



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human CD16b/FCGR3B Protein (aa 1-200, His Tag)

RPES2121

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2121

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_000561.3

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 22.2 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 50-55 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

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

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein 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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4

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

Application:

Synonyms: Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor III-B; Fc-gamma RIII-beta; FcR0; IgG Fc receptor III; FCG3; FCGR3; CD16b and FCGR6B;FCRIII;FCRIIIb

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Ser 200

Background:

The asialoglycoprotein receptor (ASGPR), an endocytotic cell surface receptor expressed by hepatocytes, is triggered by triantennary binding to galactose residues of macromolecules such as asialoorosomucoid (ASOR). ASGPR belongs to the long-form subfamily of the C-type/ Ca^{2+} dependent lectin family. It is a complex of two noncovalently-linked and highly homologous subunits, a major 42 kDa glycoprotein ASGPR1(MHL) and a minor 51 kDa glycoprotein ASGR2 (MHL-2). ASGPR1 is synthesized as a type II transmembrane protein that contains a cytosolic N-terminal domain, a single transmembrane segment, and an extracellular domain which contains two important structural regions. The first is a stalk domain that contributes to noncovalent oligomerization, and the second is a Ca^{2+} -dependent carbohydrate binding domain at the very C-terminus that is unusually stabilized by three ions. The research regarded that ASGPR1 could be targeted for anti- hepatitis B virus (HBV) drug development.