Human HCST / DAP10 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **14063-H05H**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

DAP10; KAP10; PIK3AP

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human HCST (Q9UBK5-1) (Met-Pro48) was fused with Fc region of mouse IgG at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Predicted N terminal: Gln 19

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human HCST/mFc is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer comprises 264 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 29.3 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 34 in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Stability & Storage:
Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20℃ to -80℃.

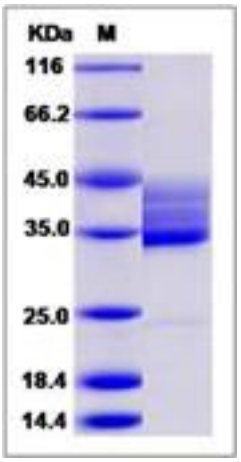
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

HCST, also known as DAP1, belongs to the DAP1 family. It is a transmembrane signaling adaptor that contains a YxxM motif in its cytoplasmic domain. HCST may be part of the immune recognition receptor complex. This receptor plays a major role in triggering cytotoxicity against target cells expressing cell surface ligands such as MHC class I chain-related MICA and MICB, and UL16-binding proteins (ULBPs). It may activate phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase dependent signaling pathways through its intracytoplasmic YxxM motif.

References

1.Wu J. et al., 1999, Science. 285 (5428): 730-2.
2.Karimi M. et al., 2006, J Immunol. 175 (12): 7819-28.
3.André P. et al., 2004, Eur J Immunol. 34 (4): 961-71.