labeling

Biotinylation of this product is performed using Avitag™ technology. Briefly, the single lysine residue in the Avitag is enzymatically labeled with biotin.

Protein Ratio

Passed as determined by the HABA assay / binding ELISA.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

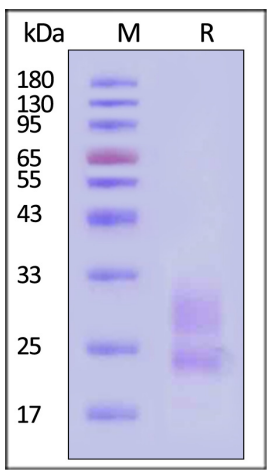
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Biotinylated Cynomolgus KLRG1 Protein, Avitag,His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

Background

Biotinylated Cynomolgus KLRG1 Protein, Avitag™,His Tag

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The co-inhibitory receptor killer-cell lectin like receptor G1 (KLRG1) is specifically expressed on NK cells and activated CD8+ T-cells and has been postulated to be a marker of senescence. KLRG1+ T cells are a major reason of chronic tissue damage in some autoimmune diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid arthritis. In tumors, tumor cells which express E-cadherin or N-cadherin bind to KLRG1 and inhibit the antitumor activity of T and NK cells. Thus, KLRG1 acts as an immunocheckpoint inhibitory receptor.