NKp30/NCR3 Protein, Cynomolgus/Rhesus Macaque (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P77452
Synonyms:	NCR3 Protein; Natural Cytotoxicity Triggering Receptor 3; NCR3; CD337; 1C7; LY117
Species:	Rhesus Macaque
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	XP_005553604 (L19-G135)
Gene ID:	102133932
Molecular Weight:	The protein migrates as an approximately 23-32 kDa band under reducing SDS-PAGE due to glycosylation.

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	L W V S Q P P E I R T L E G S S A F L P C S F N A S Q G R L A I G S V T W F R D E V A P G K E V R N G T P E F R G R L A P L S S S R F L R D H Q A E L H I W D V R G H D A G I Y V C R V E V L G L G V G T G N G T R L V V E K E Y P Q L G
Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Human B7-H6 is immobilized at 0.5 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Recombinant Cynomolgus NKp30/NCR3. The ED_{50} for this effect is 59.89 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	NKp30/NCR3 protein, serving as a cell membrane receptor on natural killer (NK) cells, becomes activated upon binding extracellular ligands such as BAG6 and NCR3LG1. Upon ligand binding, NKp30/NCR3 stimulates NK cell cytotoxicity against neighboring cells expressing these ligands, thereby exerting control over NK cell cytotoxicity against tumor cells. The

engagement of NCR3 by BAG6 not only enhances NK cell-mediated killing of myeloid dendritic cells (DCs) that failed to acquire a mature phenotype but also promotes DC maturation. This occurs through the release of TNFA and IFNG by NK cells, further contributing to the maturation process. In its unliganded form, NKp30/NCR3 forms homodimers and interacts with CD3Z, as well as with and is activated by binding to both NCR3LG1 and BAG6, unraveling its intricate roles in regulating immune responses, NK cell cytotoxicity, and DC maturation.

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