



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual  
Recombinant Human NKG2A & CD94 Heterodimer  
Protein (His & Flag Tag)  
RPES0531

#### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES0531

**Size:** 10µg

**Species:** Human

**Expression host:** Human Cells

**Uniprot:** P26715&Q13241

#### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 34.4 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 25-40 kDa

**Tag:** N-8His & N-Flag

**Bio-activity:**

**Purity:** > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation:** Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** NKG2A&CD94 Heterodimer; KLRC1&CD94 Heterodimer; CD159A&KLRD1 Heterodimer

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Arg100-Leu233 & Ser34-Ile179

## Background:

NKG2-A/NKG2-B Type II Integral Membrane Protein contains 1 C-type lectin domain and belongs to the killer cell lectin-like receptor family. The killer cell lectin-like receptor family is a group of transmembrane proteins preferentially expressed in NK cells. Natural killer (NK) cells are a distinct lineage of lymphocytes that mediate cytotoxic activity and secrete cytokines upon immune stimulation. CD94 (Cluster of Differentiation 94), also known as killer cell lectin-like receptor subfamily D member 1 (KLRD1), is expressed on the surface of natural killer cells in the innate immune system. CD94 Plays a role as a receptor for the recognition of MHC class I HLA-E molecules by NK cells and some cytotoxic T-cells. CD94 Can form disulfide-bonded heterodimer with NKG2 family members. The CD94/NKG2 complex, on the surface of natural killer cells interacts with Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA)-E on target cells.