

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Target</b>	BTN3A3
<b>Synonyms</b>	BTF3
<b>Description</b>	Recombinant human BTN3A3 protein with C-terminal 6×His tag
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	O00478
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Tag</b>	C-6×His Tag
<b>Molecular Characterization</b>	BTN3A3(Gln30-Trp248) 6×His tag
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 24.4 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of BTN3A3-His is approximately 25-35 kDa due to glycosylation.
<b>Purity</b>	The purity of the protein is greater than 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	The butyrophilin (BTN) genes are a group of major histocompatibility complex (MHC)-associated genes that encode type I membrane proteins with 2 extracellular immunoglobulin (Ig) domains and an intracellular B30.2 (PRYSPRY) domain. Three subfamilies of human BTN genes are located in the MHC class I region: the single-copy BTN1A1 gene (MIM 601610) and the BTN2 (e.g., BTN2A1; MIM 613590) and BTN3 (e.g., BNT3A3) genes, which have undergone tandem duplication, resulting in 3 copies of each (summary by Smith et al., 2010 [PubMed 20208008]).[supplied by OMIM, Nov 2010]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated



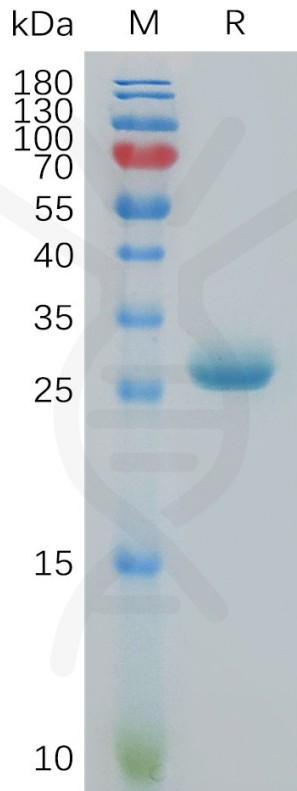


Figure 1. Human BTN3A3 Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

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