Recombinant BT2A2 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547826
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q8WVV5
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 27.78 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 28 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	33-265
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 33-265 aa (Q8WVV5) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
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.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Butyrophilin subfamily 2 member A2 (BTN2A2) fragment (aa 33-265) is a high-purity protein designed for immunological research. This fragment fully encompasses the Ig-like V-type and Ig-like C2-type domains, making it an ideal tool for studying T-cell regulation and immune response mechanisms. Butyrophilin subfamily 2 member A2 (BTN2A2) is a human membrane protein that functions as an inhibitor of T-cell proliferation. It suppresses the activation of both CD4 and CD8 T-cells stimulated by anti-CD3 antibodies, reduces T-cell metabolic activity, and inhibits the secretion of key cytokines IL2 and IFNG. As a single-pass type I membrane protein localized to the cell membrane, BTN2A2 plays a significant role in immune regulation and may be important for maintaining immune homeostasis and preventing excessive immune responses.