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Datasheet for ABIN988148 MICA Protein

Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	MICA
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Biological Activity:	Active
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Sequence:	MSYYHHHHHH DYDIPTTENL YFQGAMAPEF EPHSLRYNLT VLSWDGQSVQS GFLTEVHLDG QPFLRCRQK CRAKPQGQWA EDVLGNKTWD RETRDLTGNG KDLRMTLAHI KDQKEGLHSL QEIRVCEIHE DNSTRSSQHF YYDGELFLSQ NLETKEWTMP QSSRAQTLAM NVRNFLKEDA MKTkThYHAM HADCLQELRR YLKSGVVLRR TVPPMVNVTR SEASEGNITV TCRASGFYPW NITLSWRQDG VLSHDTQQW GDVLPDNGT YQTWVATRIC QGEEQRFTCY MEHSGNHSTH PVPSGKVLVL QSHW
Characteristics:	Measured by its ability to bind MICA antibody in a ELISA.
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Endotoxin Level:	Level Less than 1EU/µg of rHuMIC-A as determined by LAL method

Target Details

Target:	MICA
Alternative Name:	MIC-A (MICA Products)

Target Details

Background:	MIC-A (MHC class I chain-related gene A) is a transmembrane glycoprotein that functions as a ligand for human NKG2D. A closely related protein, MICB, shares 85% amino acid identity with MICA. These proteins are distantly related to the MHC class I proteins. They possess three extracellular Ig-like domains, but they have no capacity to bind peptide or interact with beta2-microglobulin. The genes encoding these proteins are found within the Major Histocompatibility Complex on human chromosome 6. The MICA locus is highly polymorphic with more than 50 recognized human alleles. MICA is absent from most cells but is frequently expressed in epithelial tumors and can be induced by bacterial and viral infections. MICA is a ligand for human NKG2D, an activating receptor expressed on NK cells, NKT cells, $\gamma\delta$ T cells, and CD8+ α beta T cells. Recognition of MICA by NKG2D results in the activation of cytolytic activity and/or cytokine production by these effector cells. MICA recognition is involved in tumor surveillance, viral infections, and autoimmune diseases. Synonym: MIC-A, Human. Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 36.5 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 315 amino acids.
Pathways:	Activation of Innate immune Response , Transition Metal Ion Homeostasis , Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) in Adaptive Immune Response

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at < -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Storage:	4 °C