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Datasheet for ABIN7519805
CD69 Protein (CD69) (His tag)

Overview

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| Quantity: | 100 µg |
| Target: | CD69 |
| Origin: | Mouse |
| Source: | HEK-293 Cells |
| Protein Type: | Recombinant |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This CD69 protein is labelled with His tag. |

Product Details

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| Purpose: | Recombinant Mouse CD69 Protein |
| Sequence: | NVGKYNCPGL YEKLESSDHH VATCKNEWIS YKRTCYFFST TTKSWALAQR SCSEDAATLA VIDSEKDMTF LKRYSGELEH WIGLKNEANQ TWKWANGKEF NSWFNLTGSG RCVSVNHKNV TAVDCEANFH WVCSKPSR |
| Specificity: | Asn62-Arg199 |
| Purity: | > 95 % by SDS-PAGE. |
| Sterility: | 0.22 µm filtered |
| Endotoxin Level: | <0.1EU/µg |

Target Details

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| Target: | CD69 |
| Alternative Name: | CD69 (CD69 Products) |

Target Details

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| Background: | <p>Description: 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.</p> <p>Name: AIM Protein,Human,BL-AC/P26 Protein,Human,CLEC2C Protein,Human,EA1 Protein,Human,GP32/28 Protein,Human,MLR-3 Protein,Human,CD69</p> |
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| Gene ID: | 12515 |
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| UniProt: | P37217 |
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Application Details

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| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
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Handling

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| Format: | Lyophilized |
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| Reconstitution: | Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 % Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles. |
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| Buffer: | Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. |
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| Storage: | -20 °C,-80 °C |
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| Storage Comment: | Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months. After reconstitution, the protein |
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solution is stable at -20°C for 3 months, at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.